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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Settle These; Settle Strikes

Japanese Cabinet May Pay

London to Madrid to Rome

¶ **Chrysler motor strike** negotiations, involving 60,000 workers, may be settled "almost any time," according to Michigan's Governor Murphy, as a resumption of conversations is called for the week-end, when Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis, the two chief negotiators, will meet once more. Meanwhile, the sit-down method, with its defiance of property rights, and its evasion of group responsibility, comes in for further study. The House Rules Committee in Washington starts an investigation. The Michigan Senate considers three measures making sit-downs felonious. In Auburn, Maine, the tendency increases to defy the C. I. O. in the shoe manufacturing area of Maine. The soft coal strike in New York seems headed toward an agreement as differences are leveled to the point where only 50 cents stands between miners' demands and operators' offers. Daily the pressure grows more intense for three primary adjustments: government intervention, sit-down elimination and collective bargaining.

* * *

¶ **Japan's old conflict** between parliamentarians and authoritarians is brought to a climax as a result of the Cabinet's surprise decision to dissolve the Diet and call for a new election on April 13. Leaders of important parties are bewildered by the move, declaring that the major groups have co-operated in passing important legislation. They accuse the Cabinet of high-handed authoritarian methods in its disregard of the rights of deliberation by the Diet. Why did the Cabinet thus act? Some observers think it's a move to secure a Diet less critical of the militaristic ministers. Some think the enforced "moderateness" of the present regime irked the ministers who hoped by dissolving the Diet to encourage formation of a pro-government party which would snap the whip over the next Diet. But certain Japanese politicians, lifting their ears from the ground, smile knowingly. "The people are overtaxed for arms and battleships. Prices are up. The people may decide to reverse the order and make the Cabinet pay, in which event the new Diet would be definitely anti.

* * *

¶ **Insurgent General Franco's** practice of compelling British and French merchantmen in Spanish waters to heave to and submit to examination stirs indignation in the European democracies. Great Britain protests against such interference and suggests an intention to take reprisals if the protests are ignored. The French Government follows with a serious warning to the Spanish insurgent to refrain from attacking French shipping. In case the insurgents see fit to continue their present course toward foreign shipping, both British and French ships will feel free to defend themselves. Great Britain may also decide to seize Francoist merchantmen in reprisal. Meanwhile operations at the warfront in Spain are watched with great interest as Government forces turn the successful defense of the rich Ciudad Real area into a drive toward Penarroya. What will be the reaction on Mussolini? Will government victories make him obdurate or will they induce him to withdraw from Spain while withdrawal is possible? Amazing that men should go on gambling their lives on such an erratic wheel.

* * *

¶ **On the eve** of the introduction of constitutional reforms in India the question of Indian nationalism is brought to the fore. The impression prevailing is that India has prospects of heading toward dominion status similar to that enjoyed by Canada, with the British Government retaining control solely over foreign affairs and the military. The change in conditions and objectives puts Indian Nationalists in a somewhat analogous position. Formerly their cue has been non-co-operation with the Government. Now, however, with the National Congress Party holding the majority, the old motive would react on the Nationalists themselves, since anti-constitutional agitation would be aimed at the very government which they themselves constitute. This hope for getting the new constitution on its feet, however, suffers a setback, for it is discovered that the Nationalists have not secured necessary assurances for freedom of action from Britain. Result: Deadlock, with leaders refusing to take office and the Government using emergency measures to carry on. Indians grow increasingly independent about their independence.

* * *

¶ **Lord Tweedsmuir,** Governor General of Canada—received publicly in Washington with pomp and circumstance, as befits a visiting dignitary, and privately by the friendly handclasp typical of the cordial relations between Canada and the United States—tells newspaper people that the friendship existing between Americans and the English is traceable to their differences. Temperamental differences, yes; but those belong to the pomp. Privately, these differences are canceled by a similarity of ideals.

Refugees From Dust Bowl Seeking New Farms in West Create National Problem

Nearly 25,000 Families Jam Pacific Northwest in One Year—State and Federal Agencies Struggle With Homeless, Needy Horde

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — A new national problem has been created by the migration of thousands of destitute farmers from the Great Plains drought area to the Pacific Northwest and California.

Parched plains and seared farms have sent forth what may be the last migration of settlers to the Far West, but officials are not agreed as to how they should be received.

One school of thought maintains that the Far West needs more people to develop its latent resources and consume its agricultural produce. They are advocating federal co-operation with the states to make absorption of the new immigrants possible.

The other school looks upon the drought refugees as indigents and wants them shipped back to the "dust-bowl" on the first train or left alone to find themselves a home as the pioneers did before them.

An extensive survey undertaken by the Resettlement Administration reveals that approximately 9200 farm families arrived, bag and baggage, in Oregon, Washington and Idaho during 1936. California reported the arrival of 15,000.

At the present time the Resettlement Administration is the chief federal agency engaged in searching for a way to care for these wandering families who have deserted unproductive farms in an oft-fruitless search for a more stable means of support. This agency reports that it has been unable to cope satisfactorily with the problem with the limited funds available.

Restricted in Relief

The Resettlement Administration has power to make direct relief grants to drought-stricken families in rural areas, but the winter forced well over half of the migratory families into shelters and towns. The WPA made small allotments to some of these families, but residential requirements in many cases made them ineligible. State relief laws in most instances make little provision for transients. Oregon's law, for instance, allows only railroad fare for return home to non-resident indigents.

The RA's survey revealed that roughly one half of the families were

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Japan's Diet Dissolved To Force Election

Hayashi Cabinet Charges Legislative Obstruction; Vote on April 30

Army-Navy Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 31—A new political crisis flared up today when the Hayashi Cabinet suddenly decided to dissolve the Diet. It was based on the old issue of parliamentarism versus a more authoritarian form of government. The Diet was accused of lack of sincerity and obstructing the examination of important measures. The date for the new election to the lower House is set for April 30.

The Secretary of the Seiyukai Party, Masazumi Ando, retorted that there was no reason for dissolution, as many important bills, including the budget providing much increased taxation, have passed with the co-operation of the major parties. He also asserted that the Government disregards the deliberative rights of the Diet.

Party Opposition

The President of the Minseito party, the other leading political party in Japan, issued a statement of a similar strain.

A prominent member of the Seiyukai party with whom this correspondent talked, expressed vigorous dissatisfaction both with the dissolution decision and with the abrupt method of its execution, remarking that he only learned of the dissolution from newspaper extras sold on the streets.

Both leading parties will stress the issue of freedom in parliamentary debate as contrasted with what they call the Cabinet's high-handed, authoritarian methods.

The dissolution, coming as it did with but little preliminary warning, is attributable to several causes. The army and Cabinet ministers were obliged to listen to some sharp criticism during the sessions of the Diet.

Passed Record Budget

With the record $802,400,000 budget passed on March 29 and military and naval appropriations insured, the time seemed ripe for disciplining the parties in an endeavor to obtain a more acquiescent Diet.

There are some cleavages within the ranks of the old parties and the Government apparently hopes that this situation will lead to the formation of a new pro-government party which can dominate the future Diet.

While the political lineup is not altogether clear, some experienced political observers believe that the Cabinet will have cause to regret its decision. It is also being predicted that the voters, already restive as a result of higher taxes and prices, will return a majority opposed to the present Cabinet.

Tokyo Diet's sudden end, and Saito on navies: Page 5.

Cementing Bonds of Friendship

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Secretary and Mrs. Cordell Hull **Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir** **President and Mrs. Roosevelt**

World Peace Is the Topic of Conversation as the Governor General of Canada and the President of the United States Meet in Washington. Inset at the Lower Left Is the Canadian Legation at Washington, With the South Portico of the White House at the Lower Right

Labor Strife Laid to Lack Of U.S. Power

Wagner Charges 'Court Interference' Blocks Labor Act

'Obedience to Law'

Sit-Down Wave Blamed on 'Ruthless Tactics' of Some Corporations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York declared on the Senate floor today that "lack of power in Federal Government to enforce the National Labor Relations Act today, and not any weakness in existing law, is the root cause for the present economic warfare."

The speech, by the author of the Labor Relations Act, now pending before the Supreme Court, was attentively listened to and gave every evidence of extreme care in preparation and was the most comprehensive discussion of courts, sit-down strikes, labor's relation to reviving business, and the federal relationship to industrial strife in general that has yet been presented in Congress. He presented his argument as one frankly sympathetic with labor's aspirations but nevertheless firmly committed to "obedience to law." Senator Wagner took the position that the Labor Relations Act holds the key to peaceable solution to major labor difficulties, but that "court interference" has thus far blocked it.

Covers Labor Situation

Senator Wagner took up in turn the sit-down strike situation, the recent automobile strikes, the responsibilities of courts in connection with labor disputes, the position of the labor relations boards, the general problem of federal industrial regulation, and wound up with current economic conditions and the "serious threat of an impending depression." He contended that the sit-down has been provoked by the long-standing ruthless tactics of a few great corporations who have hamstrung the National Labor Relations Board and argued that "a few great vested interests" have participated in "the organized and calculated and cold-blooded sit-down against federal law."

Excerpts from the Wagner speech follow:

"Nothing in the current situation has impressed me more than the recent statement of the National Association of Manufacturers, setting forth a plan for federal intervention in labor disputes. I recall the vehement protestations of this organization when the National Labor Relations Act was before Congress, on the ground that all dealings between employers and workers in manufacturing were of purely local concern. If they and others were right when they claimed that the National Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional in toto, then the Federal Government has no jurisdiction to do anything whatsoever about strife in manufacturing industry. If they and others are right when they clamor for federal action in situations analogous to the General Motors or Chrysler trouble, then they and the 53 Liberty League lawyers who pronounced the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional in toto were wrong."

Obedience to Law

Senator Wagner expressed his own unqualified affirmation of a belief in "obedience to law." Labor, he declared, in historical perspective has always upheld the law. At the same time he has always firmly believed that the law would be upheld. Then going on to the present condition of industrial strife he declared:

"I advocate obedience to law and court orders and decisions by all people, everywhere, at all times. But in the current situation these all-important facts stand out above all others: the sit-down has been used only in protest against repeated violations of industrial liberties which Congress has recognized. The sit-down, even in the few cases where labor has used it effectively, has succeeded in winning for labor only such industrial liberties as both law and morals has long sanctioned. The sit-down has been provoked by the long-standing ruthless tactics of a few great corporations who have hamstrung the National Labor Relations Board by invoking injunctions in the courts, which they have a perfect legal right to do; who have openly banded together to defy this law of Congress quite independently of any court action, which they have neither the legal nor the moral right to do, and who have systematically used spies and discharges and violence and terrorism to shatter the workers' liberties as defined by this Congress, which they have neither the legal nor the moral right to do.

General Motors Strike

"The organized and calculated and cold-blooded sit-down against federal law has come, as always, not from the common people, but from a few great vested interests. The uprising of the common people has come, as always, only because of a break-down in the ability of the law and our economic system to protect their rights."

Dealing specifically with the General Motors crisis, Senator Wagner recalled that the National Labor Relations Board was blocked by a company injunction from making a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Britain Warns Franco to Stop Attacks on Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 31—Britain and France are both expected to announce their intention of taking reprisals if protests to Gen. Francisco Franco against interference with their merchant shipping are ignored by the Spanish rebels.

Now that the control scheme is in force, Britain is in position to deal with any attempts by British ships to evade the contraband regulations, it is pointed out here. In any case, it is held that General Franco has no justification under international law for compelling merchant vessels to heave to and to submit to examination since belligerent rights have not been accorded either to Nationalists or Loyalists. All that international usage allows in these circumstances is that the Francoists should interrogate by signal without going aboard. If they attempt to do more, they are liable to be fired at by British naval vessels in future.

Reprisal Seizures

Britain, it is declared, might also decide to seize Francoist merchantmen by way of reprisal. It will be remembered that Germany seized three Spanish Government merchant ships on similar grounds last year. The German action, however, was without previous warning and in British eyes it was therefore just as irregular as the one against which it was directed.

Meanwhile Government circles here are closely watching the effect of further reverses for the Italians in Spain, which are now reported from Pozoblanco, where a Loyalist counter-attack to stem the rebel advance toward the important mercury mines in Ciudad Real Province appears to have been highly successful. Only comparatively small forces are believed to have been engaged on both sides.

Disturbing to Duce

But the Government's success must be a bitter pill for Premier Mussolini and the question is again being asked whether the effect will be to make him harden his heart against withdrawal before he has won a victory or to persuade him that the best policy is to get out of Spain while the getting is good. On the whole, informed opinion inclines to the second hypothesis, partly because there is evidence that the Germans are not prepared to help him.

London is also watching closely the reports that trouble has broken out behind General Franco's lines and in Spanish Morocco. Hitherto all observers who have been in the rebel area have agreed that there is absolute quiet—due partly no doubt to drastic measures adopted at the outset of the rebellion.

In these circumstances cautious observers are somewhat skeptical about the alleged outbreaks, although it is evident that things are

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 31, 1937

Radio Comment	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
"Influence for good" [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	13
Radio Timetable	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Water Color: "Rhododendrons"	1
One Pace Behind the President	2
Italy Changes Its Mood	3
Where "X" Equals "Progress"	4
Alloys: Challenge to Industry	5
Day Dawns for the Actor	6
Illumination: Magazine Editorial	7
Roses by Another Name	8
Books and Features	10-15

House Committee Blocks Roosevelt Farm Tenant Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Chances that Congress may enact legislation at its present session to reduce farm tenancy in the United States became faint today as the House Agriculture Committee voted down a $50,000,000-a-year bill to assist tenant farmers in buying land.

Action came after Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday.

The bill would have initiated federal purchase of farm lands for resale at low rates of interest to tenant farmers as proposed recently by the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to study ways of checking the rapid increase of tenancy in recent years.

Much of the opposition to the tenancy program came from members of the committee who felt that the Government should "not get into the land business," Mr. Jones reported. They felt that there were other angles from which the problem could be approached more cheaply and efficiently.

While the defeat of the farm ownership section of the proposed act was accepted as meaning the end of such legislation at this session, Mr.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Dorothy Thompson Sees Step To Dictatorship in Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—Describing herself as "an observer at the collapse of constitutional democracies," Miss Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist and first woman to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee as witness, attacked President Roosevelt's court reorganization plan today and declared it set a precedent for a potential future dictatorship.

Miss Thompson's evidence was different from anything hitherto coming before the committee, both in length and in its philosophical discussion of why democracies run to seed—a matter in which Miss Thompson has been a first-hand observer in Europe. Her statement was full of pungent paragraphs and composed in essay form, dealing with the whole subject of the Supreme Court's part in preserving American democracy as contrasted with the vivid recent experience of the rise of dictators abroad.

Speaking as a liberal, Miss Thompson said that for two years she had regarded a constitutional amendment as "unavoidable." She denied that she had ever accused President Roosevelt of establishing a dictatorship.

"But I have said that if any President wanted to establish a dictatorship and do so with all the appearance of legality, this is the way he would take. He would keep the Supreme Court but switch it into line.

"The modern coup d'état, gentlemen," she told the committee, "does not destroy the legal apparatus of the state. It keeps it, for the coup d'état wishes to appeal legal. It only alters its spirit and aim. Mr. Hitler took an oath to the Constitution of Weimar, and he has never offered another constitution. He has just obliterated it by a series of decrees backed by a supine Parliament."

Describing the President's judiciary reorganization plan as a "speculative leap in the dark," Prof. Edwin Borchard of Yale University urged as an alternative a series of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Roosevelt Talks On World Peace With Tweedsmuir

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—President Roosevelt and Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, today substituted a White House sofa and the back seat of a White House motorcar for the famous Rapidan log to have really fruitful talks on problems of world peace.

Though Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir are in Washington in ceremonious role, the gold braid has been cut away for several occasions on which the President and King George VI's personal representative in the New World can get down to business. As far as researches show—although several previous Governors General have visited Washington—this is one of the rare occasions, if not the first, on which a President of the United States and a Canadian Governor General have had opportunity for serious and extended talks on world problems.

Moreover, the two men are old friends, extremely congenial to one another. So last night, when they escaped from formal affairs to the White House sofa, it is generally assumed that President Roosevelt seized the opportunity to explain again his firm desire to help avert the perils of another world war, and Lord Tweedsmuir replied out of his extended personal experience of European conditions.

Indeed, today when the President and Governor General received a small delegation of the press at the White House offices, they admitted

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Economics in the News

Minimum Wages—Supreme Court Reverses Itself on a Case From Washington—Respecting the Contemporary Sense of the Constitution

—By H. B. E.—

Prof. Ernest Barker, a British authority on constitutional law, once wrote upon the need for the Supreme Court to interpret "the contemporary sense of the Constitution." The phrase is, I think, extremely apt. It recurred to me as I read the court decision on Monday reversing its recent precedents on state minimum wage legislation by upholding a State of Washington law affecting women and children. In so doing the court exhibited a new respect for "the contemporary sense of the Constitution."

Even prior to the New Deal there were minimum wage laws in nine states. Massachusetts was a pioneer. As long ago as 1912 that state decided that a wage floor beneath the hiring of labor was necessary to social welfare. Other states followed suit, and the movement gained an impetus from the New Deal. By 1933 the original nine had become 16. They were: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

* * *

In 1908 the first case came before the courts. It was the Oregon law. The law was questioned on the grounds that it impaired freedom of contract between employers and employees. In that event it would violate the Fourteenth Amendment. The Oregon courts, however, upheld the legislation. In declaring the law valid the Oregon court quoted from a report of the commission on minimum wage boards appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature. The report denied that there was any "freedom of contract" on the part of lowly women workers which could be violated by minimum wage legislation. It is interesting to quote from this report:

> Women in general are working because of dire necessity and in most cases the combined income of the family is not more than adequate to meet the family's cost of living. In these cases it is not optional with the women to decline low-paid employment.

In due course the Oregon case went to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. With one of the justices taking no part in the decision, the court was equally divided, four being in favor of the law and four being against it. In such circumstances the contested law gets the benefit of a split verdict. The Oregon minimum wage law was thus upheld.

* * *

Such a narrow squeak as a 4-4 vote came as a shock to all workers for social legislation in the individual states. There had been so much division of opinion on state laws regulating hours of labor. Wherein lay the difference, in so far as concerned the effect on contract, between wage legislation and hours legislation? Surely both were on the same plane in relation to "freedom of contract." The social reformers were puzzled as well as shocked. The Oregon law, to be sure, had been approved. But a 4-4 vote left an uncertainty in the minds of the reformers as to the fate of minimum wage legislation in other states.

This uncertainty, as it proved, was well-founded. In 1923 the Supreme Court, with a 5-3 verdict, threw out a minimum wage law for women enacted by the District of Columbia. With great effect the social reformers took up the minority opinion against the court itself. That minority opinion was written by no less an authority than Chief Justice Taft himself. The Chief Justice echoed the arguments of those who in 1908 could not understand how four justices could have brought themselves to oppose the Oregon law. He spoke forcefully of the unreasonableness of rejecting minimum wage laws while permitting maximum hour laws.

The task of the reformers now was to make another effort to win over the Supreme Court by tying new minimum wage legislation to new justifications. In the District of Columbia case the grounds for minimum wages for women were stated as the need for protection of their health and morals.

* * *

The Supreme Court, however, regarded such a justification as no excuse at all for interfering with the freedom of employer-employee contract. So the reformers suggested a new law to the states whereby minimum wages could be fixed in the event that on investigation it was found that prevailing wages were not "fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or the class of service rendered." An unreasonable wage was defined as "less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

Laws rewritten in the light of this model were passed in New York and Washington, among other states; the New York law being rejected last June, 5-4, and the Washington law being upheld on Monday, 5-4. The one vote that was switched in turning a negative into an affirmative within these two dates was that of Justice Roberts.

In the light of the new verdict, this column takes pleasure in reversing itself. Last June 4 it wrote of the New York decision:

> No decision of the present Supreme Court transcends in social significance the decision on Monday which threw out the New York minimum wage law. For it seems to inhibit government action by the individual states in putting any social limits on employer-employee relations. This time Mr. Roosevelt could have said with some justification that we are back in the "horse and buggy" days.

Now we can say that the court is living up to the "contemporary sense of the Constitution."

Racket Pressure on Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—One hundred and forty industrial firms have been forced by business rackets to leave New York City and find sites for factories where state and city authorities keep a tight curb on racketeering, according to a report by Charles E. Murphy placed before Comptroller Frank T. Taylor today. The report follows a survey made by Mr. Murphy as special representative of the comptroller, it is the second of a series of studies on this subject which he has prepared.

The report stresses that several manufacturers interviewed declared they had received little co-operation from city officials.

Driven From City

Mr. Murphy said some manufacturers driven out of the city by racketeers had been in business here from 30 to 60 years and moved away only when "life was made miserable" for them and their employees.

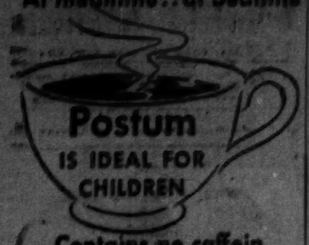
The report summarizes replies from 249 manufacturers who had left New York city in the past five or six years and who had been queried by Mr. Murphy. Of these, 140 ascribed their move to "racketeering in business and labor," one to "high wages" and two to activities of labor unions. Other reasons for moving were high rentals, high taxes, high transportation costs, high overhead, including light and power, too much municipal regulation, excessive fire regulations by underwriters, to be nearer raw materials centers, high insurance rates, lack of work during the depression and preference for rural locations for those in the city.

Unions Exonerated

"We should point out promptly and emphatically that there was no complaint, with two exceptions, against union labor activities," Mr. Murphy said in his report. He said it was "an uncertain task" to define succinctly the meaning of the word "racketeering" as used in the answers given.

"Evidently the racketeering complained of took the form of human parasites in the persons of outsiders who illicitly attached themselves to a given business and so disturbed the normal functions and relations of employer and employee that both became dissatisfied and disgruntled," he added.

At mealtime.. at bedtime



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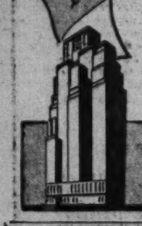

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Many States Are to Push Minimum Wage Legislation

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Reports from many sections of the country indicate that minimum wage legislation, previously held up in state Legislatures, will be pushed for prompt enactment as a result of the Supreme Court's decision validating the Washington state law providing minimum wages for women in industry.

At Albany, N. Y., Gov. Herbert H. Lehman said the decision "clears the way to the prompt enactment" of a similar law which is now before the Legislature there. New York's minimum wage law was invalidated last June.

Minimum wage and general labor relations legislation embodied in a program "to make strikes unnecessary" will be introduced in the Michigan Legislature "very shortly," Gov. Frank Murphy said in an interview at Detroit.

Sponsors of a wage and hour bill pending in the Colorado Legislature asserted they would press for early action. The bill is designed to limit women's working hours and fix minimum wages as well as maximum hours and minimum wages in various specific industries, such as drug stores and telephone companies.

Fred Nichols, Texas state labor commissioner, said that in view of the court decision he would seek to have a minimum wage bill brought before the Legislature.

State Representative Raymond Julkowski, Minneapolis, sponsor of major bills in the Minnesota Legislature, was optimistic over prospects of obtaining passage of a bill at the present session for a constitutional amendment which would authorize the Legislature to enact laws fixing minimum wages and maximum hours of work.

Such a measure is now in the House Labor Committee. A bill providing for a 30-hour week also is in the committee. The Senate recently killed a proposal for a 44-hour maximum week which was passed by the House.

"The trend now is toward more leisure and better working conditions in this state and that seems to be true all over the nation," Mr. Julkowski said.

Coincidently, the Nevada minimum wage bill, fixing an $18 wage for women, became a law with Governor Kirman's signature.

Legislation amending and strengthening the present minimum wage law would be introduced to the Massachusetts Legislature, Gov. Charles F. Hurley said. The amendments would bring the present statute into line with the Washington state law, and in effect, return it to its status prior to the Supreme Court decision last June on the New York state law.

It was reported an effort was expected in Virginia to enact an eight-hour law for women, similar to the measure defeated in 1936. No minimum wage proposals are included in the Governor's tentative legislative proposals, however.

The Pennsylvania Senate, which has twice approved a minimum wage bill for women, will cast a final vote on the measure this week. It then comes to the House.

J. Howard Holzer, Baltimore Democrat and sponsor of Maryland's minimum wage bill, which was introduced in the Legislature last week, said he would double his efforts to obtain passage of the measure. "I consider that the decision materially aids chances for passage of the bill," he said. A similar bill was beaten in 1935 and the Legislature will be in session only one more week.

A three-judge federal court upheld the Ohio Minimum Wage Law, making an appeal direct to the Supreme Court permissible. While an appeal has been made, authorities doubted that the court would hold a hearing, in view of the decision.

State legal experts said they hoped the court's decision would obtain final approval of the Illinois law on minimum wages for women and children. The law was involved indirectly in a previous ruling that the New York wage law was invalid. The Illinois and Ohio acts were patterned after that of New York.

A taxpayers' suit has been filed to enjoin Illinois from carrying out provisions of the law.

Government attorneys expressed belief today the District of Columbia minimum wage law for women would automatically become operative again. The district law was invalidated by the Supreme Court on April 9, 1923, but its latest decision reversed the earlier decision.

Canadian Senate Backs Reciprocal Tax Pact With U. S.

OTTAWA, March 31 (Canadian Press)—The Canadian Senate last night approved the Canada-United States Convention of Dec. 30, providing reciprocally for a maximum of 5 per cent income tax on non-residents.

Under the pact, the United States undertakes to charge no more than 5 per cent on all income accruing from sources in that country to Canadians without residence or place of business in the United States.

The Dominion undertakes to treat similarly incomes accruing in Canada to United States citizens who have no residence or place of business here.

Similar reciprocal provisions apply to corporations of either country with regard to dividends only.

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Courtesy Art Institute of Chicago

Portrait, "Mère Grégoire"
By Courbet, 1819-1877; French

Oil Painting Challenges Eye: Color Appreciation Required

Learning to Enjoy Art
Third of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley
Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the painting that has been done for the last few hundred years, and most of that seen at present in current shows and in museums, is called oil painting.

That means that the colors are ground in oil, so that they can be spread easily on canvas, which is now the usual material on which an oil painting is made, though 300 or 400 years ago wood, and even metal panels, were frequently used.

The color, when squeezed out of the tube in which it is packed, is as strong and dark as it can be; and in order to make it lighter, it is necessary to mix white paint with it. Oil colors dry rather slowly, and it is possible to work on an oil painting for many days and weeks, as it may be easily changed or corrected.

Sometimes this is not entirely a virtue, for a painter who works for a long time on a painting may forget what his original idea was and change his picture so frequently that it turns out to be a mixture of ideas, like a composite photograph.

The actual job of putting paint on canvas is a craft and requires a certain amount of skill and practice, but not nearly the amount that a musician requires to learn a musical instrument. The thing that is hardest for the painter is to know just what his picture should be. Many musicians never write music, but only interpret the works of others. A painter has to write his own music—he is composer as well as performer. If he paints only what he sees others paint he is called a copyist, and copying can easily be learned and is not considered a very high form of art. It is merely craftsmanship without inspiration or original ideas.

Bible Stories

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Italy, a period called the Renaissance, there was a tremendous interest in art of all kinds, and painting flourished on account of the great demand. A man though he must show some interest in art if he were to be considered cultured or even intelligent, and the great nobles vied with each other in trying to attract artists to their courts.

The pictures most in demand were portraits or historical scenes, among the laymen; but the greatest development in painting came through the painting of religious pictures which were ordered by the church, for in those days few people could read, but all knew the Bible stories and wanted to see them painted on the walls of the churches or over the altars.

Early pictures of this type we see today only in the great museums or the churches of Europe, where they were originally painted hundreds of years ago. We call them "primitives," meaning that they were beginners who worked in a rather simple style; but when we understand their work it is anything but simple, and it is worth while trying to understand it.

We all know that a cartoon, or caricature, is sometimes more easy to understand than a naturalistic drawing, because the artist exaggerates his points in order to make you get them. The early painters worked in just this way. They wanted to be sure that the ignorant people understood their work, and so in the well-known Bible scenes they emphasized details which would make the characters quickly recognized, and after a while it was expected that certain characters should always be dressed the same way.

This eventually annoyed the artists and they began to tire of painting exclusively religious things and sought for greater variety of subject in everyday life.

The primitives drew their figures rather childishly, most of us would think, but they were very skillful designers. They knew how to arrange them in beautiful patterns and in dramatic compositions and they were fine craftsmen, interested in getting all the beauty they could out of brilliant colors and gold, of which a great deal was used in the early pictures. They liked to paint fine brocades, vessels of gold and silver, rich velvets and furs, and their ideas as a whole are well carried out, even though the people in their pictures may seem a little stiff to us, but we can realize that they were true artists of a different era, and not amateurish bunglers.

In fact, they painted so carefully that their pictures are still brilliant after several hundred years, while many nineteenth-century paintings have changed greatly, faded, and cracked. The primitives understood fully what we call the beauty of paint.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries lived some of the greatest portrait painters the world has ever known. We find them in Italy, Spain, Holland and Belgium, with such famous names as Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, El Greco, Rembrandt and Rubens. If you live near a great gallery which owns works by some of these masters, you can see for yourself how fine is their quality; but if you are not so fortunate, you may still in almost any public library find illustrations of their work which are fascinating even in black-and-white reproduction, and there is also an excellent chance of your finding color prints of them.

In speaking of these early painters, I would not have you think that the work of our own times is not interesting and worth studying, but the names mentioned above are of masters who will be considered great as long as their work lasts, and it is well for us to try to hold the highest standards for ourselves. These works are not difficult to understand.

What Makes a Portrait?

In looking at a portrait, we may first like it because it represents one of our heroes, a man or woman whom we have always admired, but soon we find that a fine portrait interests us greatly even when the name of the sitter has been long forgotten.

A portrait painter must be anything but a human camera. It is said the camera can't lie, but did it tell the truth the last time you had your photograph taken? Did you really look like that?

No, for the camera can't discriminate. It took only a fleeting instant of your appearance; but the painter takes many moods into account, studies you, and interprets you kindly, we hope, if he is a great artist. He must represent not only the shape of your features, but your most characteristic expression, and do it with colors that are appropriate and also beautiful in themselves.

Hands are almost as revealing as faces, and some of the great portrait painters are noted for their ability to show their sitter's character by their hands. The great Dutch painter Franz Hals was famous for this.

A great portrait should look like the sitter, but in addition it should be a handsome piece of painting, a good composition, and therefore a real work of art.

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Light of American Democracy Is Held Up as World Guide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—American democracies have become the light of the world in a time when ideals of government apparently have begun to slide down into a pit of reaction, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Butler, who will round out his thirty-fifth year as head of Columbia on Friday, pictured the American republics in the role of teachers of democracy when he addressed members of the Pan-American Society at a luncheon to Dr. Andres Pastoriza, minister from the Dominican Republic, here yesterday.

Holding that Europe and America have changed places in the line of progression, Dr. Butler declared that the pupil had become the teacher through the reversion of the older countries to forms of despotism.

"Do you realize that we have already become the 'old world'—that, while for 400 years we have been growing up under the aegis and guidance of democracy, most of the world has been changed and has started on what we can only regard as a backward and reactionary path?" Dr. Butler asked. "That is why the Americas have become the old world, with a lesson to teach to a new world that does not realize how very old, how discarded by human experience, are these new ideas."

Only by the application of the federal system of government through a common effort, as yet undiscovered, could the world achieve a full measure of peace and prosperity, Dr. Butler said.

"We are living at the most anxious time in the history of the modern world," he continued. "We are not drifting; we are moving at the impulse of public opinion. It is imperative that reasonable men, intelligent men, particularly the citizens of these American democracies, should come to understand what is really happening and what is at stake for civilization."

Nicky's News Says Court Not Bigger Yet—Still Try

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Nine-year-old Nicky Arundel turned up at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings yesterday to report "the court business" for his four-page "Nicky's News."

Perched on the knee of Senator McCarran (D) of Nevada, Nicky sold fistfuls of his leaflet to the frock-coated committee members.

Its leading story was headlined:

"Supreem Court hasn't been made bigger yet. Still try."

The flaxen-haired Washington youngster, dressed in serge knee-breeches and an Eton collar, sat at a press table and scribbled notes industriously throughout the hearings.

The table-top came up to his shoulder, which bore a home-made press badge reading "editor-in-chief."

"The big news on the radio this week is the Supreme Court," read the current issue of Nicky's journal.

"Also big news if the awful strike. The President wants the court bigger but this has not been done yet.

"From now on Nicky's News will have scoops about this business."

A footnote to his paper disclosed that "there are no adds this week because nobody paid for their adds last week."

Ban on Liquor 'Ads' Vetoed in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31 (AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey vetoed yesterday a bill passed by the Arkansas Legislature to restrict the advertising of liquor, describing it as "grossly unfair and discriminatory."

The original bill by the Rev. Lee Nicholson, Logan County representative, would have prohibited all types of liquor advertising. The House amended it to permit newspaper advertising, leaving a prohibition against radio, billboards and window displays.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

constitutional amendments, chief of which would be an amendment to make the amending process easier.

"The sound and sustainable way of meeting the situation is by an intelligent amendment or amendments, especially an amendment making the process of amendment easier, such as a majority popular vote in a majority of the states," Professor Borchard declared.

A committee of Congress to consider the whole subject would be available, he said. Describing the President's proposal as a "sweeping attack upon the court" which would not accomplish even what it set out to do, he contended that the six additional court judges "would not be free, if they are lawyers, to upset a long-established tradition of judicial interpretation, although they might help to sustain a few statutes that might otherwise be held invalid."

Possible amendments proposed by Professor Borchard included:

1. A re-definition of interstate commerce on a broader scale.
2. A re-definition of the "due process" clause, limiting it to the procedure of official bodies.
3. Making the process of amending the Federal Constitution easier.

Professor Borchard criticized many recent opinions of the Supreme Court, but concluded nevertheless that the balance on the whole is in its favor, and that its stabilizing influence is vital to the country's welfare. America's "volatile population," he said, "is easily swayed by emotions," and he added:

"Let us not in fitful impatience weaken a bulwark that has become a symbol throughout the world for the protection of the individual and of minorities against an all-powerful majority, whether led by the Executive or by Congress."

Police Chiefs to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Extensive preparations are being made for the annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada which will be held here June 22, 23 and 24. More than 500 police chiefs from all parts of Canada with their families and friends are expected to visit Montreal during the convention. Invitations have been sent to leading criminologists to give addresses on specialized subjects for the promotion of better police protection for society.

Royalty System in Russia; Move to Abolish Privileges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The royalty system, which has made writers, dramatists and composers the highest-paid group in the Soviet Union, has been denounced as unfair in the official press, and probably will soon be replaced by a system of flat payments for books, plays, operas, and the like.

Creative workers, like all others in Russia, have become largely employees of the state. Inventors, for example, can sell their inventions only to the state, and receive in payment flat sums according to the estimated importance of inventions.

The royalty system has been retained only in the case of writers, dramatists and composers. Receiving royalties every time their works are produced by state publishing houses, theaters, concert halls, motion picture companies and broadcasting stations, the most popular members of this group have achieved proportionally fantastic incomes.

The author of one farce comedy, produced several years ago, received such large royalties from the 100 theaters that he has since lived in comparative luxury without writing anything new. He is cited as an example of how the royalty system not only results in disproportionate incomes, but also removes one important incentive for creative labor.

The writer E. Leznioff investigated recent incomes of his own group, and published his discoveries. He found that one state publishing house had paid the writer V. Leonoff, 116,000 rubles in one year, and this was only one source of Leonoff's income. The average Soviet industrial worker's annual wage is 2600 rubles. One of several state publishing houses which printed the works of Ilya Ehrenburg paid him in one year 92,000 rubles. Another house paid "advance royalties" of 40,000 rubles anunually for four years to the writer Vinagradoff, during which time he wrote nothing.

A University professor, writing to the newspaper Pravda, described royalties as "a survival of the past, when the capitalistic market regulated payment for authors' labor." He asked: "Is it not time to clear up this question? All creative workers labor in the interests of the state, but with the exception of writers, dramatists and composers, they receive only salaries or flat compensation, with occasional premiums . . ."

"I recommend abolishing the privileged position of writers and composers, as compared with members of other creative professions. They ought to be paid once and for all according to the quantity and quality of their work, without regard to re-publication or reproduction. To stimulate creative labor, the original payments should properly be substantial."

At the same time that he revealed the high incomes of writers, Mr. Leznioff criticized publishing houses for being dominated by the "profit motive." He said they prefer to republish old favorites rather than risk publishing new books by unknown writers. For Soviet publishing houses, like all other state organizations, are now expected at least to break even and preferably to show profits for the state. Executives are usually replaced if their organizations lose money.

Even after royalties are abandoned, popular writers, dramatists and composers will have much the same advantage over newcomers that they do in other countries. In the first place, state publishing houses and theaters will properly pay them larger flat sums for their work, knowing from experience that it is likely to be successful.

The value of a well-known name is as great in Russia as elsewhere. Even now state theaters compete for the plays of popular dramatists, and the latter demand and receive substantial "advance royalties." Publishing houses, as Mr. Leznioff showed, keep popular writers on their pay rolls for years even when they are producing no new work.

Airmail on Increase

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Harllee Branch, Assistant Postmaster General, estimated today there was 32 per cent more airmail the first six months of this year than during the comparative period a year ago.

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Roosevelt Prize Awarded Lawyer For Court Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Dean Alfange, a New York attorney, today was the first winner of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award, in recognition of his book, "The Supreme Court and the National Will." The award has a value of $2500 in addition to book royalties.

Presented for an American manuscript devoted to a "major aspect, national or international, of America and American life," the award was made to honor the political ideals of Theodore Roosevelt. Nearly 250 manuscripts were submitted in the contest.

Mr. Alfange began his book on the Supreme Court long before the present controversy over the reorganization of the tribunal was thrust into the spotlight by President Roosevelt, cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. The manuscript, started in 1935, also was under way before the annual Roosevelt award was announced.

Members of Prize Board

The Theodore Roosevelt award committee consisted of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University; Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution; Dr. Henry S. Canby, chairman of the Saturday Review of Literature; Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard University Law School, and Theodore Roosevelt Jr.

The award is made only to an author whose work has not been published previously in book form, and is designed "to further the ideals of public knowledge and public service, for which the late Theodore Roosevelt was an aggressive champion."

Mr. Alfange graduated from Hamilton College in 1922 and from the Law School of Columbia University two years later. He was associate editor of the Columbia Law Review and a member of scholastic honor societies. He was born in Greece and came to America with his parents when he was a small child.

Calls Book Expository

Mr. Alfange said that while he had voted for President Roosevelt, he voted previously for Herbert Hoover, and that he was convinced the Supreme Court should be changed only by amendment on constitutional grounds. He denied having held a brief for either side of the present controversy and declared his book was entirely expository, leaving readers free to reach their own decisions.

The preface holds that "the Supreme Court with but few exceptions in the past has been able to adjust itself to the dominant currents of public sentiment, and that it is not beyond the scope of its powers to sustain the new departures necessitated by changing social conditions and the progress wrought by science and technology."

Episcopalians Plan Alcohol Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWOOD, S. C.—A resolution indorsing a movement for promoting temperance by education, was adopted here by the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina at the closing session of its annual convention here.

The resolution sanctioning alcohol education was introduced by a committee composed of the Rev. A. Rugus Morgan, chairman; Maj. W. F. Robertson and J. Nelson Frierson. It read:

"Whereas, there is presented to this convention a plan for organizing the South Carolina Council on Alcohol Education, we recommend the purpose and aim for which this is intended and earnestly invoke the co-operation and interest of all clergy and laity of this church in furthering the aims of this organization, looking toward the establishment among our own people of that temperance which is based upon a real knowledge of the abuse of alcohol and the undesirable results which invariably follow."

It's an Easy Drive From Los Angeles to This Beach

Spence Air Photo

Part of the Mile-Long Strand Purchased by the Los Angeles County as a Recreational Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Another mile of recreational beach has been added to publicly-owned ocean frontage of the metropolitan district, whose 2,500,000 inhabitants ran up 36,000,000 seaside visits during 1936.

On Feb. 2, the county board of supervisors purchased for $900,000 a 5500-foot strand north of Santa Monica, revising the 72 miles of county shoreline to include 52 miles of privately-owned coastline largely non-recreational, 16 miles of recreational beach, and four miles of commercial harbor.

World Drive for Mill Pay Rise To Begin at Washington Parley

As background for readers who will follow the World Textile Conference which convenes in Washington, D. C., April 2, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing three articles, of which this is the first.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 31—At the International Textile Conference convening in Washington on April 2, the International Labor Office will open its first great crusade to increase excessively low wages and improve working conditions of a great industry on a world-wide basis, in the full limelight of international publicity.

Studies of the I. L. O. rank textile labor as the lowest paid in any of the major world industries. For seven years, proposals, discussions and resolutions at the meetings here have paved the way for the effort at Washington, D. C., to embark on a world program of progressive, remedial action on a co-operative basis.

Nations Accept Bid

Already 12 of the 20 chief textile countries have accepted the invitation of the I. L. O. and of President Roosevelt to take part in the conference. They are the United States, Great Britain, Canada, India, Japan, France, Belgium, Finland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Each of these countries is sending three representatives, one for the government, one for the employers and one for the workers. The governing body of the I. L. O. is sending nine delegates, three from each group represented on it.

In 1935, Arthur Hayday, workers' delegate from Great Britain, urged shorter hours of work in the industry in view of the "terribly low wages and excessively long hours" in some countries. Walton H. Hamilton, government delegate of the United States, asked that factors in the background that made for order and disorder should be thoroughly "fathomed out."

Question Postponed

The 1936 International Labor Conference decided to postpone the question of shorter hours until its next session in June, 1937. At the same time, at the request of the two American Government delegates, it decided to call a Tripartite Technical Conference, for which the I. L. O. should collect information to cover the entire industry.

This study has now been released here. It is to form the basis of discussions at Washington, D. C., next month. It deals with every aspect of the textile industry—cotton, wool, silk, rayon, linen and jute. Here are a few fundamental facts which it discloses.

Average wages in this world industry are lower than in any other industry. The lowest wages and the longest hours are found in Asia. The entire industry is characterized by an unusually high percentage of women, young persons and semi-skilled workers. In Great Britain, for instance, nearly one fourth of the textile workers are under 21, in Japan almost half are under 20. That makes for low wages.

Spread of Industry

The spread of modern industrial technique is seen by the I. L. O. as the advance of the industrial revolution to new corners of the earth. In this advance new countries have tended to begin with the textile industry because of the relatively simple manufacturing processes and an assured domestic market.

Although hand-weaving and domestic systems of production continue on a considerable scale in some countries, the modern factory system of production is spreading continually, until today the textile industry is one of the greatest in the world. It employs over 10,000,000 persons, while textile exports are worth over one sixth of the total value of all world exports.

Of all industries, textiles are characterized in the report as the most international—they are described as "the staples of world trade par excellence." "So many countries," the report states, "have become so largely dependent for their economic well-being upon the success or failure with which they carry on one or more branches of textile production and commerce that the industry may be said to be a true nerve center of the present system of international economic relations."

Changes Are Noted

As a result of the World War and the slump of 1929-1933, several fundamental changes have occurred in this world industry. First, there is the emergence in India of a factory-textile industry, mainly concerned with its domestic market, yet "one of the most important in the world." Then there is the spectacular rise of the cotton industry in Japan, which has made great inroads into the markets of older industrial countries.

The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires has left the textile industries in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland "stranded" from their former large markets. A fourth major development is the rapid growth of the U. S. S. R. to the position of one of the largest textile manufacturers in the world—mainly for its own domestic market.

A further development is the rapid growth of cotton manufacturing in Latin-American countries —notably Brazil—and at a rapid rate in the Balkans. Yet a sixth important change is the continuing shift of cotton mills, in the United States from New England to the Southern States, and, in India, from Bombay to up-country districts.

Changes in Wool

Another important change has been the rapid rise in Japan of a wool-textile industry, as well as in such raw wool producing countries as Australia and Argentina. Significant also are the changes in Germany and Italy, due to scarcity of raw materials connected with problems of foreign exchange control.

Among important factors affecting recent shifts in the world textile industry, experts list national programs of industrialization, currency devaluation, policies of economic nationalism, differential labor costs and technological changes.

As regards labor costs, almost all new centers of the textile industry have profited from an abundant supply of low-wage labor "due to the overflow of population from agricultural areas suffering from the pressure of human beings against the soil." The newer countries also have reaped definite advantages in the increasing use of ring-spindles, higher mechanization and modernization of plant.

The speed and extent of the structural changes in this world industry are summarized by the report as being due to:

1. Financial ease with which mechanical equipment "necessary for weaving at least" can be set up.
2. Relative simplicity of industrial technology in textile manufacturing.
3. Abundance of labor.
4. After-war commercial policies of national self-sufficiency and high tariffs.

The Food they Like—
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Fair in Holland Indicates Rise In World Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, Netherlands — New records for numbers of exhibitors and sales marked the thirty-sixth International Industries and Trade Fair recently held here.

Among the 1779 firms represented there were 149 from Germany, 78 from France, 53 from Austria, 46 from Belgium, 42 from Great Britain, and 17 from the United States.

The fair formed a striking example of returning confidence and reflected a general and rapid recovery in Netherlands business life.

The diamond industry, coal mining, metal and shipbuilding, textiles, agriculture and fishery, are leading in the recovery, with the pottery, leather and foodstuffs following more slowly.

The considerable increase in the number of foreign firms at the fair —there were, for instance, more than twice as many British firms as last time—was indicative of an assured increase in international trade in spite of trade barriers.

Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, president of the fair, who is also president of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, declared himself confident that the present recovery is a lasting one.

Dr. van Vlissingen has recently returned from the United States and he said he had not found any proof for the contention sometimes heard that prosperity in the United States has reached the top already, verse influences from credit expansion.

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Ring Around Spain Tightens, Delbos Tells French Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 31—The outlook for progress toward solution of the non-intervention tangle in Spain is now considerably brighter, French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos told the French Cabinet at a lengthy meeting today devoted almost entirely to study of the international situation.

The system of control of land and sea devised by the London committee will be "completely effective within a few days," M. Delbos told the Cabinet.

Furthermore, the question of recalling "volunteers" already in Spain is also progressing favorably, M. Delbos informed the ministers that negotiations to that end are to be resumed shortly and "a satisfactory solution of the problem can be hoped for, since certain powers which were formerly intransigent on this point have now shown signs of a more conciliatory attitude," it is semi-officially stated here.

Warning to Both

Following Britain's example the French Government has sent a strongly worded warning to both sides in Spain they must put an end to interference with France's ships on the high seas.

It was revealed at the close of the Cabinet meeting today that strict instructions had been sent to French naval authorities not to tolerate continued violations of recognized maritime rules by Spanish belligerents. In official circles, however, it is acknowledged that the chief preoccupation of the French Government is to forestall—not to stir up—trouble over the freedom of the high seas.

Belgian Neutrality

Even more than to the Spanish crisis the Government gave close study today to the Anglo-Franco-Belgian negotiations over Belgium's new neutrality status and to the new Central European situation arising out of the recently concluded Italo-Yugoslav pact. Apparently unconnected these two matters are admitted here to be closely linked in fact, for the future status of relations between France and the Little Entente depends partly on the position of Belgium. The Italo-Yugoslav pact is regarded as being—in Italian and German eyes at least—a first move in the chess game aiming to detach the Little Entente countries from France. The gravitation of the smaller powers in Central Europe away from the French orbit might be accelerated if Belgium were to refuse to allow France free passage across Belgian territory in the event of Germany committing an act of aggression in accordance with the provisions of the League Covenant.

Socialist Group Takes Action on War And Unemployment

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—The Socialist Party's national executive committee aodpted a motion late yesterday "condemning" the University of Chicago for placing on probation five students accused of attempting to disrupt a radio broadcast.

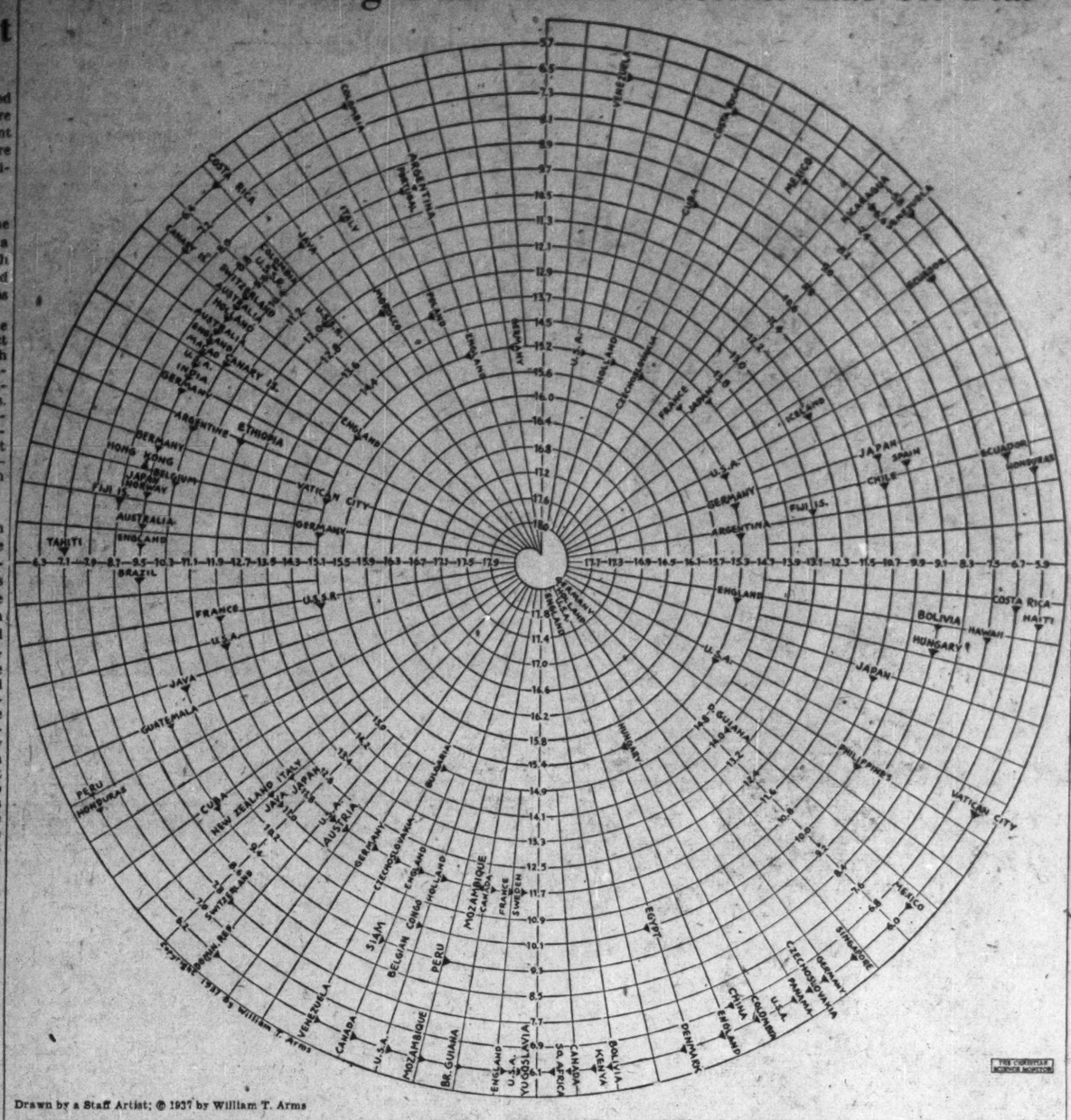
The students, disciplined by Leon P. Smith, university assistant dean of students, were charged with distributing pamphlets advocating a demonstration against the General Motors Corporation during a national commercial broadcast sponsored by a subsidiary firm (Pontiac) from the Chicago campus.

The committee, in a closed meeting following the Socialist Party's special national convention, also framed declarations on war and unemployment.

The former said a "new imperialist war is imminent" and claimed United States neutrality legislation was "one-sided."

The report on unemployment, adopted by the committee, said 10,000,000 workers remained unemployed in the United States and advocated a five-point program including direct federal responsibility for home relief; expansion of the WPA, workers of which would receive prevailing union wages; all war funds for unemployed; and "adequate system" of unemployment insurance and the 30-hour week in industry.

Short-Wave Tuning Chart Which Performs Like Set Dial



Drawn by a Staff Artist; © 1937 by William T. Arms

The Tuning Chart Shown Above Begins at 5.7 Megacycles, Immediately Below the Popular 6-Megacycles Band, and Proceeds in Clockwise Fashion Up to 18 Megacycles. The Location on the Dial of Each Nation May Be Found by Noting the Position of the Arrowheads Between the Sets of Scales Marking the Various Frequency Divisions

Miners' Windfall Comes to Jobless After Long Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIGAN, Eng.—Ninety-nine jobless miners from various parts of the Wigan district in the County of Lancaster had a windfall recently when they received lump sums varying from £25 to as much as £800. The men were formerly employees of Messrs. Cross, Tetley and Company Limited of Bamfurlong Colliery, who went into liquidation in 1931.

The amount represented compensation claims that had been outstanding and the total dispersed was £20,000. The recipients each received £20 in notes and the remainder by checks which most of them placed in a miniature bank set up in the Miners' hall at Platt Bridge where the payments were made.

Radio Chart Helps in Short-Wave Tuning

Short-wave dials, generally speaking, are confusing to the average radio fan. In an effort to simplify short-wave tuning and locate short-wave stations according to their nationalities, William T. Arms, a short-wave enthusiast, of Deerfield, Mass., has worked out a unique tuning chart.

It may be observed that the chart covers short-wave frequencies most often tuned, beginning at 5.70 megacycles, and running in clockwise fashion up to 18.0 megacycles, the practical limit of the more popular short-wave frequencies. The chart is "band spread," working in tenths of a megacycle, in order to separate properly the many short-wave stations. Thus the spaces between any three spiral lines may be considered tuning the band, while the arrow heads designate the actual dial location of the station. The intervals between tenths of megacycles also are divided into 10 segments each.

Listed by Frequency

In order to prevent map confusion in crowded short-wave bands nations have been placed, so far as practicable, as close to their frequency as possible.

So, for instance, using a local short-wave station as an illustration, if a listener desires to tune W1XK, the short-wave transmitter of WBZ, he may find it listed in the station index as having a frequency of 9.57 megacycles. Turning to the chart the listener easily finds the interval between "9.5" and "9.6" megacycles and at the seventh segment he finds the initials "U. S. A." (indicating a domestic short-wave station) and hence, W1XK.

Similarly, if a listener should pick up a station speaking a strange language of Scandinavian origin somewhere between "12.2" and "12.3" megacycles, by referring to his chart he may discover that he has tuned TFJ, Reykjavik, Iceland.

List of Stations

Selected Short-Wave Stations of the World

Argentina
*LRX—9.66 mc.—Daily, 7-11 p. m.
*LSX—10.35 mc.—Tests Fridays, 5-7 p. m.
*LRU—15.29 mc.—Daily, 4:30-5:30 p. m.

Australia
**VK2ME—9.59mc.—Sundays, a. m.
**VK3ME—9.52mc.—Daily, 5-7 a. m.
**VK3LR—9.58mc.—Daily, 3-8 a. m ex. Sunday.

Austria
***OER-3—6.07mc.—Daily, 4-5 p. m. Winter.

Belgium
*ORK—10.33mc.—Daily, 1:30-3 p. m.

Bolivia
***CP-5—6.06mc.—8-9 p. m. Irregular. 9.13mc.—Special programs. Irregular.

Brazil
*PRF—9.5mc.—4:45-5.45 p. m.

British Empire
United Kingdom (GSA-GSP)
*Heard Daytime and Evening on 19, 25, 31, or 49 meters.
***Hong Kong ZBW—8.75mc, 5-7 a. m.
***Singapore ZHI—6.01mc. 7-8 a. m. November.
***Kenya VQ7LO — 6.06mc. — 2:30-3:30 p. m. Saturdays in November.
**Fiji Islands VPD—13.07mc.—12:30-1:30 a. m.

News in Radio

**British Guiana VP3MR.
Last Heard 7.08mc.

Bulgaria
**LZA—14.98mc. Sundays, 2-4:30 p. m.

Canada
* 1. CRCX—6.09mc. 5-12 p. m.
* 2. CJRO—6.15mc. 8-12 p. m.

Chile
* CEC—10.67mc. 7-7:15 p. m.

China
XGOX—6.85mc. Daily ex. Sunday, 6:30-9 a. m.
* ZBW—15.19mc. or 9.52mc. 4-10 a. m.

Colombia
** 1. HJ1ABP—9.62mc. Sat. Evenings, 10-11 p. m.
2. HJ1ABB—6.45mc. Evenings.

Costa Rica
* TIEP—6.71mc. 6-10 p. m.
* TIPG—6.41mc. Saturdays, 9-10 p. m.

Cuba
* COCH—9.42 All Day.

Czechoslovakia
* OK—15.23 and 11.76mc.
**Tests between 12 and 3 p. m.

Denmark
*** OXY—6.06mc. 5 p. m. Heard rarely in winter.

Dominican Republic
** HI1A—6.19mc. 7:30-9:30 p. m.

Ecuador
** HC2RL—6.66mc. Sunday and Tuesday evenings.

Egypt
** SUV—10.05mc. Used for special broadcasts.

Ethiopia
** IUC—11.95mc (formerly KTB). Radiocasts very irregularly.

Fiji Islands
** VPD2—9.54mc (or 8.719mc) 6-7 a. m. Weekdays.

France
* TPA3—11.88mc. 12-5 p. m.

Germany
* DJA-B-C-etc. Heard day or night on 19, 25, 31, or 49 meters.

Guatemala
** TGW—9.45mc. Evenings, irregular.

Haiti
** HH2S—5.91mc. 7:30-9:30 p. m. Ex. Sunday.

Honduras
** HRD—6.23mc. 8-11 p. m. Ex. Sunday.

Hungary
** HAT—9.12mc. 6-7 p. m.

Iceland
* or ** TFJ—12.23mc. Sundays, 1:40-2:20 p. m.

India
*** VUB—9.56mc. Heard rarely Sundays 7-8:30 a. m.

Italy
*12RO—11.81mc. Summer; 9.63mc. Winter; 12-7:45 p. m.

Japan
* JVH—14.6mc. Summer.
* JVN—10.66mc. Winter.
* JVK—15.15mc.
* JVI—9.53mc. Mondays and Thursdays 4-5 p. m.

Mexico
* XEBT—6.0mc.
* XECH—7.38mc. Evenings 7-8 p. m.

Morocco
** CNR—12.83mc. For special broadcasts.

Holland
* PCJ—15.22mc. Sundays, 7-8 a. m.; Wednesdays, 8-10 a. m.
*PCJ—9.59mc. Sundays, 7-8 a. m.; Wednesdays, 7-10 p. m.

a.**Java**
**PLP—11.00mc. 6-9 a. m.

b.**Dutch Guiana**
**PZ1AA—13.98mc. Evenings, irregular.

Nicaragua
** YNLP—6.66mc. Evenings.

Norway
*** LYJ1—9.52mc. 4:30-5 p. m., Winter.

Panama
* HP5B—6.03mc. 8-10 p. m.

Peru
* OAX4J—9.33mc. Daily, 7-11:30 p. m.
** OAX4B—6.25mc. 8-10 p. m.

Poland
** SPW—13.65mc. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

Portugal
* CT1AA—9.65mc. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 4-6 p. m.

a.**Macao**
*** CQN—9.57mc. Mondays and Fridays, 7-8:35 a. m.
*** b.Mozambique—6.13mc. occasionally; testing, 14.72mc., week-days, 2-4 p. m.

Siam
** HS8PJ—9.35mc. Thursdays, 7:45-10 a. m.; 19.02mc. Mondays, 8-10 a. m.

Spain
* EAQ—9.86mc. 5:15-9:30 p. m.

a.**Canary Islands**
EHZ—10.37mc. 6:30-8:30 p. m. daily.

Sweden
*** SM5SX—11.7mc. Heard 3-4 p. m.

Switzerland
* HBP—7.79mc. Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.

Tahiti
*** FO8AA—7.1mc. Tuesdays and Fridays 11-12 midnight.

Vatican State
* HVJ—15.11mc. 10:30-10:45 a. m.

Venezuela
* YV2RC—5.8mc. Evenings.

United States of America
* W1XK—9.57mc. All Day.
* W1XAL—6.04, 11.79 and 15.25mc.

a. **Hawaii**
* KKH—7.52mc. Used for special broadcasts.

b. **Philippine Islands**
*** KAZ—9.97mc. Relays Philippine Stations.

Union of South Africa
*** JB—6.09mc. Heard 4:30 p. m. Winter.

U. S. S. R.
** RNE—12.0mc. Sundays 2-5 p. m.

a. **Siberia**
*** RV15—4.27mc. Heard best 5-7 a. m. Late October.

Note—Asterisks indicate average signal strength under good conditions.
*Indicates strong signal.
**Indicates fair signal.
***Indicate weak signal.
All figures on chart in megacycles.
All reception as of western Massachusetts.

Bachelor M. P.'s Under Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British House of Commons contains nearly 200 bachelors out of 615 members, but it means to try to remedy this state of affairs.

This transpired in a recent debate in that chamber when it was agreed that the present situation was highly regrettable. A resolution was also passed unanimously demanding an inquiry into the problem of declining population. One of the bachelors subsequently defended himself on the grounds which other M. P.'s spurned as inadequate. His excuse was that he had so "superb", a mother that he had not been able to find a wife worthy to take her place!

Mr. Robert S. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Health, on behalf of the Government accepted the demand for an inquiry on the decreasing national birth rate and said help from societies would be welcomed in carrying on the investigation.

Mr. John R. H. Cartland, Conservative, opening the debate said that the British birth rate had been falling persistently since 1875 and that the very serious situation had arisen where sufficient girl babies were not being born to replace the mothers of today.

Mr. Morgan Jones, Labor, said an important factor in influencing parents in restricting their families was fear of war. Another factor was the cost of bringing up children. Mr. Richard A. Pilkington suggested "immediate steps" to tax bachelors.

Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, spoke on this question at Sheffield on the same day. The population of Britain, he said, if the present decrease continued would eventually become extinct.

Refugees From Dust Bowl Create National Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

practically destitute when they reached their destination. About one fourth had small savings of several hundred dollars and about one fourth had sufficient capital to finance or purchase a productive farm.

"Winter," says the report, "found thousands of these drought families living in hovels and shacks of their own construction, in deserted tourist camps, in tents and in any shelter that would give bare protection from snow and rain. Living conditions in many of these shack towns are a disgrace to civilization."

Many families, while not penniless when they reached the coast states, have lost their meager savings to unscrupulous real estate agents, who sold them worthless farms in cut-over areas, according to RA reports.

No Money to Clear Land

Costs of clearing enough land for a productive farm in these stump lands costs about $40 to $200 an acre, but in many instances, farmers have had nothing left for the necessary improvements after making the down payment.

Searching for work at any wages they could get, thousands of families headed for the sugar beet fields, wheat fields and orchard districts to join the great army of seasonal farm laborers. The U. S. Re-employment Service estimates that half of the Idaho sugar-beet crop was harvested by labor from the drought area.

A series of migratory labor camps were established by the RA in California for the purpose of "pointing the way to a solution of some of the problems." At these six camps, with facilities for about 200 families each, the Government does not provide housing, but builds wooden platforms on which the campers can place their own tents. Sanitary conveniences, shower baths, recreational platforms and supervised play centers for children are provided.

The problem is especially acute in California. A report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that of 87,362 drought refugees and migrants in need of work, entering the state during the year ending June 15, 1936, 56,225 came from the drought areas. In the winter of 1936, Los Angeles police attempted to shut off the stream by establishing a border blockade, but according to the Department of Labor its chief effect was to back up the refugees and delay them temporarily in surrounding states.

No Quick Solution at Hand

"It is illogical to assume that turning back these migrants from the borders of any state affords a solution to the fundamental problems involved or that lasting benefit accrues to the state invoking such action," this report said.

Little hope is held out by Resettlement officials for a quick solution of the refugee problem. If drought conditions continue in the Great Plains, the migration may reach even greater proportions this year, they predict.

At a tristate conference of federal officials with those of Oregon, Idaho and Washington recently, these remedial measures were urged—long-term rehabilitation loans to finance families while good cut-over lands are being cleared, government purchase of large holdings and subdivision into small units to be financed through long-term loans, group land-clearing projects and further development of drainage and irrigation projects.

It was pointed out that in time the Grand Coulee Dam will reclaim some 1,200,000 acres of land in east central Washington, but the need for developed farms to replace those being taken out of production by the dust storms of the Great Plains was held to be immediate.

Resettlement officials are convinced that it is the duty of the Federal Government to aid the states in carrying these families over until they can be absorbed in the normal national labor market.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

not at the moment going well for the insurgents.

The sudden reappearance of the Loyalist fleet is regarded as particularly disconcerting from General Franco's viewpoint. It is claimed that the Loyalists have not only trained a new set of officers and crews but have installed more efficient protection against air and underwater attack.

Though there is some doubt whether these officers and crews can really have gained sufficient experience during what can only have been theoretical training in harbor, it is generally agreed that the Loyalist fleet is again a force to be reckoned with. The warships at the Government's disposal are on paper at any rate superior to those in the insurgents' hands and if they can regain command of the sea which they held at the beginning, it is held that the effect on the future progress of the fighting might be considerable.

4-H Yearbook for Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga. — The Georgia Cloverleaf, a new annual publication of the 4-H Club at the University of Georgia has been released. Jesse James, Waycross, is editor. The yearbook is to be a permanent record of the activities of the various county clubs as well as those in the university and its branches. Twenty-eight county clubs have bought space in the publication.

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PHILADELPHIA

Amoy, in China Sea Doldrums: Once Raised Tea That Helped To Make Boston's Tea Party

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEELUNG, Formosa—The three day trip from Hong Kong to this chief port of Northern Formosa brings one into contact with three radically different systems of administrations. There is the benevolent autocracy of the British Crown Colony in Hong Kong; the muddled, chaotic yet forward-looking effort of the Chinese to lift themselves by their own bootstraps in Swatow and Amoy; finally, the efficient, sanitary, well and highly policed Japanese regime here in the Island Empire's eldest colonial acquisition.

Scenically Hong Kong is one of the finest spectacles in the Orient, with the peak of the mountainous island rising to a height of 1800 feet and commanding a view of the broad harbor, which is entered every year by some 5000 ships, of the wide expanse of the sea, here and there dotted with the silhouettes of Chinese junks and fishing craft and of the mountains which rise on the mainland behind Kowloon. The colony is divided into two parts, the irregularly shaped island, with its area of about 30 square miles, which is an absolute British possession, and the so-called New Territories, comprising the town of Kowloon and a hinterland of about 340 square miles.

The population of Hong Kong is estimated at 900,000, of whom 385,000 live on the island, the remainder on the mainland. While the administration is in the hands of the British Governor, assisted by an advisory council, the great majority of the inhabitants are Chinese. Hong Kong represents a welcome oasis of political and financial stability amid the flurries and vicissitudes of South Chinese politics; and many a war lord and merchant has a comfortable stake tucked away in the form of a deposit in the famous Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, or of investments in Hong Kong real estate.

It is an old saying in Hong Kong that one's social standing or administrative prominence may be deduced from the altitude at which one lives; and it is a fact that the residences of some of the higher civil and military officials are located near the top of the peak. But an increasing number of residents of Hong Kong prefer to live in country homes on the mainland, where there is more elbow room than on the congested island.

A motor drive from an outlying part of the New Territories to Hong Kong, with its many changing and enchanting views of sea and bay, is a memorable experience.

Center of Trade

Since Hong Kong is a center of trade, not of production, the atmosphere of recovery is not so marked as it is in Singapore, where the tin and rubber quotations are an unfailing barometer of well-being. But powerful British trading, banking and shipping interests have dug in tenaciously at this Far Eastern outpost of Empire; and better times are anticipated as a result of the economic development which is likely to follow China's progress toward real national unity.

Hong Kong has not escaped the universal Far Eastern trend toward increased armament. The garrison has been increased; and the defenses of the Colony were being tested in land, air and naval maneuvers.

Hong Kong has become one of the great airports of the Far East, and is a meeting point of three large airlines. It is now the Asiatic terminus of the Pan American Airways—the line which spans the Pacific from California to Manila, and thence to Hong Kong. One can also fly to London by Imperial Airways, changing airplanes at Penang; and Shanghai can be reached within a few hours through the passenger service of the China National Aviation Corporation.

Still Fear Pirates

The first things that strike one on boarding a small Japanese boat for the cruise along the South China coast from Hong Kong to Formosa are the iron grilles between the first-class cabins and the steerage and the gigantic Indian guard, with revolver prominently displayed, who keeps watch around the entrance to the officers' quarters. Piracy is by no means extinct in the South China seas, and there is always a faint chance that some "Captain Kidd" or "Long John Silver" will appear among the motley throng of Chinese third-class passengers.

"Economic Determinism"

However, on my trip nothing more illicit than a little smuggling occurred. As the genial British collector of customs at Swatow, the first port of call, explained the situation:

"There is no serious smuggling problem here, but a slight dribble of contraband goods goes on all the time. If too many extra blankets are being brought in by travelers we begin to take a strict attitude and levy duty, whereupon they turn to cloth or canned goods or something else."

This South China coast country is wretchedly poor, and there is an element of economic determinism in the smuggling and piracy and banditism that are characteristic of daily life there. Order, by the general testimony of people with whom I talked in Swatow, had been pretty well established in the vicinity of the town, but along the border between Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, farther to the East, there is a sort of No Man's Land, where one would not like to travel alone on a dark night. Each province makes a practice of pushing its own bad characters, so far as possible, over the border into the territory of its neighbor, where it can wash its hands of responsibility for them.

Both Swatow and Amoy, the port in Fukien where the ship stopped on the second day, are centers of emigration. Great numbers of Chinese, unable to make a living in their overcrowded native towns and villages, go off as contract laborers in the mines and rubber plantations of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. The relative prosperity of Swatow and Amoy rises and falls with the world price of tin and rubber and the status of employment and wages in the countries of the south Pacific. Swatow is also known for its fine lacework and embroidery, most of which goes to the United States.

Lots of Boatmen

Amoy, the chief port of southeastern Fukien, is located on a fairly large island in a wide bay at the mouth of the Kiulung River. It faces the smaller island of Kulangsu, on which the foreign settlement is located. One of the main occupations in Amoy is that of the boatmen, who paddle their sampans, or small boats, back and forth between the two islands. Efforts to establish a ferry have been wrecked by the strong vested interest of the sampan operators, who resorted to violence and sabotage and quickly put the ferry out of commission.

Amoy possesses some historical interest for Americans because it supplied the tea which was pitched overboard into Boston Harbor at a certain famous "tea party." The once flourishing tea trade of Fukien Province, however, is today distinctly in the doldrums.

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The Orient at Its Scenic Best

The Broad Harbor of Hong Kong, With the Peak of Its Mountain in the Distance, and the Sea Dotted With Chinese Junks and Sampans Makes a Picture Never to Be Forgotten

Discontent With Tokyo Regime Traced to Ever Rising Tax Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 31—Behind the sudden dissolution of the Japanese House of Representatives lies another stage in the battle between liberal and military forces for control of the country.

From the military standpoint, there have been too many voices raised in opposition to the policy of agression. Army spokesmen have been subjected to caustic criticism in the Diet.

This continuing barrage from the liberal side apparently has driven the military, and the Hayashi Cabinet which largely takes orders from the military, to seek a more docile House of Representatives. Whether the means chosen—a general election to be held within 30 days—will strengthen or weaken the military hold among the lawmakers, is an open question in view of recent events.

Voice of Business

There is the recent action of businessmen who declared that the policy of force had failed to advance Japanese interests in North China.

There is a growing discontent among the people over higher taxes. The budget, finally passed by the Diet last Monday, ran up to an all-time record for Japan, including wartime.

Even so, the total of more than $802,000,000, of which the army and navy received just over half, had been pared down from earlier military demands.

The Hayashi Cabinet, in power only since Feb. 2, has had to deal with a Diet bent on restoring the power of the political parties. This Diet brought about the downfall of the Hirota Cabinet on Jan. 23, after a series of unfortunate forays in diplomacy, and unpopular tax proposals, had reduced army prestige.

The Hirota Cabinet had come in following the military uprising of a year ago February, in which several leading political figures were assassinated.

As the Hirota policies unfolded, including fascist leanings as signalized in the conclusion of an anti-Communist pact with Germany, liberal elements in Japan began to assert themselves. Since 1931 they had necessarily been discreet, because of the dominance of the military over government.

Resignation of Hirota

When the Hirota policies became unpopular among large sections of the population, the political parties in the Diet began to speak up. Their opposition led to the resignation of Premier Hirota, and for a time it seemed the military were on the run. But the policy of the Hayashi Cabinet was dictated from army headquarters in large part, and included no representative of the two main political parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai.

A firm policy of the Hayashi Cabinet toward the Diet was also shown in the act of prorogation when the Diet refused to adjourn voluntarily until the Cabinet could form its policy. The Diet remained prorogued from Feb. 4 to Feb. 10, and on until Feb. 15.

In his maiden speech before the Diet, Premier Hayashi indicated a more conciliatory policy in foreign affairs. Foreign Minister Sato, when appointed later, took the same line, but had to eat his words under army duress.

These liberal leanings, even in the Cabinet, and the recent opposition of business men, apparently have aroused the military. Possibly they hope to be able to influence the election results. Otherwise they may be resorting to a counsel of weakness in calling an election.

Tokyo Diet's Sudden End

TOKYO, March 31 (AP)—Renewed conflict between the Army and Navy on the one hand and the major political parties on the other, today led to dissolution of the House of Representatives by Emperor Hirohito.

The Emperor's decree, handed down on the advice of Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi within a few hours of the scheduled termination of the parliamentary session, makes a general election mandatory within thirty days.

The Government announced that the election would be held April 30, when a new House of Representatives of 466 members is to be chosen.

The Government's decision was taken suddenly as the stormy 70th session of the Imperial Diet, which already had produced one major crisis, drew to its close.

The Army and Navy charged the major parties in the lower house, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, with obstructing bills considered vital for national defense, such as the Steel Industry Control and National Fuel bills. The Ministers of War and Navy, Gen. Hajime Sugiyama and Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, brought pressure to bear on the Premier to advise the Emperor to order dissolution.

Leaders of the two big parties charged in return that members of the Government have been blocking a revision of the election law and other measures which they consider important.

Nearly 40 Government bills, some of major importance, remained unapproved as the session was terminated.

The Army and Navy, however, had succeeded in obtaining passage of the record 1937-38 budget, which allotted more than half its total to the fighting services.

The electoral campaign, in which the parties' charges of military domination of imperial policy are expected to be an issue, is expected to mean a month of political unrest.

The House of Peers is not affected by the dissolution and election order.

The Government's abrupt action in seeking disolution indicated a desire to take the issues it has debated with this Diet to the country.

'Man From Home' Proves To Be His Own Secretary

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Representative U. S. Guyer (R) Kansas, spotted an automobile from home on a capital street. Unable to locate the driver, he left his card with an invitation to "come in and see me."

Mr. Guyer told his secretary, Russell Jones, about it today.

"It's been a week now," he said. "I've seen the car several times since, too. I wonder why the owner doesn't come and see us."

"Congressman," Mr. Jones replied meekly, "he's been in every day. It was my car."

Saito Sees Trade As Close Bond In U.S.-Japan Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—There is no armament rivalry between the United States and Japan, each power being most pacific and interested solely in its own defense, according to Hirosi Saito, Japanese ambassador to Washington.

"The worst that we have to face is the fact that there are still some harsh critics of Japan in the United States—men who seem unable to understand that nations are composed of individuals and that, like the human species, they have their faults and their failings and make errors which take time to right," he told a distinguished gathering at the Japan Society's annual banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here last night.

"On the other side of the Pacific, there are likewise some harsh critics of the United States who forget that there is no country which is a perfect institution composed of people always wise and forever moral in their actions," he added. "But with the great majority of our respective peoples there is happily a breadth of thinking, a recognition of the virtues as well as the faults of others and a willingness to make allowances for them."

Cultural Bonds

Ambassador Saito stressed the moral, intellectual and social exchanges between the United States and Japan and paid a tribute to the diplomatic envoys, missionaries, schoolteachers, college instructors, business men, financiers and engineers who have gone from the United States to Nippon to further these cultural relations.

The Japanese Ambassador saw peace between the United States and Japan founded not only on friendship growing out of cultural relations, but on trade.

"This country is both our principal source of raw materials and our principal market," he continued. "It is because of our industrial development that we are able to buy from your country as much as we do. We buy more of your raw materials and manufactured goods every year than do all the rest of Asia combined. Our industrialization makes this possible. Next to the British Empire, Japan is the greatest of all purchasers of American goods. For several years we have bought annually over $200,000,000 worth of your products.

Trade Relations

"Japan is, consequently, a market well worth your consideration and development. In turn, the United States is Japan's greatest foreign market. But you have not bought from us in recent years as much as we have bought from you. The balance of trade is generally a considerable number of millions in your favor. Tens of thousands of people on both sides of the Pacific get their living by the production of materials needed and wanted by the other. Here is an added reason for cultivation rather than opposition to the development of mutually-beneficial trade."

Ambassador Saito referred to the Muchison cotton textile agreement between American and Japanese manufacturers last January, characterizing it as "an excellent precedent to guide the attempt at solutions of trade difficulties which might crop up in the future between our two countries."

"But, from a broader point of view," he added, "these difficulties will never attain serious proportions, and we can rest assured that our trade relations will always be mutually beneficial and profitable."

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, was another speaker and voiced the hope of modification of the federal immigration act.

Henry W. Taft, president of the society, presided.

Loyalists Act to Cut Rebels From Their Base at Cordoba

MADRID, March 31 (AP)—Government forces turned their own successful defense of the rich mercury and coal mine area at Ciudad Real on the Cordoba Front into a drive today toward insurgent-held coal mines at Penarroya.

Government bombing planes crossed the mountains between the Pozoblanco sector and the Penarroya coal fields and bombed Penarroya and near-by Belmes in an effort to disorganize rear-guard defenses in those vital regions.

Occupation of Alcaracejos and Villanueva del Duque advanced government troops about nine miles west along a railroad from Pozoblanco. These neighboring towns were taken at bayonet point yesterday.

The first task of the victorious government militiamen was to solidify their strength in those newly won positions while an advance guard of cavalry, aided by bombing and machine-gunning planes, harassed retreating insurgents.

Aim at Espiel

The immediate objective of the air and land drive was to break the insurgent resistance before it raised fortifications around Espiel about 17 miles south of Alcaracejos.

Espiel is about 27 miles northwest of Cordoba, from which Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano commanded Gen. Francisco Franco's southern insurgent forces.

Government artillerymen rushed their field pieces into new strategic sites to prevent effective counter-attack.

The railroad through Pozoblanco, the Government-held gateway to the Ciudad Real mineral area, continues west past Alcaracejos and then 14 miles southwest to Belmez and through the Penarroya coal fields.

The Guadalajara Front, northeast of Madrid, echoed to the dueling of Government and insurgent artillery. The conflict there, after the rout of an insurgent offensive that reached within about 45 miles of Madrid, settled down to steady fighting from trenches and advantageous positions in the hilly terrain.

Press Against Cordoba

Meanwhile, a separate column of Government troops, driving south from Pozoblanco, occupied Mount Mirabueno and pressed onward to cut off the insurgent force from its base at Cordoba.

The rout of General Franco's legionnaires from Pozoblanco, gateway to the rich mercury and coal-mine territory of Ciudad Real Province, gave the Government's morale another big boost, coming so close upon the victorious Guadalajara counter-offensive started northeast of the capital two weeks ago.

Latest reports from the Guadalajara line, about 50 miles away, said Gen. Jose Miaja's men had captured new hill positions in their drive toward the insurgent base at Siguenza.

Besides the fighting in Cordoba and Guadalajara Provinces, the Government is waging offensive warfare around Oviedo in the Bay of Biscay region of the northwest; in Avila Province, about 35 miles west of Madrid; along the southern bank of the Tajo River from Toledo to Talavera de la Reina; and on the southern Mediterranean coast near Motril.

More Towns Taken

Occupation of Mount Mirabueno in the flanking maneuver of the southern column to sever contact between Espiel and Cordoba placed the Government column in a dominant position over the Cuzna river valley, about eight miles south of Pozoblanco and about 22 miles north of Cordoba.

Capture of Alcaracejos and Villanueva del Duque followed in the fourth day of bitter fighting on the southern front—a day marked by intense aerial activity in which Government planes blasted at enemy concentrations in Montoro, Belmez, Penarroya and Pueblo Nuevo del Terrible, small towns well south of the Pozoblanco sector.

Insurgents' supply trains were bombed and machine gunned on various roads leading to the scene of the fighting. A large number of Moorish troops and a quantity of war supplies were taken when the Government's "Milicianos" finally battered down the gates to Alcaracejos behind a wave of tanks and armored cars.

Anglo-French Protests Filed With Rebels On Firing at Merchantmen

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—The British Government demanded an explanation from the insurgent Spanish regime today of three attacks made on British merchantmen by insurgent warships.

The strong protest, presented to insurgent fleet commanders at the Cadiz (Spain) naval base, asked assurances there would be no repetition of the incidents.

The note asserted that insurgent vessels had violated one of the most stringent of international laws in opening fire on neutral shipping.

The British protest disclosed that insurgent armed trawlers halted the Springwear on March 7, and forced it to proceed to Gibraltar and unload its cargo.

On March 22, the note related, a trawler fired a shot across the bow of the liner Menin Ridge, carrying a cargo of coal, to enforce an order to halt and be searched. The insurgent warship disappeared, however, when a French destroyer steamed to the vessel's rescue.

On the same day another insurgent warship, said Britain's protest, halted and searched the steamer Stanholme on the high seas and then escorted her to Gibraltar although her papers were found to be in order.

Electric Spark Ignited Gas in Texas High School

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—An Agriculture Department investigator reported yesterday the New London, Texas, school explosion resulted from ignition of accumulated gas by a spark from an electric sanding machine switch.

Dr. David J. Price, explosion expert of the bureau of chemistry and soils, disclosed this finding in a preliminary report on the disaster.

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LaGuardia Appoints Board To Handle Labor Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—New York City today set up its first machinery to act in labor controversies with the appointment by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of an Industrial Relations Board.

Long interested in creating a "Baby Wagner Act" for the city which would add a labor and commerce agency to municipal departments, the Mayor has given form to his idea in despite of the failure of a law whereby he sought to establish an official arbitration body last year. This remained in committee of the Board of Estimate and was never voted on.

The Mayor's revival of the idea is in voluntary form, the three members of the board to serve without salary if called by the disputants.

As named by the Mayor they are: Karl N. Llewellyn, Betts Professor of Law at Columbia University; Arthur S. Meyer, president of the Schulte Real Estate Corporation, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board. In addition the Mayor said he would appoint a citizens' panel to aid in arbitration procedure.

End to Taxi Strike In Chicago Leaves Pay Issue Unsolved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 31—Downtown streets here once more are flowing streams of yellow and green as 3000 or so taxicabs of those hues go back to work, following settlement of the 21-day strike. Nothing has been settled as to how much the drivers will earn, and it was this matter which precipitated the strike.

The settlement does provide recognition by the employers, the Yellow and Checker Taxicab companies, of the Midwest Taxicab Drivers Union as representing its members. But this union didn't exist when the strike was called. There was no organization at all involved in the strike. A comparatively few of the city's 5500 cab drivers belong to the Teamsters Union, the A. F. of L. affiliate, but this union didn't call the strike, in fact made it plain that it was opposed to it.

In other words the organization or union recognition matter was unlike the situation in the auto industry, not an issue here until after the strike was called by a few leaders among the drivers.

The agreement to confer on the basic issue, though carried through by the newly formed union, came not out of formal negotiations by the union, but from an independent appeal to city officials by a group of drivers who own their own cabs City Aldermen then got busy and succeeded in bringing the two elements together, and to these aldermen goes much of the credit for at least ending the destructive strike and providing the city again with the transportation it has missed these three weeks.

The peace agreement provides that a board of arbitration composed of two company representatives, two driver representatives and a fifth impartial member appointed by Judge Evan A. Evans of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Textile Pay Boost Put at $15,000,000

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—Pay increases of more than $15,000,000 annually were indicated yesterday for workers at 294 cotton mills of the Southeast.

Since Jan. 1, announcements of wage and hour revisions from Virginia to Alabama have affected 199,255 employees in the industry, marked for a major drive by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The increases concide with booming cloth markets and rises in the price of cotton past the 14-cents-a-pound mark.

Textile executives said the increases ranged from 5 to 15 per cent. Not all announced the amount of money involved. If the average figure among the mils which did disclose the cash hike was representive, the total is $16,419,500 a year.

A. Steve Nance, southeastern director of the Textile Workers Organization Committee, said he estimated boosts at $15,000,000 in his territory from North Carolina to Texas.

PWA Aid for Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A $96,000 project has been approved by PWA officials for the new C. H. Friend High School in South Boston, Va. Plans for the new high school call for a two-story structure of modern fireproof design.

Welfare Officer

Underwood & Underwood Studios

Miss Mary L. Gibbons
Deputy Commissioner of New York State Department of Social Welfare

Permanent Relief Program Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—A permanent program of relief for the needy of this city is an ideal high on the list of objectives toward which Miss Mary L. Gibbons, recently appointed Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Social Welfare in charge of New York City, will work, she said here.

Miss Gibbons has had wide experience in social welfare activities and was formerly director of the Emergency Relief Bureau here. A reorganization of the State Department is taking place, and between now and July 1, the activities of the old Temporary Emergency Relief Administration will be transferred to the State Social Welfare Department and the necessary staff of civil service employees installed.

The efficiency with which New York City has met its relief problems compares most favorably to records made by other large cities, Miss Gibbons held.

The need for relief may diminish, but not "materially," she said. She urged that the city follow the example of federal and state governments in making the program permanent as rapidly as possible.

As a start, she proposes to cooperate in relief to the needy blind and poor children.

Rebuilding of Paca Mansion Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31—Plans for reconstructing and restoring historic Wye Hall, home of William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, are being drawn by an architect and work is expected to begin late in April.

The original mansion, situated on an island in the Wye River, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was badly damaged by fire several years ago. Recently the island was purchased by W. H. Stillwell, of New York and Chicago. Aware of the historic significance of the island and the old mansion, Mr. Stillwell decided to rebuild the house.

Wreckage remaining after the fire was torn away and a new structure erected upon the original foundations. The new mansion will resemble as closely as possible the original structure, which was erected in 1790 after plans drawn by John Hoban, architect of the White House.

Like the old house, the new one will contain 25 rooms. Two farms on the island will continue to be operated by tenants of Mr. Stillwell, whose investment in the estate and the new dwelling was said to be about $350,000.

Chrysler Workers Get Pay Despite Auto Strike

DETROIT, March 31 (AP)—Yesterday was pay day for several thousand employees of the vast Dodge Brothers plant, closed since March 8 by the Chrysler Corporation strike.

By Friday evening, pay checks aggregating approximately $2,000,000 will have been distributed among the 67,000 employees of Chrysler plants, for work done prior to the strike.

Immediately after the eight striker-occupied plants were evacuated last week, pay roll clerks began the task of preparing the checks. The strikers had refused to admit administrative officials and clerical employees to the offices.

Jobless Pension Law Extended in New York

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31 (AP)—New York workers earnings between $2600 and $3000 annually received the right to state unemployment insurance benefits under the bill signed today by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Heretofore the benefits were restricted to workers earning $2600 or less. Both manual and white collar workers are affected by the new law.

The law also raises the minimum weekly benefits from $5 to $7. It applies to all establishments where four or more persons are employed.

Women in New York Insist On Minimum Wage Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Lines are today again being tightly drawn for another battle over the New York State Minimum Wage Law as the lawmakers prepare to return to Albany on Monday with this measure well up toward the top of the agenda.

While the Republican majority in the Assembly now indicated a willingness to withdraw their demand that the act include men as well as women and children, thus meeting the Democrats nearly all the way, women are mobilizing to insist that the measure shall not single them and minors out for special wage legislation. Chief spokesman for this group is Mrs. Stephen Pell, chairman of the National Woman's Party.

This group holds that minimum wage legislation applying only to women and children would serve to make them "wards of the state." They demand equal rights.

Mrs. Pell, in a statement today, disagreed with the United States Supreme Court's decision on the Washington State minimum wage law case, declaring that the decision "should arouse women to realize that they must take their lives in their own keeping and think for themselves."

"The only way for women to safeguard their liberties is by an equal rights amendment to the Constitution which reads, 'Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction.'

No Difference in Liberty

"The decision of the court assumes that the liberty of women is not as precious as the liberty of men. Last June the court held that the 'prescribing of minimum wages for women only would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work.'

"There is no reason advanced for minimum wage legislation for women that does not apply with equal force to men workers, whom the law leaves untouched. If minimum wages apply to both men and women, then women would be at no disadvantage."

That the views of this group and others who oppose singling out women and children for minimum wage legislation will be strongly presented to legislative leaders is generally accepted here.

Oswald Heck, speaker of the Assembly, saw three courses open for possible action in connection with the state's minimum wage act. The first, he said, was to regard the act now on the statute books, but which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last year, as the law of the state and to ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing.

The second would be to amend the Fischel Bill, introduced after the decision of the Supreme Court on the Wald Act and which has already passed the Senate, to overcome objections already registered by the high tribunal.

Like Washington Act

The third would be the introduction of a measure identical with the Washington state act.

Assemblyman Abbott Low Moffat (R) of New York City, who led the opposition to the Wald Act, indicated a willingness to go along with Speaker Heck on these lines, and indications were that a conference between legislative leaders would be held here this week to outline a course of action.

Speaker Heck and Assemblyman Moffat, in a statement, voiced the hope that "in the interest of prompt enactment of such beneficial legislation," they hoped the leaders of the Democratic party in Washington and Albany would "reconcile their present conflicting policies on this important subject."

"We note with great interest that President Roosevelt has expressed the view which we have urged for so long—that the protection of minimum wage legislation should cover not only women and children, but men as well," he said. "Throughout this session, however, the Democrats in the Legislature and the Governor have steadily opposed giving this protection to men."

In quarters here believed to be informed, it was said that Governor Lehman was of the opinion that the best procedure would be to introduce a new minimum wage bill along the lines of the Wald Act of 1933, which is similar in many respects to the Washington state law upheld by the Supreme Court.

Labor Supports Women

Minimum wage legislation for women is strongly supported by labor groups here and especially by those whose membership is made up of needleworkers — the so-called "seated industries." In these labor quarters it was held that the protection of women and children was today a prime consideration and would not preclude a minimum wage act for men later on.

John J. Bennett Jr., state attorney general, went on record as objecting strongly to reference in the majority opinion handed down by the Supreme Court in the Washington State case, that the arguments by the State of New York for the Wald Act had not asked for reconsideration of the Adkins case, which originated in the District of Columbia in connection with the District's minimum wage statute. Mr. Bennett denied this categorically. In appealing to the Supreme Court, the State specifically requested that in the light of present conditions a reconsideration of the Adkins case "was in order," he declared.

Wagner's Views on Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

preliminary survey in the St. Louis area in June, 1936, and that decision "stared it in the face" when the Flint outbreak occurred. The decision "held categorically that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction over automobile workers, on the authority of Mr. Justice Sutherland's opinion in the Carter coal case that both employment relationship and strikes flowing from it were matters of local concern."

"Could General Motors in its hour of danger expect help from the law when in its hours of safety it had joined the others in paralyzing the effectiveness of the law through court action?" asked Mr. Wagner, adding that "the board was forced by the courts to stand by idly during 44 perilous days of bitterness and danger and economic loss."

He continued of the same strike: "Here raged a great industrial conflict, dangerous to the community and painful to the nation. Here was the two-year-old National Labor Relations Act of Congress. The act outlawed the vicious practices which by their repetition brought on the crisis. If it had been obeyed from its inception, there would have been no crisis. The act also had the mechanism to avert the calamity even after the crisis arose. But because the courts had permitted the act to be disobeyed and would not allow it to be enforced, industry, labor and the general public paid the price. And when the peace finally came, it embraced the very principles of decent industrial relations that are embodied in the act. What greater proof could there be of the soundness of the National Labor Relations Act?

Strikes or Law?

"The General Motors workers found that by striking they could secure those industrial liberties which neither they nor other workers were able to get by recourse to the law. Do we want that kind of a lesson uppermost in the minds of more than 20,000,000 working families? Or do we want them to be sure that the National Labor Relations Act will be so interpreted in the courts that it will provide a peaceful remedy for the settlement of controversies that are of truly nation-wide import?"

At equal length Mr. Wagner went into the current Chrysler strike for which, he declared, the Labor Relations Act "provides a complete and unequivocal solution in majority rule." Mr. Wagner then cited statistics to show workers are not sharing in business advances. He said:

"Everyone is aware that the past year smashed all records in the automobile industry. The annual yield on invested capital reached the incredible figure of 26 per cent, shooting far beyond the 1929 mark. Profits rose from $199,000,000 in 1935 to $301,000,000 in 1936, a gain of 51 per cent. So far as the ownership was concerned, 1936 in the automobile industry made 1929 look sick. But if we look at the individual worker's side of the picture, we find that his full time wage was 12 per cent lower in 1936 than in 1929. Twelve dollars substracted from every $100 that he had earned in the old prosperity era was his tax contribution toward the 'new prosperity' of the industry. And for good measure, the automobile worker today is working four hours a week longer than he did in the days of the NRA. Do these figures indicate the imminence of a 'labor monopoly'?

Depression Warnings

Stressing danger of "another depression" if current economic tendencies remain unchecked, Senator Wagner said:

"Once again, as in the hectic period between 1922 and 1929, profits are running far ahead of production. In 1934, production rose 4 per cent and profits 64 per cent. In 1935, production rose 14 per cent and profits 50 per cent. In 1936, as I have said, production rose 17 per cent and profits 51 per cent. In short, production is lagging behind profits because consumer income is too low and prices too high for more goods to be sold. Because there is no market for more production, profits have no adequate outlet. Excess profits become frozen profits. And that is the sure road to depression."

Winding up his argument, Senator Wagner declared:

"New legislation is never a remedy for the disobedience of existing law. The lack of power in the Federal Government to enforce the National Relations Act today, and not any weakness in existing law, is the root cause for the present economic warfare."

Chrysler Parley Recesses

By the Associated Press

A recess in negotiations to settle the nation's major labor dispute brought to the fore today arguments in legislative halls over the sit-down method of conducting strikes.

Gov. Frank Murphy said a settlement of the Chrysler Motor Corporation strike involving 60,000 workers "might be reached anytime." Walter P. Chrysler, corporation chairman, and John L. Lewis, labor chieftain, were expected to meet again this week end.

The Governor saw possibility of a final settlement "not long after we convene" Friday. The United Automobile Workers Union's demand for exclusive bargaining rights remained the nub of the controversy.

At Washington the House Rules Committee opened a hearing on a resolution for a congressional investigation of sit-down strikes. Representative Marlin Dies (D) of Texas, sponsor of the measure, said Mr. Lewis has issued an order banning sit-down strikes and that if he made it public the need for an inquiry would pass.

Three measures making sit-down strikes felonious were before the Michigan Senate.

The reported withdrawal of all demands excepting that for higher pay led to a belief the United Mine Workers would reach an agreement with soft coal operators, averting a strike threatened for tomorrow. Negotiations were resumed at New York today.

Disorders broke out in several sectors yesterday. Police and sheriff's deputies employed tear gas and night sticks to disperse 300 men they described as pickets at the California Conserving Company plant at Hayward, Calif. Red pepper was thrown and clothing was ripped in clashes between strikers and non-striking garment workers at Memphis, Tenn.

Police and pickets clashed in a garment workers strike at St. Louis. At Hastings, Minn., guards dispersed 150 strikers who tried to enter the C. A. Lund ski factory. Forty-nine persons were arrested by state troopers and police who broke into picket lines at shoe factories in the Lewiston-Auburn area of Maine.

Plans were made for a strike of 30,000 organized WPA workers in the San Francisco Bay area, and of 4500 WPA technical and white-collar workers in New York.

A strike for C. I. O. union recognition caused the St. Louis Car Co., at St. Louis, to close.

Compromise Nears As Miners' Parley Enters Last Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—The approaching zero hour in the parley to effect a new miners' agreement in the bituminous coal field to succeed that which expires at midnight tonight found operators and union spokesmen still deep in conference here today.

No "distress" overtures, however, had been made for the services of Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor and premier "trouble man" in the federal mediation efforts on the capital-labor front, who appeared on the scene late yesterday to "keep President Roosevelt informed." Mr. McGrady remained in his hotel today awaiting developments, several blocks removed from the actual conference table.

As the negotiators arrived for the final day of the month-old parley, the atmosphere appeared decidedly favorable for a compromise or at least an extension of the present agreement pending further discussion. Certainly no war clouds were visible of the proportions which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, envisaged when the discussions began. He then declared that failure by the operators to accept he full slate of the miners' terms meant a walkout on April 1 of the 400,000 workers in these coal fields.

Accord Nearing

Instead, it looked today as though both sides were in a mood to give way and that accord was nearing on this basis, strongly labelled with insistence by the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization that new industrial trends were too imperatively present to be much longer ignored.

Demands Modified

An overnight news report that the union had so far modified its original schedule of demands as to reduce it to the single stipulation of a 15 per cent wage rise, was denied by labor spokesmen this morning, while the operators said that if this were the case, it was all they were waiting for.

Other major union premises for a settlement were a 30-hour week, vacations with pay and a guarantee of 200 days' work a year.

The operators, who insisted that no wage increase was feasible and that the old rate must be continued with an extension of the work week from the present 35 to 40 hours, similarly were reported to have compromised on the 35-hour schedule.

Coal field operators reminded reporters that decision either for, against or in compromise on the union demands, or for an extension of the present agreement pending further discussion was not requisite by tonight's contract deadline, since tomorrow was a mine holiday in any case—labor's celebration of the institution of the eight-hour day.

Guffey Coal Bill

There was little question that if the miner representatives had withdrawn all their demands save the pay increase, the way was open for an agreement. On the other hand, the eventuality of a work stoppage in these fields was seen by observers as serving both sides with potentially strong leverage for congressional treatment of the pending Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, which is designed to eliminate the factor of cut-throat competition in the industry.

In an eleventh-hour interlude to the parley, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and his union confreres attended a dinner of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in Harrisburg last night, where the union chief launched a governorship boom for Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the union and Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kennedy, whose offices of state are even less negligible under Pennsylvania laws than that of the Vice-President of the United States, has been a prime negotiator in the soft-coal parley and, like Mr. Lewis, is the son of miner parents and started his career in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

Mr. Lewis, who interrupted his unionization undertaking in the automotive workers' field in order to complete negotiations for the miners, was in conference also today with Lee Pressman, counsel for the Committee for Industrial Organization, here from Detroit, where the union dispute with the Chrysler automobile factory heads is in abeyance.

Canadian Labor Neutral on Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Canadian labor will maintain a neutral attitude, for the time being, at least, in the battle being waged between William Green and his American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This apparently is to be the position taken by the Canadian labor organizations until the next meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council when, no doubt, the matter will come up for a full discussion.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labor Council, a form letter from Mr. Green, of the A. F. of L. was considered, demanding that the unions take a stand either for himself or for Mr. Lewis and his method of labor organization.

Most of the officers of the local labor organizations are understood to be behind Mr. Green.

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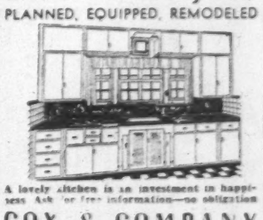

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between a
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and its owner

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Owner: "What makes you so comfortable?"
Coat: "Because I 'give' every time you move but fall right back into shape."
Owner: "Why are you so warm on cold days?"
Coat: "Because I'm knitted although you'd never suspect it."
Owner: "What makes you so light in weight?"
Coat: "Because the yarn they use in me is so warm that they don't need to make me heavy."
Owner: "Why don't you wrinkle and what makes you withstand drizzle?"
Coat: "It's my nature."
Owner: "Why are you so inexpensive?"
Coat: "Confidentially, I ought to cost much more."

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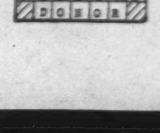

Robinson Seeks to Clear Up Digression in Court Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31 — The Administration, through Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, replied to Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia in the Supreme Court controversy last night, at the same time that the first effort to terminate the hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee was thwarted by opponents of the President's plan.

Senator Robinson's radio reply lasted three quarters of an hour compared with the hour attack delivered by Senator Glass the night previous. It not only took issue with the Virginian, whose argument, Senator Robinson charged was "submerged and destroyed in the unreasonable bitterness of his expression," but likewise accused Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, another court opponent, of inconsistency.

In passing, Senator Robinson also criticized Mr. Associate Justice McReynolds for his recent remarks that "sportsmanship" was lacking in the New Deal's desire to overturn adverse decisions. In this connection Senator Robinson recalled the comment of Justice McReynolds at the time of the gold clause decision, that "the Constitution is gone" at the same time that he likened the power which the liberal majority of the court had sanctioned to that employed by Nero.

"Just what is 'good sportsmanship,' Mr. Justice?" inquired Senator Robinson. "Nowhere in the Supreme Court decisions, nowhere in legal literature does a judge stand more emphatically condemned by his own test as a poor sportsman."

Senator Robinson came to the radio microphone professedly to "expose and eliminate" some of the irrelevancies which he charged had found their way into the debate. He declared:

1. That the Congress has full constitutional power to increase the size of the court.
2. That Congress has ample precedent for changing the court's size.
3. Hence there can be no charge of "packing" the court.

In general, Senator Robinson attacked the Glass speech for its tone, citing such adjectives as "frightful," "outrageous," "shocking" and the like. Recalling the fight against the confirmation of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes waged both by Senators Glass and Borah, Senator Robinson said that both expressed a desire at that time for a court personnel in sympathy with their own economic views.

Senator Robinson said:

"In other words, they recognized that the appointment of justices properly may be with regard, by the appointing power, to change the economic policies underlying the decisions of the court."

The first tentative effort to bring hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee to a close met a prompt rebuff from opponents of the President's plan with the declaration that they had 50 more witnesses. Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), of Arizona, chairman, proposed dividing time between the two sides looking to a possible conclusion April 17, but Senator Edward R. Burke (D), of Nebraska, leader of the opponents, declared several weeks longer would be required to wind up adverse testimony.

Salient excerpts from Senator Robinson's speech follows:

Both Senator Borah and Senator Glass expressed in the Senate in February, 1930, their desire for a personnel on the Supreme Court that would reflect their economic views—a personnel that would not strengthen the viewpoint of the majority.

In other words, they recognized that the appointment of justices properly may be made with regard by the appointing power for changing the economic policies underlying the decisions of the court.

While the nomination of John J. Parker to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was before the Senate the following colloquy was recorded (Con. Rec., vol. 72, part 8, page 8353, May 5, 1930):

Mr. Waterman—"But when the Supreme Court has trenched itself as it has by its declarations in connection with contracts and by the Fifth Amendment and has said that it is beyond the power of legislation to change it, what can be done about it but to amend the Constitution?"

Mr. Borah—"Amend the court! . . . There have been a number of objections made to nominees for the Supreme Court, but objections have never been made in our history, so far as I know, on the ground that the nominee was a man lacking in character or lacking in integrity. The objections have always been raised because of views he entertained with reference to some public question"

If So, Why Not?

If it is a proper remedy, as the Senator from Idaho said, "to amend the court," "so as not to strengthen the viewpoint of the majority," why is it not of equal importance to strengthen the viewpoint of the minority when to do so will build up and "render fit for citizenship men and women who toil?"

It is a matter of profound regret that the able Senator from Virginia, Mr. Glass, has become so alarmed and emotional over this issue that he can find in his heart nothing but contempt and bitterness for those who dare question the sanctity and infallibility of the Supreme Court.

Listening to his radio address last evening, one could but feel that his argument was submerged and destroyed by the unreasonable bitterness of his expressions.

What purpose was served by the Senator's use of such words as "frightful," "shocking," "brutal," "infamous" and "outrageous" in describing the mild program for reform of the federal judiciary?

On the very day that Senator Glass was denouncing the program in such vitriolic and extravagant language, the Supreme Court itself proved that the President is right by completely reversing its stand on the subject of minimum wage legislation.

The Supreme Court merely changed its interpretation and in that way the long and tortuous task of amending the Constitution was avoided.

What Justification?

In view of this action by the court how can the Senator from Virginia justify his unrestrained attack upon the President's proposal? Why should he feel so incensed when the court itself acknowledges that, by its assumption of the right to determine policies, which are exclusively within the province of the legislative branch, it erroneously struck down an act intended to safeguard the health and morals of women and children workers?

The Senator from Virginia also was driven to error by his own wrath when he dared anyone to prove that Thomas Jefferson would ever have endorsed such a plan as that now pending.

Senator Glass apparently forgot that during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson the number of Supreme Court justices was increased, an event which brought down upon his head all the scorn of a vindictive Federalist press.

What would Senator Glass say now if President Roosevelt should propose to do what Mr. Jefferson did—abolish the court for over a year?

With Glass Approval

In the Congressional Record of Feb. 13, 1930 (Volume 72, Part 4, Page 3553), the Senator from Virginia inserted with approval an editorial from The Baltimore Sun of that date as follows:

"To legions of good American citizens, trained upon the standard copybooks dealing with the government of the United States, the attack in the Senate upon the confirmation of Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court must be totally incomprehensible.

"Here is a man, hailed by his most relentless opponents as one of the greatest lawyers the country has ever produced, being faced with a fierce attack upon his suitability as the head of the highest legal tribunal in the land.

"How does this weird thing come about? How does it happen that there can be any doubt by honest men that a very great lawyer is fitted to head the greatest American legal tribunal? It comes about primarily because the United States Supreme Court has ceased to be merely a legal tribunal and has taken unto itself the deciding of great economic issues that are related in no certain way with the law."

"Packing" the Court

The charge is frequently heard that the increase in the membership of the Supreme Court constitutes a "packing of the court." What is meant by this charge and what are facts fairly applicable to it?

Naturally, one who participates in the appointing power, whether as President or as United States Senator, performs his function with the background and economic views of the appointee in mind.

Always, when contests as to the confirmation of nominees to serve on the court arise in the Senate the issue as to whether the nominee shall be confirmed revolves around the views and opinions of the nominee, although, of course, his ability and standing in his profession are recognized as factors of very great importance.

To illustrate, when the name of the present Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes, was sent to the Senate for confirmation and final appointment, some of the ablest Senators opposed his confirmation, not on the ground that Mr. Hughes was in any degree lacking in legal learning, general intelligence or integrity.

The Hughes Opposition

All who are familiar with the debates which occurred when the nomination of Mr. Hughes was before the Senate will recall that such outstanding Senators as Borah, Glass and Wheeler; in fact, everyone who expressed opposition grounded their arguments on the personal predelections on the personal predilections of the great lawyer—predi- outgrowth of his professional experience and service.

Presidents have never named, and Senators have always been slow to confirm, judges whose viewpoints respecting constitutional questions are notably at variance with his own; indeed, it would be difficult for anyone charged with responsibility for an appointment to justify the selection of one to preside over or serve in a court whose views as to the fundamental rights of citizens and the division of powers are known to be in conflict with the conscientious and the carefully formed conclusions and opinions of the appointing authority.

Good Sportsmanship

Who insists that by clothing him in the judicial ermine a miracle is performed and that a nominee to serve on the Supreme bench is by that process divested of his biases, prejudices and his mature opinions concerning economic questions?

Consider the case of Mr. Justice McReynolds.

He was quoted as saying in a recent public address that it is not good sportsmanship for one who has had a fair trial to criticize a decision of the Supreme Court. One wonders if the justice has forgotten that in February, 1935, when the Supreme Court delieved the famous Gold Clause decision he, from the bench, struck in rage at his fellow-members on the bench, at the President and Congress, declaring that the decision had destroyed the Constitution, that "a debased currency is nothing new." He said:

"Nero undertook to exercise that power. Six centuries ago in France it was regarded as a prerogative of the sovereign. It seems impossible to overestimate what has been done here today. The Constitution is gone. The people's fundamental rights have been pre-empted by Congress. Some day the truth will be seen."

One wonders if the Justice thinks that good sportsmanship consists in refraining from criticism of opinions when he is with the majority and indulging in abuse toward the majority when he takes the view of the minority.

Willing to Share Limelight

Vandamm Studio

Miss Katharine Cornell
Receives Honor at White House

Actress Wins Woman's Award For National Achievement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 31—How an audience in Seattle once waited in the theater until 1:15 in the morning to see the curtain rise on Katharine Cornell in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," was recalled by Alexander Woollcott as a tribute to the American actress, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last night presented to Miss Cornell at the White House the national achievement award for women, sponsored by Chi Omega Sorority.

The troupe was making a long jump from St. Paul, Minn., to the coast when "tracks, weakened by weeks of rains and floods, delayed their arrival for hours on the last leg of the journey. But the performance had not been canceled, and playgoers filled the opera house. At 8:15 the train had not even arrived.

At 10:15, it finally pulled in and a dejected crew of actors, electricians and wardrobe people disembarked "with black guilt in their hearts for the cardinal crime of the theater—they had missed a performance," related Mr. Woollcott.

But, wait, a messenger comes; the people are still in the theater; will Miss Cornell go on?

There is a great scurry, baggage is hurried to the theater, the audience is allowed to watch the setting of the stage, costumes are unpacked and handed out (only Flush, the spaniel, is ready to go on) and eventually the show starts.

As the curtain falls on the long first act, Miss Cornell, all but exhaused, calls to her husband and manager, Guthrie McClintock, "Get me an egg!"

Mr. McClintock scours the vicinity. Soda fountains and lunch wagons have been scoured bare of the last shred of food by the theater crowd during their long wait. On the 'phone he calls up a friend—this at near 3 a. m. A sleepy voice answers.

"This is Guthrie McClintock: I used to go to school with you."

"Well, what of it?"

"Have you an egg?"

The egg was obtained; and the show went on, until nearly 4 o'clock in the morning. When it was finished, said Mr. Woollcott, Miss Cornell was paid in such coin of vocal appreciation as can never be known by the actor of Hollywood "whose performance goes to Seattle by parcel post in a tin can."

Tribute also was paid to Miss Cornell by Mrs. August Belmont, who was Eleanor Robson, a famous earlier "Juliet."

"When we find genius alone, it is enough," said Mrs. Belmont. "But when we find genius coupled with a superlative character, we are happy to set down a 'plus' mark beside that name."

"An actor will usually give you his last dollar but will seldom share an inch of his limelight."

Mrs. Belmont emphasized the generosity of Miss Cornell to the members of her company, as Mr. Woollcott had emphasized the quality of the plays she brought to the public.

Miss Cornell closed her play in New York yesterday to come to Washington to dine at the White House and receive the award. It was the first time the medal, given each year to an American woman for outstanding achievement, had been awarded to an actress.

Previous recipients of the medal have been Dr. Florence R. Sabin, anatomist; Cecilia Beaux, artist; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Boston physician; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; and Josephine Roche, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Crop Insurance Moves Up

(Continued From Page 1)

Jones pointed out that the committee had not yet acted on the two remaining sections of the bill, providing $75,000,000 for rehabilitation loans to farmers on profitable lands, and $70,000,000 during the next four years for federal purchases of substantial lands.

Meanwhile, the Senate without a record vote passed the Administration's $100,000,000 crop insurance bill, establishing a brand new policy of federal aid in guarding families against natural hazards. The measure went immediately to the House.

The crop insurance program, passed after scattering debate in the Senate, is limited at the outset to a single crop—wheat.

Administration leaders explain that the actuarial figures for corn and cotton, the two other crops chiefly concerned, are not yet adequate for inclusion and that it is desired to make haste slowly, with attention centered at first on wheat alone. The new measure, which is expected to pass the House quickly, authorizes the Government to insure the 1938 crop of wheat in a broad program which it is hoped eventually will do much to stabilize agriculture, insure farmers against crop failures, and possibly have some effect in checking price fluctuations.

The bill sets up a federal crop insurance corporation which will aid wheat farmers who agree to subscribe to its terms under the Wallace "ever normal granary" scheme. The law will operate to insure normal wheat yields in regions where half or more of the farmers seek the insurance on a voluntary basis.

Political lines were thrown overboard on the bill, Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, supporting it. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah attacked the measure as "a step to state socialism" and Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut made the point that it might compete with private insurance companies. Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who had the bill in hand, replied, however, that all private companies had failed to meet the situation.

Explaining the big new adventure in state insurance, Senator Pope said the board of the new corporation, consisting of three directors named by the Secretary of Agriculture, will determine the percentage of insurance coverage on the basis of the average yield of wheat on individual farms, and then require a minimum amount of participation in a community before granting insurance. Premiums will be fixed for such insurance payable either in wheat or in cash equivalent.

Overtime Wages Are Found Rising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Vacations with pay and higher wage rates for overtime are the prevailing policies of American employers, the National Industrial Conference Board announces in a report on employment conditions released here today.

Of 450 companies surveyed, only eight, or less than 2 per cent, failed to provide vacations with pay for clerical workers. The most prevalent policy was said to be a two weeks' vacation to salaried employees with one year of service.

The conference board's survey to determine policies regarding payment of overtime covered a representative group of 349 companies, and of these, approximately two thirds reported they were paying for overtime work at a rate higher than for normal employment. More than half of the companies in the latter group had fixed the overtime scale at time and one half.

Station WAVE Great Aid During Flood Conditions

With Monitor Newscasters

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Drama in its very essence was enacted in the studios of Station WAVE here during the recent flood which inundated three fourths of the city and caused an estimated 200,000 of the population to leave their homes for temporary refuge on higher ground.

The actors in this living drama were the entire personnel of WAVE from owner to clerk, supplying the flood-stricken community with radiocast directions for emergency rescue and relief workers, engaged in the day and night task of removing thousands of families to safety and providing them with food and shelter.

As the unprecedented emergency swept in upon Louisville when the flood reached its highest stage, electric power failed, throwing the whole city into darkness, closing down the newspaper plants, shutting off current for the radio stations, suspending tram lines and crippling telephone and telegraph service.

The police department, the Mayor's emergency flood committee, the Red Cross, the military forces, the boat crews, and the hundreds of citizens working voluntarily in rescue and relief squadrons throughout the flooded area suddenly found themselves without that first essential of co-ordinated activity—communication.

Up to that time the tireless WAVE staff had worked day and night without rest radiocasting flood bulletins that ran something like this: "Send a boat to Nineteenth and Main; take out a mother and three children. . . . Send a boat to Sixth and Oak; take food and an oil stove to family marooned there. . . . Attention, boats in the vicinity of the K. & I. bridge: Meet truck at Louisville end and bring out-of-town police to City Hall for emergency duty. . . . Citizens of the Highlands: Drive to pontoon bridge at Baxter avenue and report for duty there transporting refugees to temporary homes. . . . Warning! Do not light matches! There is oil on the surface of the flood waters. . . ."

When the power eventually failed, the resourcefulness and the stay-at-the-post determination of the WAVE staff did not. Soon generators, batteries and gasoline motors flown in by air arrived at the candle-lit, oil-heated studios, located on top of a 15-story building that had no elevator service and was surrounded by three feet of flood water. Within a surprisingly short time WAVE was back on the air, aiding once more in the direction of the heroic work of rescue and relief for the harassed people of Louisville. It took nearly three weeks in all before the river was back in its channel and regular power was resumed, but—an invaluable service had been rendered to a stricken community.

The flood gave WAVE only one of many opportunities it has willingly grasped in the past to prove that a radio station may make of itself an indispensable community asset. George W. Norton Jr., the owner, shares with Nathan Lord, station manager and former newspaper city editor, a constant interest in civic and public welfare activities. George Patterson, program director, and Burt Blackwell, chief announcer, are constantly busy providing the station's listeners with something new and different in the way of programs.

Among WAVE program features, are, for instance, their popular "man-on-the-street" interview program, of the "inquiring reporter" type. Then there is the well-liked children's amateur hour originating in the WAVE studios on Sundays. The musical memory test program, in which the listeners identify songs which have been played without their titles, has drawn as many as a thousand letters per program.

Always anxious to supply its listeners with reliable news service, WAVE radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" daily except Saturday and Sunday from 7:40 to 2:45 in the afternoon.

The station is an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company and, in addition to a metropolitan audience of nearly 400,000 within sight of its tower atop the Brown Hotel in downtown Louisville, it has a listening range extending over a large part of Kentucky and southern Indiana. WAVE radiocasts on a frequency of 940 kilocycles.

This is article number 57 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, April 2.

City School Heads To Go on Study Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 31—Twelve city superintendents of schools are going on a study tour of occupational education in nine midwestern and eastern cities, beginning on May 3 in Minneapolis and ending on May 14 in New York City. The party will make its headquarters on a special Pullman observation car which will serve as lecture hall, living quarters and transportation. Two days each will be spent in Washington and New York City and there will be stops in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Providence, Buffalo and Newark.

The trip has been made possible by a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the National Occupational Conference. The leader will be Edwin A. Lee, director of the conference, who said "in occupational adjustment public education is faced with one of its greatest challenges. Many cities are achieving remarkably in vocational guidance, others are excelling in trade training, and still others are making records in the placement of youth in wage-earning occupations. I know of no one community, however, in which the total range of occupational education is being covered completely and adequately."

Army Day Set for April 6

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday directed that April 6—the twentieth anniversary of America's entrance into the World War—be designated as Army Day. His proclamation ordering military units to assist civic bodies in appropriate observance did not mention the anniversary.

Social Security Centuries Old to Eskimos

BETHEL, Alaska, March 31 (AP)—Social security is centuries old to the primitive Eskimos of remote Nunivak Island. They provide for their aged and needy through "gift festivals" a noted German scholar, Dr. Hans Himmelherber, disclosed today after a five months' study of the natives.

In contrast, other tribes—particularly on the Labrador coast—frequently leave their old members in lonely places.

But on Nunivak:

"All festivals are held mainly to exchange gifts, everyone making what he can to give away, even kayaks (skin boats) and hundred-yard long seal nets, thus showing his value to the community.

"The gifts are piled up and then distributed by the most respected man, to the old and poor first. This provides an economic minimum for all members of the community, since many suffer undeservedly, being incapable or unfortunate."

"The Kazegi, or men's house, was frequently condemned and destroyed by uninformed missionaries," Dr. Himmelherber continued. "They thought it was the center of mysterious heathen activities, for one thing. Actually, it was the only place large enough to build Kayaks and sleds, and there the youngsters watched their elders and learned all sorts of handicrafts."

Even while the scholar spoke, the Alaska Legislature at Juneau wrestled at a special session with—guess what?—social security.

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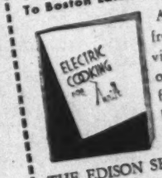

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Behind the Opera Footlights—Downright Hard Work

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In the Making of a Prima Donna

Hard Work Counts More Than Opportunity, According to Suzanne Fisher

By Marjorie Shuler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Suzanne Fisher, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, tucked her heels around the edges of a hassock and talked gaily, lightly, about the business of being a prima donna. From a big easy chair I watched the flash of her smile and the wave of her arms and indulged in a quiet, inward chuckle. I had been told that I would find the story of this West Virginia mountain girl "different," but nothing was quite so "different" as the fact that she was sitting on the floor at the feet of a reporter, so to speak, and that she was uttering the most unusual plaint I had ever heard from the lips of any career woman.

"Things have come to me too quickly, too easily," said Miss Fisher. "I have to huff and puff and rush just to keep up with happenings."

Opportunities Came Quickly

Regardless of my amusement, she went on to tell how as a student on a Juilliard Fourdation fellowship in Berlin she had gone to sing two or three "little songs" at a concert closing the school year. Her trunks were all packed for her return to the United States, but she unpacked them when the very next day she received a contract from the State Opera. For three seasons she remained in Berlin, and then passing through Paris on her way home she sang at an audition for the Opera-Comique in Paris which resulted in an immediate engagement and two seasons there. While she was in Paris her contract was signed for the Metropolitan in New York city.

"When I went to the State Opera in Berlin," said Miss Fisher, "I had never studied an opera role and in the years since then I never have had more than 10 or 12 days at the most to get up any new part. I have gone too fast, I tell you."

"But after all, Miss Fisher," said I, "it may be hard to have to work so fast, but at least you have been receiving a salary, and you have known that a hearing was guaranteed to you. I think that most young singers would gladly exchange places with you."

There followed some illuminating figures about beginning salaries for opera singers. The young Miss Fisher, it appears, looked on with envy for her Berlin contract, actually received $100 a month, out of which she had to pay her living expenses, buy her music which is no small item, and supply her costumes.

Making Ends Meet

When she first went to Paris she had no money at all. Some German friends gave her the use of a room. She bought a bed, a table, a chair, and some curtain material from the ten-cent store. Her up-ended trunk on the bare floor served as a dressing table and she rented a piano for $5 a month.

After her contract had been signed for the Metropolitan and she had some engagements for concerts in the United States, she borrowed railway fare from a friend and went off to Lausanne to work with her teacher on the new roles. He agreed to trust her for her tuition until a promised advance in funds came from New York City. He even found a family who would give her a room and meals, also to be paid for out of the advance.

She worked for a month and then came a letter, the advance funds could not be sent, it seemed. Miss Fisher pawned her watch, sent a cable to Ernest Hutcheson at the Juilliard School, and paid her debts and her fare home out of money which was promptly cabled to her the next day.

Pianist Turned Singer

It was this same Mr. Hutcheson who had played a part in starting her on her European career. And the roots of that go back to the West Virginia days. Miss Fisher had studied piano with a local teacher and since singing might lead to the stage but a piano teacher could work at home, her parents let her go off to the Cincinnati Conservatory to develop her talent for the instrument. Playing an accompaniment one day for a voice student, she was amused at what she heard, and when the student had gone Miss Fisher got up from the piano and burst into a mocking repetition of the lesson. The teacher listened, told her that she would do some work in voice thereafter each day, and the result was that she graduated as a singer, instead of a pianist. She heard of the Juilliard scholarships, went to New York city on borrowed money, had a hearing, and returned to the mountain town without telling her parents about the New York trip.

Rehearsing

And then Miss Fisher began to talk of what really has been the cornerstone of her success—hard work. When she was studying "Butterfly," she cut out quantities of little paper flowers and strewed them for days in her apartment so that she might learn to toss them to the exact beat of the music. She rehearsed in sandals and she bought a tight kimono, so that she might familiarize herself with its feeling and learn the bit of business where she has to change a kimono and make a side remark, all in five beats of music. She even borrowed a baby to rehearse with, since acting with children is somewhat of a problem.

All of this helped her when suddenly her debut in "Bohème" was changed in 24 hours to a debut in "Butterfly." But all her rehearsing did not avail her, when, after days of practice with a spinning wheel, she actually came on the stage as Marguerite in "Faust" and the wheel broke down. Or again, when in "Bohème" she tried to open wide a window with just the movement which the music required and found that the set had been changed and this window instead of swinging outward had to be pulled inward.

It is not enough, says Miss Fisher, that music shall go forth from the lips. It must be felt in the bones, and many hours still go into digging into the meaning felt by the composer of an opera.

Never Satisfied

There is another characteristic of Miss Fisher's which has caused merriment at the Metropolitan, but which certainly has something to do with the making of a prima donna. She never sings without dashing back to her dressing room to mark the score where she thinks she has done badly and immediately begins to rehearse again. That is why she sometimes forgets to take curtain calls and usually has to be pulled away from the score to go out for the applause of the audience.

Not that Miss Fisher is not grateful for the applause. That is what is constantly before her as an incentive to do better, but she never is satisfied with her achievement and is always ready for more hard work. Which, in a way, proves her contention. Success is not in the opportunities which have come so rapidly to her, but in the hard work which prevents her from thinking that she has really "arrived."

Leon Elzin, New York

Suzanne Fisher as Madame Butterfly in Puccini's Opera by That Name

Peddler in Magic Carpets

Is What This Railway Saleswoman Has Become to Working Women in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The working woman, says Miss Audrey Shirtliff, is a born traveler. If more people realized it, much more could be done by way of giving an outlet to her desire to move about, to see fresh things, to make new contacts and new friendships.

Miss Audrey Shirtliff ought to know about such matters because she is the one and only woman in England, it is said, who, in the capacity of representative of a big railway concern, is engaged in finding out what women want in the way of travel and of supplying it whenever possible.

It is the working woman in whom she is especially interested. Not because the railway company she serves has any special predilection for working women, but because Miss Shirtliff herself has grasped what it means to live in the poorer parts of a great city, to know nothing beyond its interminable walls, its unremitting war with grime, its noise, its restless movement, and the opportunity has come to her to throw her energy into lending a helping hand in the relief of such conditions.

More Than Selling Tickets

Her work consists in interviewing the officials of countless factories, and workshops, and multiple shops, and organizations generally, and—in selling railway tickets. That is all about it, and there would be nothing of romance whatever were it not that the seller can see, if she knows how to look, something more in the transaction than the vending of a little oblong of green cardboard—she can perceive, by the use of a quick imagination, that an oblong of green cardboard may be turned into a magic carpet when handled in the right way.

Miss Shirtliff tells of now, not long ago, she got the chance of sending a party of women down to Bournemouth. Not one of them had ever seen the Wessex country before, and, she says, they were spellbound. They did not know, she says, that "they had an England like that." They could hardly believe it. But in glimpses such as these may lie the opening to a new world, and it is this thing that forms the romance of being a peddler in magic.

Must Know Many Things

Miss Shirtliff is amused to talk about the actual technique of her work. She explains that it has to be studied and carried out with accuracy—like all magical technique. In order to sell a railway ticket in the first instance, one has to know many things, because railway tickets and all they stand for are regulated not merely by the companies which produce them, but by Parliament, too. Therefore, the magician—who, in ordinary life, looks of course like a traveling salesman—is obliged to know how to handle his merchandise.

The salesman must know how many compartments may go to his train, and how many voyagers may sit in each compartment. He must know—though he may never be called upon to practice it—all about the makeup of a train. And he must know all about the various kinds of people who are privileged to travel at various kinds of rates.

"Children, for instance," Miss Shirtliff explains, "or people who want to attend conferences, or people who are going on day excursions. Grooms with their horses have rates and regulations all to themselves, did you know that? And shipwrecked mariners—"

Shipwrecked mariners? So here is romance again. But Miss Shirtliff shakes her head. "Not shipwrecked mariners," she says. "It is the working woman who provides the romance. The woman who lives more than half her day in a factory and the remaining fraction in keeping her home tidy. That woman knows only one day in the year. It is the one day on which she is free. When she packs her little cloth bag full of sandwiches and oranges and sweets, and takes her oblong of green cardboard in her hand.

"Then it is that the magic happens, when the train is no longer a train, but a trail of smoke running out into a pattern of hedges and fields, of things lovely and exciting.

"That to me is the reason for being a saleswoman, a trader in railway tickets which are really not railway tickets at all."

Savory Dishes From Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Halifax, N. S.

Years ago in the era of wooden ships and iron men which brought lasting fame to Nova Scotia, the measure of a successful sailor was his ability to wrestle with the food served in the "fo'c'stle." Such dainties as Harriet Lane (salt meat), plum duff, a rubbery boiled pudding with raisins, hard tack and strong coffee were the daily fare of many a hale and hearty salt who lived in blissful ignorance of vitamins and balanced meals.

Now the crew of fishing vessels dine almost as well as the guest at an ordinary hotel. There are times when waves break green and the deep racks appear on the tables, when the cook, who earns his salary if anyone does, is obliged to prepare everything in the oven, the top of the stove being more vertical than horizontal. In that case fancy fixins' such as white sauce are eliminated.

Salt Cod, Dutch Style

An appetizing dish out of Nova Scotia is salt cod Dutch style. To prepare take a pound of dry salt codfish, four potatoes, four large onions and half a pound of salt pork. Strip the codfish, that is, tear in long thin pieces, put in water and bring to a boil, if not fresh enough, then change water. Pare potatoes and cut in eighths, add to fish and cook until done. Peel onions, slice and fry in salt pork diced very fine, leave pork scraps with onions, put fish and potatoes in hot fireproof dish and pour onions and scraps over. Toss with fork until well mixed. Serve very hot with pickled beets and chow chow.

You may have enjoyed stuffed, baked cod, hake or haddock, but a Nova Scotia fisherman will tell you that you haven't tasted anything in that line until you try out baked cusk. This delicious species of sea food haunts the clean rocky shallows, is slightly more rotund of figure than the cod, the meat a delicate flavorful white. Try an oyster dressing with baked cusk, it's a meal for a gourmet.

Oyster Dressing for Baked Cusk

1 cup cracker crumbs
¼ cup melted butter
½ teaspoon minced parsley
1 cup oysters
salt and pepper

Clean oysters, removing tough muscle, add oyster liquor to soften dressing. Cut diagonal slits on each side of backbone of fish, and insert thin strips of salt pork, brush with melted butter, salt and pepper.

An old English recipe for baked rolled salmon sometimes used in the Maritimes, contains finely chopped oysters, minced parsley and a dash of nutmeg.

Johnny Dory

Families of Nova Scotia fishermen gave careful attention to the preparation of inexpensive foods for the table. The lobster season being all too short, storms which pile the beaches high with broken crates and twisted rope make the lobster a luxury. Practical minded wives cook a little red fish called ocean perch, or more commonly "Johnny Dory," in its place. When fried this fish makes an excellent substitute in color, flavor and food value for the expensive lobster.

Scallops also are at times hard to obtain, so the ingenious fisherman prepares a dish of skate wings, the wings being actually fins, the only edible part of this strange looking fish which would never win a deep-sea beauty contest. Cut in squares, the meat of skate wings may be prepared exactly as you would scallops, with surprisingly good results. A rich gelatinous fish stock may also be made of skate meat by adding salt, celery leaves, onion, carrot, parsley and a bay leaf. Put on in cold water, simmer about an hour and strain.

Cod's tongues, a favorite New England dish, are baked, down in Nova Scotia, in a crock with a good-sized piece of salt pork.

The deep brooks that cut through the green marshes to the rivers of Nova Scotia abound in eels, a cheap and excellent food which may be found in most fish markets. Eels may be cooked in a chowder, dipped in corn meal and sauted in pork fat or stewed.

Stewed Eels

Skin six medium sized eels, clean, cut off heads, cut in two-inch pieces, put in pan, cover with boiling water to which has been added one tablespoon of vinegar. Simmer ten minutes. Melt one tablespoon butter, add two tablespoons flour, stir smooth, add small onion sliced, salt, pepper and a pint of fish or veal stock. Put eels in and stew half an hour.

Stripped Fish and Baked Potatoes

Stripped fish and baked potatoes sounds like a somewhat Spartan repast, but not when its Nova Scotia sun dried salt cod, brown and flaky. The thin strips of fish may be toasted and served with a big mealy Prince Edward Island potato baked, split, and liberally doused with butter. Apple Chutney accompanies this meal.

From the sunny Annapolis Valley come apples for world wide distribution. August brings the Crimson Beauty, Bough Sweet, and Duchess, each month from then on contributes its flavorful quota, Gravenstein, Bishop Pippin, Northern Spy, Golden Russet—names which appeal to the imagination and magic material for succulent recipes.

Apple Chutney

12 tart apples
3 peppers (one green, two red)
1 pint cider vinegar
Juice 4 lemons
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper
1 mild onion
1 cup seedless raisins
2 cups brown sugar
1 tablespoon ground ginger
1 tablespoon salt

Peel, core and chop apples, combine with onion and peppers cut finely. Add vinegar and simmer one hour, stirring frequently. Add other ingredients. Cook another hour, stirring often. Store in sterilized jars.

Instead of 'Hands Off'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Notice that little boy," said the girl behind the counter of the "five and ten cent" store to her new assistant. "He comes into the store nearly every day on his way home from school."

"Well, bless his heart," said the other girl as she watched the child go solemnly up one aisle and down another and then out of the store. "He did not touch a thing. Does he always keep his hands behind his back like that?"

"Yes, and I wish more children had been trained that way," said the older clerk. "It would make our work much easier. Children want to touch the things which attract them and too often our goods are soiled, broken or misplaced by their careless hands. We like to see children come who have been taught to keep their hands away from other people's things, who can look without touching and enjoy without handling."

"Now that baby is beginning to walk I shall have to put away my ornaments," sighed a young mother. "Yesterday he broke a vase and tipped over my sewing box. He pulls my things off the tables and dressers."

"You cannot take all the furnishings away from the baby, nor the baby away from the house," said her friend with a smile, so why not train the baby to live with the house? Give him things of his own to touch, new things every day. Let him learn the difference between velvet and wood, pussy's fur and a whisk broom, rough and smooth, hard and soft, cool and warm materials. Children enjoy handling things and it is good development for their fingers, but they must learn that there is a time to touch and a time not to touch.

"They will understand that certain things are touchable because they will not soil or break, and other things must be untouched because they are fragile, rare, or belong to other people. It is wise to teach boys and girls from babyhood that beauty should not be defaced nor property destroyed. It is surprising how carefully little children will wipe dishes or dust a room, how they will treasure ornaments and take care of Mother's and Dad's things if they understand the reason for the admonition, 'Don't touch.'"

"This is Mary's plate so she may use it and take care of it," explained a mother, showing a pretty dish to little Mary, "but this vase belongs to Aunt Bertha and we all want to keep it nice for her, so we won't touch it."

"Kitty, get down," cried a little boy, lifting the kitten from his father's desk. "Don't you know we mustn't touch Daddy's things!"

It is as natural for a child to want to touch things as it is for him to smile. He is interested in the feeling as well as the appearance of everything, in contrasts of texture and surface, he understands and "sees" better by touching things, and if this urge is rightly trained, he will learn and develop through the satisfaction of this instinct. Rather than say, "Don't touch," which is a negative discipline, why not teach him how and when to touch, how to touch lightly and carefully, surely yet delicately, and explain to him the ethics of handling things, the rule of "hands off" in other homes, stores, and on other people's property—in short, the rightness of self-controlled hands.

Through the Editor's Window

Justice for Our Library Workers

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We always knew that librarians were a selfless lot, but the recent disclosures of the low salaries being received by the profession have left us in a state of commingled amazement and potential thunder. In Boston, with its world-famed Public Library frescoed with Sargent Prophets and Abbey King Arthur knights, the salaries for a large city are said to reach a notorious low.

Certainly a college graduate with library training plus experience should be getting more than $10 and $12 a week—lower than the $15-a-week department store wage that only three days ago aroused us to a renewed marveling at woman's courage. Library work demands skill and background, yet the workers in not only some but many instances are receiving far less than the janitors who clean their buildings.

* * *

The Boston Library Club, which is a mild-sounding organization of library employees in this city, is now standing for a minimum wage of $20. It also wishes the introduction of certain clarifications and reforms, such as competitive examinations for advancement to higher salaried positions, classification of personnel by a system of point rating, statement of the duties of each position, and prompt filling of vacated positions.

It seems that when a position is vacated, it all too often has remained so, and an assistant is required to shoulder the work—without recognition or increase of salary. Also full-time work is being done by so-called part-time workers at a lower rate. One girl, a college graduate, has been doing a $25 job on a part-time schedule, and has been paid by the hour at the part-time rate—which brought her $7.50 a week. Another dodge is to hire workers on "probation" at a probationers' wage and let years go by without taking them out of the probationary rating. It is said that one of these workers on "probation" has served for eight years and gets $12, while a cleaning woman gets $18.

The Boston situation deserves a vigorous shouting about. So does that of any other city or town rating the priceless service of its trained library workers so low. There is no excuse in the sorry fact that professors and teachers, also, are often paid on a low scale. As a matter of fact, these library workers are being treated more shabbily than their school-teaching friends. It saves money for the city, of course—but at what a price!

* * *

We ourselves went through the university with several classmates who were taking the full college course plus library school training—a five-year combination—and we have never forgotten how those girls worked. Long hours, often serving, additionally, in branch libraries until 9 and 10 in the evening, heavy assignments, and very little play. We liberal arts students were seldom as seriously on the job as the library girls. Furthermore, we suppose most of those girls—who worked much harder than we did, and for a year longer to get the B. Lib. S. degree to enable them to serve mankind in the city libraries—are, after all these years, receiving a disgracefully small remuneration for their honest, selfless work. For the Boston situation, even though worse than other cities, has been pictured not as an exception but as typical of that in many American centers.

Librarians as a group, mostly women, are particularly non-aggressive. They are quiet people, lovers of books, happiest when they have found a volume that meets the need of some hungry-minded man or woman, or a story or poem that awakens some groping child. They ought not to have to demand recognition and adequate remuneration from a public thus daily benefited. They should be looked after by a grateful citizenry which can trace much of its growth in the understanding and enjoyment of life to the work of these same quiet counselors who live and serve among the books.

* * *

But such seems not the way things be. Years go by and the pay envelopes handed to those women remain the pitiful things that they are. Occasionally a few people wonder why library workers seldom go off on trips or are known for their smart clothes, or their interesting hobbies. The slim wage simply can't manage it. Besides, there is often a dependent at home; also, without library courses added from time to time jobs paying even a stipend cannot be held.

We do not mean to paint a lugubrious picture of the workers themselves. Within a few years of graduation, and upon holding jobs in various towns and cities where new friends must be found, we ourselves were not long in discovering that for sheer enjoyment there were no people more delightful to be found than librarians. Of all our contemporaries, they, more than most, seemed to keep on broadening their interests, following up subjects that had captured them in college, living richly and fully the life of the mind. They are a grand lot—librarians. A city or town needs what the wide-awake library worker can do for it when she is free to do her best. But she is not free when fettered by financial anxieties, faced with lack of appreciation, lack of support, and actual injustice.

How is the situation in your locality? Perhaps you have quiet-voiced women there who love books and gratefully serve among them, and perhaps, if they are ever to get fair play as city employees, they need your active encouragement and support.

Noon Hour at Home

Where there are school children coming home for lunch the wise mother plans to make this brief period a pleasant and restful one. One mother prepares attractive trays of lunch which may be carried out of doors in fine weather. If the day is stormy or cold these trays are placed on small tables near the fireplace so that a cozy lunch hour is ensured.

Another feature of the lunch hour in this home is the use of The Christian Science Monitor. Children have problems in their daily contact with the world and with their fellows, but no matter what the state of mind of the child this mother has found that there is always something on the Daily Features Page, The Children's, or Young Folks' Page, to bring a bright smile to a clouded brow and send a child back to school with a happy face. M. G.

Facing for Quilts

In order to avoid putting strips of muslin on the tops of my silk comforters, I secured six buttons about the size of a quarter, and sewed them across the comforter, about 10 inches from the top. Then I sewed loops of tape on the wrong side of my sheets, about 1½ inches from the top. When I make up my beds fresh I fold the sheet over the comforter in the usual manner, and fasten the loops onto the buttons. In this way the comforters are kept clean, the sheets held in place, and I am never bothered with soiled-looking facings that should be replaced.—Mrs. M. B. B., Washington.

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The Golden Fleece, 1937

"YES, sir, it's the only place for a man," Mr. Maploony went on. "Every day that I spend away from my farm is a day lost. When a man looks out of his window, he wants to see trees and hills. His trees and his hills."

I involuntarily glanced out of the single window of Mr. Maploony's bachelor apartment. An electric sign upon the hotel opposite flooded the night every five seconds with a peculiarly atrocious gush of purple glare. It was not hard to comprehend why my cafeteria acquaintance longed for natural horizons.

"And then," said Mr. Maploony, raising his voice above a honking motor horn, "the quiet! The peacefulness of the countryside, especially at night! Not a sound, unless from some peepers down by one's pond, or the wind in the pines by the porch. On my first farm, I—"

MR. MAPLOONY'S VOICE was swallowed up in the din of fire engines passing. The sirens screamed with such a piercing intensity of shrieking that it seemed as if the way to the fire was right through my head. Mr. Maploony reached across the apartment and lowered the window.

"Why should Washington, with these broad streets, be the noisiest city on earth?" I asked.

"The broader the streets, the more room for noise, I suppose," Mr. Maploony suggested. "As I was saying, on the first farm I considered, I should never have been able to see my neighbors, let alone hear them."

"Where was that?" I asked.

"LET ME SHOW you. It's on page 70," Mr. Maploony said; and, picking up a farm catalogue, he opened to the page and read: 'An appealing old property. 35 acres. Only $1700. $500 down. A very attractive early New England homestead located on a sloping hillside, about 200 yards from the main road. Part of this picturesque location consists of brook-watered pasture and sunny meadowland, while the rest is in woods. A good big white-painted 8 room dwelling that can be put in repair for a moderate sum. It has a cellar, a porch, maple shade and a lovely view of beautiful Connecticut estates. The previous owner reports an annual income of $600 from his dairy and $350 from fruit.'"

"You certainly got a bargain!" I exclaimed. "Why would anyone part with such a place at that price?"

"Sacrificed by an aged widow, I believe," mumbled Mr. Maploony. "But I didn't take it. I found something much better, in the nick of time. In Maine. Farther off, you know." He had picked up another catalogue and handed it to me, open at a handsomely illustrated bargain.

I READ "No. 1501. 70 acres, for only $1200. $300 down. A beautifully situated property with enchanting vistas over distant hills. 2 trout streams traverse the farm, which is only 6 miles from a depot town. A lovely well-kept old house of 5 rooms, with spring water piped to a new enameled sink in the kitchen, 2 fireplaces, stone cellar, and good shingled 45 x 75 barn, 8 ties. Come quickly and the owner will include 2 nice cows, plow, spring-tooth harrow, cream separator, hay fork rig, tedder, horse hoe, and numerous other implements. The recent owner reports an annual income of $400 from his poultry alone. Due to his moving to Florida, he will sacrifice."

"And so you stepped into his shoes," I said to Mr. Maploony. "I envy you. I've often thought of a place in Maine myself."

HE SAID SOMETHING, but I was now immersed in the catalogue. It was possible, I read, to choose from hundreds of situations, each ravishingly attractive. To acquire woods, lakes, rivers, mountains, rolling farm lands, one's house and barn, for a song. A check in three figures would secure for one the beauty and bounty of nature, independence, peace, the opportunity to be someone in a small and friendly community. Why hadn't I known about these sales? Why didn't everyone, instead of buying that extra hall rug, that latest car, put the money into a hundred acres of rural loveliness? Why hadn't I got me a hundred acres of shimmery sunshine and birch shade, where every prospect did not end in a Neon light, and where the air one breathed had not first been filtered through an automobile exhaust? I was free to go wherever I could take a typewriter. Why didn't I own this river-bordered farm with the one hundred and eighty apple trees that could be had possession of at once?

And then, even as I thumbed the pages, the answers began to crawl into the foreground, to shadow the pink-blossom dream of the printed paper. Comfort and convenience began to raise objections. It was embarrassing. I shifted my attention to what Mr. Maploony was saying and gathered that he had not yet bought in this bargain, that he too had been only playing with the urge.

"SO," I SAID, rather severely, "you don't actually own any farm? Is that it?"

"Not yet," he replied. "Not actually. Choosing is difficult."

"Especially when one has no real intention of leaving one's comforts," I went on. "In reality, Maploony, you're merely dreaming. Isn't that the size of it? You are just window-shopping in the grand manner. All New England is your window and you walk up and down in front of it, thanks to these catalogues, indulging in a sort of ideal-teasing. You'd like to own land, to feel soil under your feet instead of these dessicating pavements, to plunge into man's original and truest career, but you haven't quite the—what shall I say, the courage?"

"Possibly that's it," Mr. Maploony said uncomfortably. "To be sure, I have a safe and adequate position with the Government here. And I know nothing about farming. To be frank with you, I was actually put off sending the initial payment for that Maine place by the owner's offer to include those nice cows, the cream separator, and the other things. They sounded so—so concrete, so pressingly practical. I'd need to begin gradually, with just those acres and three or four chickens, say."

"YOU'D BEST STAY in Washington," I advised, feeling as if I had just slapped a child for pointing out a bluebird.

"It's very close in here, isn't it?" Mr. Maploony said, raising the window and disclosing a window-box with some puny nasturtiums in it breaking through the soil. His face brightened. "Have a look at that," he said proudly. "I've made a beginning anyway."

The necessity to reply was cut off by the sound of a radio from the next apartment. It came through the wall as if the bricks or laths, or possibly plastered mosquito netting, had been erected to enhance the acoustic properties rather than dampen them. A soprano was singing about nature. Something in the travesty of it, something in the dreadful inescapability from it, caused a hardening of my former mood. This was preposterous. It was beneath the dignity of human beings. Better a wind-ravaged farm site, a hundred miles from a depot town, than this. I rose.

"MUST YOU GO so soon?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"Forget what I said about staying in Washington," I told him. "Go on with your window-shopping. Naturally one needs to look around. But don't let it end there. Get your farm and let me know. Perhaps it will give me the necessary courage."

He looked at me, gratefully startled. "I mean it," I said. "Every age poses a situation which requires a characteristic courage to resolve. Do you remember Jason and the Golden Fleece? That also was hidden in a wood. Would you and I have had the courage to leave the sensible comforts of our habits and go with Jason? I think not. Would we have gone with Columbus? Or Daniel Boone? And now, when it is demanded of sound and simple men to renounce this sickening banality, this cheap and horrible atmosphere of crowded artifice, will we who can, do it? Will we trade back our stupid apartments for homes on sloping hillsides? Have you and I the courage to do without the paper at breakfast, the corner grocer, the movie next door, for a little while? Have we really the intelligence to put first things first, or will we be content with substitutes for the real? How about it, Maploony?"

HIS LIPS MOVED, but the soprano had reached a high note and fancied it interminably. I picked up a handful of catalogues, with the gesture of one promising to return them. Maploony nodded and opened the door. We shook hands with new meaning.

As I rode down in the elevator, I read: "Dandy little one-man farm bordering tidewater; only $360 cash needed. 38 acres, $750. As nice a location as could be desired. Land starts on shore of tidewater river and goes back to top of mountain.—"

The elevator had stopped. I noticed that the handsome Negro who ran it was eyeing my reading matter. Coloring slightly, I stepped out.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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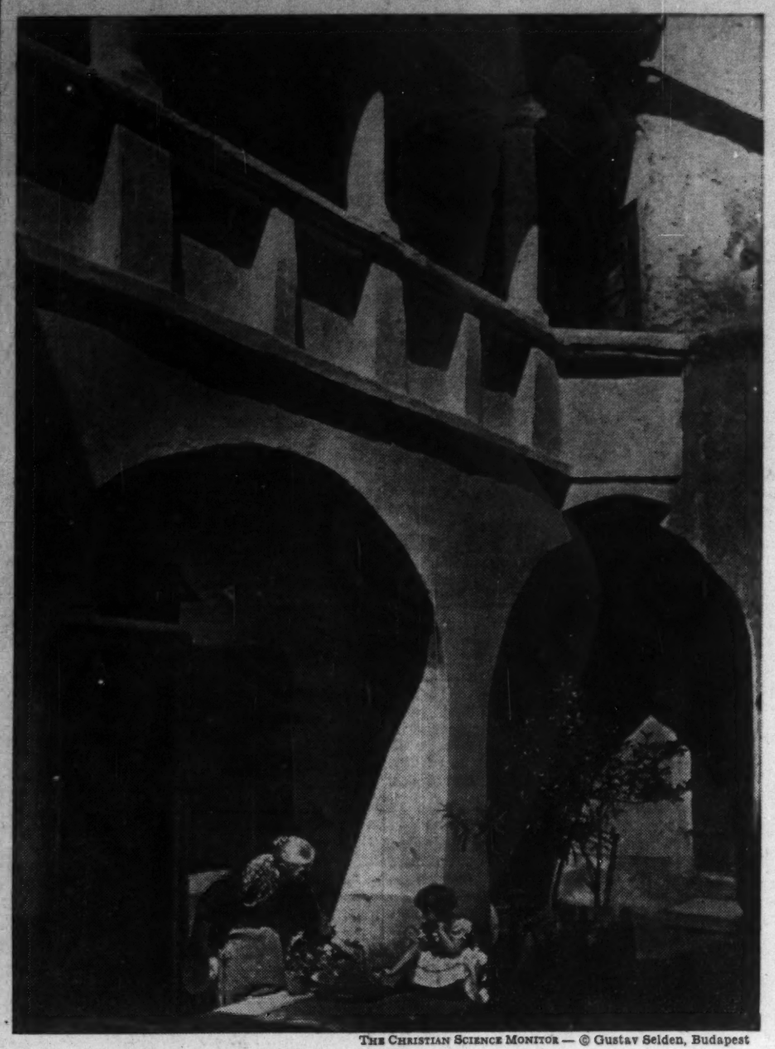
Willows

THERE was no single hour when I could say:
Now the willows have come to life,—no day
When they crossed a line dividing brown from green;
Only a time when, looking up between
The thin down-trailing branches, I could see
A glint of yellow. Brown grew then to be
Faintly golden, pale against the blue.
Now a tinge of green is scattered through
The gold. If I look closely, it is gone;
But greenness is mist-like, feathery, upon
The branches. And I know that it is there
By the way they blow more slowly on the air,
Having taken on a curved and wingèd grace.
Sharp twigs no longer whip against my face;
Now the touch of the willow's myriad fingers
Is soft with greenness, now it trails and lingers
And catches my garment a moment. The tendrils cling,
Then blow away again, astir with spring.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Gustav Selden, Budapest

SUN AND SHADE IN A HUNGARIAN COURTYARD

OUT of a clear Hungarian sky, the sun sweeps down into an old courtyard, carving out the arches with sharp strokes and painting the plastered walls in vivid light and shade.

The sun has the quiet warmth of spring. But the shadows are cool; and where the folding arches recede one behind the other, and half-hidden corners and darkened doors suggest romantic depths within the building, there is produced a sense of secret hush as if the lips of the old place were closed.

Between the rough stones of the yard grass blades flourish, undisturbed by passing feet. A tinkle of water sounds among the ferns, deep down in the darkness of the well. A bird, charmed with the day, cheeps now and then from the heavily tiled roof, and is echoed by the gentle voices of the old lady and her young companion, stooping, half in sunlight, half in shadow, over their humble collection of plants.

Although the print cannot give it, one is conscious of a strong accent of color centering here at the foot of the picture, where the child's frock, the flowers, the shawl and apron of the woman stand out against the background. As if in competition with the stately architecture and rhythmic proportions of the building, the two simple figures, so happily placed together within the curves of the stone recess, attract and hold the attention.

Hampton Court In The Fifties

THE first impression one receives of Hampton Court—seen at the end of a long avenue of wonderful trees—is magical. In the side alleys, dark under the dense foliage, herds of deer wander freely, straying to the very edge of the road where they gaze at the traffic in wide-eyed bewilderment. These graceful animals are so tame because they have never had cause for alarm as King Alfred completely exterminated wolves in England; nor have they found men inimical, as any creature not destined to be a victim of their sporting instincts is treated by the English with the utmost kindness and consideration. Their security is therefore absolute. Animals mix so freely with humans that they have even adopted their taciturn habits. There is no shouting, no gesticulating over here. In a spirit of imitation perhaps London dogs do not bark, birds even congregate on the trees with scarcely a twitter. Sparrows peck away in silence, there are quantities of them hopping busily about between the carriages and the sidewalk, and they scarcely move as you approach them. No doubt the same cause has the same effect both on animals and humans. The only explanation I can give of this phenomenon is the depressing effect of the somber, damp and foggy climate. It keeps their spirits low and in harmony with their surroundings. . . .

The chestnut trees, limes, sycamores, beeches and especially the elms at Hampton Court seem to have been grown in fairyland, one expects round every bend to come upon an enchanted palace, one cannot believe in their reality. These avenues lead past formal beds of brightly colored flowers; along walls over which fall cascades of green creepers and sprays of bloom, on into the castle. . . .

Cardinal Wolsey exhausted all the talent of the most famous artists to perfect and embellish the abode of his dreams, and before long the reputation of its magnificence had spread all over Europe. So exaggerated were the praises bestowed on it that the Louvre in comparison seemed but a dungeon, St. James's Palace a barrack, Windsor Castle even but a mouldy old keep. From Flanders, Germany and Holland visitors flocked to admire the masterpiece and the King was displeased. Fixing his minister with his protuberant china blue eyes, light and expressionless such as Holbein has painted them, Henry said:

"You have, I believe, built yourself a palace which transcends in splendor our royal residences—"

Alarmed but clear-sighted the favorite replied:

"My object was to build a dwelling worthy of the greatest king in the world. May I offer your Majesty a palace which was intended for him?"—From "A Frenchman Among the Victorians," by FRANCIS WEY. Translated from the French by VALERIE PIRIE. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

,,Der Einfluss zum Guten"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR hören oft sagen, daß ein einflußreicher Freund einem eine überaus wünschenswerte und wichtige Hilfe auf dem Wege zum Erfolg sei. Und manchmal wird uns sogar gesagt, daß ein Geschäftsmann oder einer, der einen Beruf erwählt hat, kaum hoffen könne, ohne den persönlichen Einfluß oder die Hilfe einer wohlbekannten und angesehenen Person, die auf dem betreffenden Gebiete eine führende Stellung einnimmt, etwas Hohes zu erreichen.

Viele junge Leute, die voller Begeisterung und mit großer Hoffnung ins Leben hinaustreten, und auch andere, die sich einer neuen Tätigkeit zuwenden, sind oft sehr entmutigt und niedergeschlagen, weil ihnen dieser menschliche Einfluß fehlt. Sie finden bald, daß es unbedingt nötig ist, diese allgemeine Annahme zu überwinden. Denn solange sie den Gedanken hegen, daß die Sterblichen aus sich die Kraft oder die Fähigkeit haben, etwas Gutes zu geben oder zu nehmen, kann ihr Fortschritt gehemmt sein.

Dem Wahn dieser lang gehegten und genährten Gewohnheit des Denkens, daß Einfluß ein persönlicher Besitz sei, der menschliche Bestrebungen entweder fördere oder vereitle, kann auf göttliche Art endgültig ein Ende gemacht werden. Und dies ist die Art des Christus, der Wahrheit, die uns heute durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft klar gezeigt ist. Denn mit wunderbarer Ermutigung wird uns ausdrücklich versichert, daß der einzige wirkliche Einfluß göttlich ist, nur von Gott stammt und durch die Erkenntnis der Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gottes in menschlichen Angelegenheiten anwendbar gemacht wird. Somit ist das Verständnis, daß Gott der Vater-Mutter, der Geber alles Guten ist und jedem Seiner Kinder Gutes in unbegrenztem Maße verleiht, der einzige notwendige Einfluß zur Erlangung wahren Erfolgs.

Wenn wir uns in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch vertiefen, beginnen wir zu erkennen, daß scheinbarer Mangel an persönlichem Einfluß oder an Geld unmöglich den erfolgreichen Fortschritt dessen hindern kann, der Gott als den einzigen Urheber und Schöpfer und den Menschen als Seine vollkommene geistige Widerspiegelung anerkennt. Vielmehr finden wir, daß im Verhältnis zu unserem gewissenhaften Annehmen und Festhalten der geistigen Tatsachen des Daseins der göttliche Einfluß tatsächlich in unserem Leben immergegenwärtig ist, schlummernde Fähigkeiten enthüllend und uns auf dem Wege ungehinderten Fortschritts führend—ja, nicht nur uns sondern auch unsere Mitmenschen segnend. Wenn dieser göttliche Einfluß unsere Erfahrung lenkt und leitet, wie ungeheuer wir doch dann die Worte von Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 192 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schätzen: „Dein Einfluß zu Guten hängt davon ab, welches Gewicht du in die rechte Wagschale wirfst. Das Gute, das du tust und verkörperst, verleiht dir die einzig erreichbare Macht"!

Diese erleuchtende Stelle läßt keinen Raum für falschen Stolz auf Vollbrachtes; denn sie zeigt klar, daß dauernder Erfolg oder wahre Macht nur durch christusähnliche Demut und richtiges, geistiges Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen erreicht werden kann. Hieraus ersehen wir, daß wir unaufhörlich die Rüstung geistigen Verständnisses tragen müssen, von der Paulus in seinem Briefe an die Epheser (K. 6, 11) spricht: „Ziehet an den Harnisch Gottes, daß ihr bestehen könnet gegen die listigen Anläufe des Teufels".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß die „listigen Anläufe des Teufels", d. h. die bösen Annahmen oder Einflüsse, durch die schimmernde Rüstung geistigen Verständnisses vollständig vernichtet werden. Diese Rüstung schützt uns nicht nur vor Mißerfolg und Begrenzung, sondern auch vor Krankheit oder jedem andern Übel. Wer sich vor sogenannter Ansteckung fürchtet, wird sofort von der Furcht befreit, wenn er erkennt, daß es nur einen wirklichen Einfluß gibt, den Einfluß rechten Denkens oder das Verständnis des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, dem Guten. Die Furcht vor Ansteckung wird beschwichtigt, wenn wir in der Gewißheit verharren, daß das Böse weder Gegenwart noch Macht hat, weil es nicht von Gott, der Quelle alles wirklich Bestehenden, kommt. Als Gottes Gleichnis ist der Mensch unfähig, Böses auszudrücken, sondern er ist nur der Bekundung des Guten fähig. Daher braucht man nicht auf die ersten Anzeichen herannahender Krankheit zu warten oder zu lauern. Das einzige, worauf wir sorgfältig zu achten haben, ist unser Denken, damit es nur freudige, harmonische, reine und wahre Gedanken über uns und andere gestattet und nur sie in unser Bewußtsein gelangen und darin bleiben läßt. Die Folge dieses wahren Denkens kann immer nur größere Harmonie und Freiheit sein. Auf Seite xi des Vorworts zu Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt Mrs. Eddy mit Bezug auf die die Heilungen, die der Meistermetaphysiker Christus Jesus vollbrachte: „Heute wie damals sind diese mächtigen Werke nicht übernatürlich, sondern im höchsten Grade natürlich. Sie sind des Zeichen des Immanuel oder ‚Gott mit uns'—sie sind ein göttlicher Einfluß, der im menschlichen Bewußtsein immer gegenwärtig ist, sich wiederholt und heute kommt, wie vor alters verheißen ward:

Zu predigen den Gefangenen [des Sinnes], daß
sie los sein sollen,
Und den Blinden das Gesicht,
Und den Zerschlagenen, daß sie frei und ledig
sein sollen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Ashore at Pitcairn

There is no anchorage at Pitcairn and visiting ships must sail continuously. The landing place is perilous and no ship's boat attempts it. Only the natives with their specially-built long boats and years of enforced training can manage it. We kept a close watch on the steep, rocky coast hoping for the sight of one of their boats. It is a bold island a mile and a half long, three-quarters of a mile wide and about 1000 feet high, with attractive coloring in the thick green of its flourishing vegetation and a contrasting red in patches of bare rock. The colors looked good to us after the monotonous greys and browns of Galapagos. For a little island it has remarkable character and dignity, all alone there, holding its own against the immeasurable miles of the Pacific. . . .

We climbed to their farm land, which is very fertile. Though the island is small, the surface area is greater than one would suppose, due to the height of the island and one or two valleys. We soon realized that Pitcairn raises some of the finest fruit in the world, for all day long we sampled huge, juicy watermelons, peaches, bananas, coconuts, oranges, limes, mangoes, muskmelons, and rare tropical fruits. . . .

The oars fell into rhythm and then over the water came the farewell song strong and clear, "There's a Land that is Fairer than Day." Our last impression was of mutineers' children singing "In the sweet by and by"—a scene that that first desperate crowd landing from the stolen *Bounty* could not possibly have foreseen.—From "Westward Bound in the Schooner *Yankee*," by CAPTAIN AND MRS. IRVING JOHNSON. (New York: Norton & Co.)

"Influence for good"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE OFTEN hear it said that an influential friend is a most desirable and important aid to one along the pathway to success. And sometimes we are even told that there is little hope of high achievement for anyone in a business or professional career without personal influence or help from some well-known and highly esteemed individual who holds a position of authority in that particular sphere.

Many young people who start upon life's highway full of enthusiasm and high hopes, as well as others entering upon some new activity, have often felt much discouragement and depression because of a lack of this human influence. They soon find that there is a definite need for overcoming this general belief. For while they entertain the thought that mortals possess power and ability of their own to give or take away any good thing, their progress may be restricted.

There is a divine way of conclusively breaking the illusion of this long-believed-in and encouraged habit of thinking that influence is a personal possession, either aiding or destroying human endeavors. And this is the way of the Christ, Truth, clearly shown to us today through the teachings of Christian Science. For with wondrous comfort we are definitely assured that the only real influence is divine, derived from God alone, and that it is made practical in human affairs through a realization of God's ever-presence and all-power. Thus, an understanding of God as Father-Mother, the Giver of all good, bestowing on each of His children an unlimited measure of good, is the only influence necessary for the attaining of true success.

As we study the Christian Science textbook we begin to realize that no seeming lack of personal influence or money can possibly hinder the successful advancement of one who acknowledges God as the only cause and creator, and man as His perfect, spiritual reflection. Rather do we find that, in proportion to our faithful acceptance of and adherence to the spiritual facts of existence, the divine influence is indeed ever present in our lives, revealing latent abilities, and leading us in the way of fetterless progress—benefiting both ourselves and our fellow men. As this divine influence guides and governs our experience, how tremendously we value the words of Mary Baker Eddy on page 192 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Your influence for good depends upon the weight you throw into the right scale. The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable."

This enlightening passage leaves no room for any false pride of achievement, for it clearly shows that only through Christlike humility and correct, spiritual understanding of God and man can lasting success or true power be established. Thus we see the continued necessity of wearing the armor of spiritual understanding, spoken of by Paul in his epistle to the Ephesians (6:11): "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

Christian Science explains that the "wiles of the devil," or evil beliefs or influences, are completely destroyed by the shining armor of spiritual understanding. This armor protects us not only from failure and limitation, but also from sickness or any other evil. Those who live in dread of so-called contagion find instant release from fear as they realize that there is only one real influence, the influence of right thinking, or the understanding of man's at-one-ment with God, good. Fear of evil contagion is allayed as we rest in the certainty that evil has neither presence nor power, because it does not come from God, the source of all that really exists. Man, as God's likeness, does not possess the ability to express evil, but to express good only. There is, therefore, no need to wait and watch for the first symptoms of approaching sickness. The only necessary watching for us to do is to watch our thinking, so that it may encourage and permit only joyous, harmonious, pure, and true thoughts of ourselves and others to enter and remain in our consciousness. The result of this true thinking must ever be only added harmony and freedom. On page xi of the Preface to Science and Health, when speaking of the healings accomplished by the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime,

To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Lines to a Hostess

(Who Has Changed the Order of the Chairs in Her Living Room)

THESE chairs are stanch and calm enough
To hold our comfort sure:
Their arms are strong, their legs are tough,
Their backs upright, secure:

And yet they wear a certain look
Of gentle, blank dismay;
They'd never tell me how you took
Each one, the other day,

And shoved it here and pushed it there
To fit a new design,
When all of them have stood four-square
Unmoved, exactly nine,

Long happy years—They stare at me
From angles strange and new,
Each chair a personality
Which disapproves of *you!*

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Borrowing for Relief Held Threat to Municipal Credit; Demands for Service Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 31—If cities are to continue performing indispensable services and paying salaries to their firemen, policemen, teachers and other employees through bad times as well as good, they must stop borrowing now for unemployment relief, warns an authority on municipal finance here.

The person speaking these words of caution is not a representative of business interests, but the executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, Carl H. Chatters. His concern is wholly with the welfare of city governments. And this is what he said in a recent address:

"There is no further justification for borrowing for unemployment relief purposes by states or local governments. If the structure of these governments will not permit them at this time to meet such charges from current revenues, then it is difficult to see when they can do so. The state and local governments that continue to borrow for relief purposes seem to be following an unwise and dangerous fiscal policy."

Share in Relief Costs

The present precarious balance in city finances is maintained not only by borrowing but by substantial federal aid, Mr. Chatters observed. Withdraw this aid suddenly and there certainly would be difficulties.

Over the three-year period including 1935, the Federal Government footed 70.9 per cent of all the bill for emergency relief, the cities only 16.3 per cent, said this finance authority.

"What would happen," he asked, "if federal aid for unemployment relief were suddenly withdrawn? If the present volume of relief costs, or any substantial portion of it, should remain and the Federal Government should withdraw any substantial portion of its financial assistance, many important cities and counties would find it impossible to meet their operating costs, debt charges and welfare services."

More Service Demands

The thing for cities to do now, Mr. Chatters holds, is to face the fact that the financial burdens upon them are not likely to decline in the near future and shape their fiscal policies accordingly.

Social and economic changes are responsible, according to this authority, for the probable continued financial demands upon local government. For one thing, people have come to require more service from local government and are not likely to deny themselves such services in the near future. For another, living costs are rising, and municipal employees are quite likely to demand salary increases. This is only reasonable, Mr. Chatters showed by citing figures to indicate that while federal, state and educational employees have had their salaries either restored to 1929 levels or slightly boosted over that level, city employees are receiving only 85.6 per cent of their 1929 pay rolls.

The social security act is also adding financial burdens to government which, according to this official, "will soon have local repercussions."

Tax Delinquencies Drop

So much for the cash outgo of cities. How about their prospects for increased income due to mounting prosperity? The upward trend in tax collections has already made itself felt, Mr. Chatters noted. Delinquencies dropped from a median of 26.35 per cent in 1933 to 13.9 per cent in 1936, he reported. This is so near normal that not a great deal more income can be expected from this source, as he sees it.

In the light of these facts, it is obviously unwise, according to this authority, for cities to borrow now in the expectation that at some day in the near future their financial needs will be so reduced that they can meet all their expenses from current income and pay back their debts.

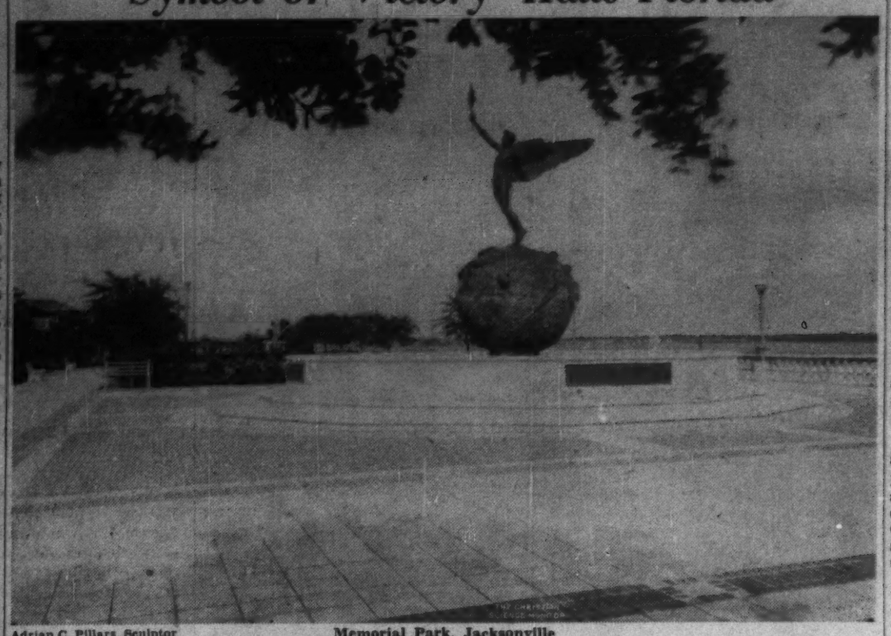
At a recent meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, John S. Linen of the Chase National Bank substantiated predictions of Mr. Chatters, made at the same meeting, by reviewing the mistakes of municipalities in the period of prosperity that preceded the 1930 slump.

Municipal Debts

In the decade preceding that year, he said, municipal debt rose 142 per cent. Borrowing was so easy for municipalities then that they experienced no check upon their questionable financial practices. When the slump came it found them already deep in debt. They were in the worst possible situation for meeting hard times.

What, then, should the cities do about meeting their bills with cash, if the future holds no hope of lessened demands upon their treasuries? Mr. Chatters considered two alternatives, apart from outright reorganization of the tax structure.

Symbol of 'Victory' Hails Florida



Adrian C. Pillars, Sculptor — Memorial Park, Jacksonville

This Park, Overlooking the Water Front, Is Renowned for Its Austere Beauty. The Bronze Memorial Sculpture, Shown Above, Is the Work of Adrian C. Pillars, a Florida Sculptor

Swedish Minister's London Visit Bid for Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A series of conversations with Mr. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, and other influential people here, in the hope of promoting what he calls "rational" trade relations, marked the official visit of Mr. Richard I. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, to London in mid-March.

Mr. Sandler is anxious to sweep away as far as possible all trade barriers, especially quotas and exchange restrictions by some multilateral agreement.

In this connection he was able to inform members of the British Government of the findings of the recent experts conference held at The Hague by the so-called Oslo Powers, which have been banded together since 1931, to promote more rational trade relations than those now existing.

Trade between Great Britain and Sweden, Mr. Sandler went on, "has developed as never before and to their mutual benefit" on the basis of the Trade Agreement of 1933.

Sweden, Mr. Sandler said, recalling the words he had spoken during British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Stockholm in 1934, sees in the strengthening of the League, "a real guarantee of security and every sign of its weakening makes us sharpen our circumspection."

"If ever the League is to fulfill its high ideals," he declared, "it is important that all would-be reformers remember the truth of Mr. Eden's words about the connection between efficiency and elasticity. I would like to add that a strong Britain constitutes a bastion of peace in the world. No feelings of uneasiness have been caused in my country by the report that Great Britain is now strengthening her forces."

Declaring that Sweden wishes to maintain friendly relations "in all directions," Mr. Sandler holds that another common feature of British and Swedish foreign policies is "their unwillingness to participate in any division of the world after ideological principles and the feeling of there being a danger in the formation of dogmatic groups."

A similar attitude, Mr. Sandler concluded, "prevails also in other democratic countries which are resolved to defend their own character. And it is here, in our common democratic outlook, that I find the deeper reason why British and Swedish understand each other so easily."

Air Lines Pool Secrets to Increase Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 31—A year of co-operative research and pooling of technical experience has proved so satisfactory to the 20 airlines composing the Air Transport Association of America, that they are embarking on additional co-operative activities.

This association, said here to be the only trade organization in which large competitive groups pool their technical "secrets," recently became a clearing house among members for exchange of data on pilot training. Programs of training are to be compiled and distributed among members, together with "pertinent technical data" on piloting technique, such as approaches, rate of descent and the like.

Pooling of Safety Data

A similar exchange of data was authorized in the training of dispatchers. An important step taken at a recent meeting was the pooling of data contributing to safety. Growth of the movement indicates airline officials are progressive enough to see that progress made by one benefits all, and likewise, that one line's failure reflects adversely on all. The association seeks to get as many good ideas and practices into circulation as possible.

Another forward step taken recently was authorization of the air line pilots technical committee of the association. Pilots of each line have been requested to elect one of their number as a member of this committee, which meets once a year. A chairman elected by the pilots becomes ex-officio a member of the operations committee of the Air Transport Association. In this way it is hoped that the knowledge pilots glean from experience will be tabulated and exchanged.

Maintenance committee meetings, held twice a year, are informal round tables at which members talk shop with the utmost freedom.

"How much time do you folks allow between engine overhauls?" somebody asks.

One representative says his line allows 475 hours between overhauls and is going to increase the time to 500 hours. Another says his line allows 600 hours. Then the men discuss gas tank troubles, gas tank supports, spark plug problems.

"What paint and primer has been found best in keeping lettering on planes?" asks another member.

Amber enamel, answers one. Lacquer, replies another, adding, "Clean thoroughly, even if you have to use vinegar.

"How about windshield de-icers?" There is discussion, and then someone summarizes the findings: alcohol on the outside, heat on the inside, and glycerine on the felt around the edges.

This is some of the less technical talk. Much of the discussion eddies about such subjects as thermocouples and carburetors and difficulties with cylinder baffle maintenance.

A huge four-engined Douglas passenger plane now under construction is the largest tangible evidence of co-operation among the airlines. It was begun last spring as the joint experimental enterprise of five lines, American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Pan American Airways, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and United Air Lines. Work has been progressing according to schedule.

"This marks the first time," said Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association, "that air lines have consolidated the experience of their engineers, pilots, and technical and traffic advisers to develop an experimental plane to meet the needs of the future and obtain an airliner with sufficient carrying capacity to insure profitable operation."

Specifications call for a 40-passenger plane with a top speed of 230 miles an hour, and a cruising speed of 193 miles. The plane will have a wing span of 140 feet, an overall length of 95 feet, and a height of 20 feet.

Why are the companies undertaking this experiment jointly? Because one such plane costs approximately $500,000, explained Colonel Gorrell and the project would have been a financial burden upon any single line. Further, the completed plane will be interchangeable between airlines, as Pullman cars are between railroads. In the winter, when traffic is heavy on the New York-Miami lines, it can be leased by a company operating there. In summer, it can be switched over to the New York-Chicago route.

Trees for Georgia Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—More than 250,000 young trees have been shipped to farmers from the nursery of the School of Forestry at the University of Georgia since Jan. 1, according to Prof. A. D. McKellar, superintendent of the nursery. The trees, most of them slash, longleaf, and loblolly pines, were distributed to 18 planters in 12 counties. The largest shipment was 95,000 which went to Telfair county. Oconee county received 60,000.

PIONEERS in Pasteurization

PASTEURIZATION was unthought of, commercially, a half-century ago. Sheffield Farms brought the new scientific discovery from Europe, erected the first commercial pasteurizer in Bloomville, N. Y., in 1892, and shipped milk from there. Milk was first pasteurized in New York City when Sheffield Farms installed a pasteurizer in its plant in Harlem on 130th Street during 1902.

From here the idea spread. As a direct result of pasteurization, millions of people are living today who might not have survived their first year. The operation of Sheffield Farms' modern pasteurizing plants costs over three million dollars a year. But it's a small price to pay for the safety of Nature's most precious food.

Sealtest

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FARMERS 47 71/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.

WAGES 26 68/100 cents paid to employees for wages.

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*Based on figures for the year 1936.

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So come on, get up front, where you belong. If you see the nearest dealer now, you'll have a Buick in your garage by the time warm weather arrives!

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937

State Shelves Action for '37 On Child Labor

Ratification Becomes Dead Issue by Senate Vote Against Measure

Roll Call Is 30-6

Teachers' Oath Repeal Is on Last Lap—State Auto Insurance Bill Loses

BULLETIN

By a vote of 112 to 104, the House of Representatives today passed to be enacted the bill repealing the Teachers' Oath Law. It is the final action in the House.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is expected action on enactment will be taken late this afternoon.

This Senate action is all that is necessary before the bill is delivered to the Governor for his signature or veto.

Massachusetts opponents of the Federal Child Labor Amendment rejoiced once more today as the ratification bill was routed to the 1937 "dead issue" file following the Senate roll call vote of 30 to 6 yesterday against the measure.

The Senate action yesterday followed last week's House of Representatives 118 to 13 vote against the amendment. Unlike the House however, the ratification supporters were successful in engineering a roll call, placing 36 members of the Senate on record. Actually, three more were recorded against the amendment, despite their absence. They sent word they would have voted against ratification.

During the debate Senator James P. Meehan of Lawrence, one of four Democrats who voted for the amendment, sought to amend the ratification bill to provide a referendum vote in 1938. The move, however, was killed by a 13 to 4 vote.

The ratification movement had the support of President Roosevelt, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization, and various liberal groups.

Against ratification were William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University; Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and others.

Repeal Bill Clarified

Another important action taken in the Senate yesterday was the elimination from the teachers' oath law repeal bill an amendment allowing teachers to apply for absolution from the oath they have already taken.

The vote in the Senate yesterday was 20 to 13 against the amendment. Thus, the repeal bill is cleared of all confusing entanglements, as the amendment was regarded. Today, it is in the House for action. Should the House enact the bill, the only remaining action, before it goes to the Governor, will be enactment by the Senate. If the present lines hold in the House and Senate the Governor will shortly be forced to take an open stand on the repeal bill.

The Senate yesterday killed a bill reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the legal maximum monthly interest rate on small loans. The major argument against the reduction proposal is that the established loan companies would be forced out of business and the so-called loan sharks would take charge and dodge the law by exacting exorbitant rates from borrowers.

No State Auto Insurance

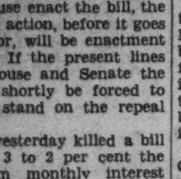
In the House the most important action came when a bill allowing the state to engage in the compulsory automobile insurance business in competition with private companies was killed. The vote was 76 to 11 against the legislation.

The major argument for the proposal was delivered by Representative Louis J. Scanlon of Lawrence, Democrat, who said under it millions of dollars would be saved for automobile owners through lower rates. He charged automobile owners have been robbed for years through exorbitant insurance rates.

Representative Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell, Republican, in presenting the major arguments against the bill said it set up a state fund which had been declared unconstitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but possibly somewhat threatening tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; Thursday fair; moderate north to northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday, except possibly rain on the southeast coast tonight; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds over the north portion and fresh northeast backing to north or northwest over the south portion, probably strong off Nantucket; mostly overcast weather with rain near Nantucket tonight; Thursday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	28	Minneapolis	36	30
Bermuda	68	58	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	36	34	New York	34	32
Denver	42	42	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	66	50	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	42	42
Miami	70				

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 31
B—Minimum, March 30

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:10 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:21 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

Adverse Report Voted On $25 Tax Limit Bill

Boston News Today

Committee Plans To State Reasons

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today voted to report alversely on the initiative petition for an amendment to the State Constitution providing for a $25 limit on real estate taxes.

This petition was filed by the People's Committee for a $25 Tax Limit, and carried approximately 30,000 signatures.

It was announced that the committee will give its reasons for voting against the measure in a written report to the Legislature. This report is now being drafted by Senator John D. Mackay, chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law.

Representatives of the People's Committee will fight for a vote on this measure this session in order to defeat any move to carry it over to 1938. If one-fourth of the 280 members of the Legislature favor the petition, then, automatically, it goes before the 1939-40 Legislature for another vote and if again one-fourth of the members vote in favor then the petition goes on the ballot for a vote by the people.

At the same time the committee plans to report "next annual session" on a proposed amendment prohibiting the use of gasoline tax money for purposes other than highway construction. The committee will recommend a law be passed requiring a two-thirds or a three-fourths vote of the Legislature before any diversion of gasoline tax money can be made. At present only a majority is required.

Vineyard Loses Customs Office

The island of Martha's Vineyard is left without any customs office with the closing today of the office of the deputy collector of customs at Vineyard Haven, it was announced at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Customs District in Boston this morning.

Since Howes Norris Jr., who has acted as deputy collector on the island since 1910, has now reached the compulsory retirement age of 70, it was decided in Washington to close this office and to transfer its dwindling business to the New Bedford office.

Once Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket constituted a separate district and had a Collector of Customs of their own, with headquarters at Edgartown. That was in the days when dozens of sailing ships plied between the West Indies, United States Atlantic ports, and Canada. Many of them stopped to take on or discharge cargo at island ports, and others put in for shelter during storms—and after 24 hours' stay, were required to file at the customs office.

But with the advent of steam, and the resulting shift in trade routes, Martha's Vineyard has been visited by fewer and fewer ships engaged in foreign trade, until the sole remaining office, placed under the jurisdiction of the Boston collector, did little business except the filing of papers in connection with fishing boats.

Discontinuance of this only Deputy Collector's office on an island in this part of the coast, leaves the Massachusetts district with only nine offices in ports outside of Boston.

Aid for Teachers' College Is Sought

Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, asked the legislative Committee on Ways and Means today to endorse his bill to have the State pay one half the annual maintenance cost of the Boston Teachers' College.

"It isn't fair for the taxpayers of Boston to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the nine state teachers' colleges, when the rest of the State contributes nothing toward the Boston institution," he declared.

The maintenance cost of the Boston Teachers' College last year was $208,000, paid entirely by the city, Herman C. Loeffler of the Boston Bureau of Municipal Research opposed the bill, saying the college should be closed at the end of the present year as unnecessary.

Limit to Number Of Taxicabs Urged

Charles H. Innes, a director of the Checker Taxi Company, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Transportation today and favored a petition, taken from last year's file, for the limitation of hackney carriages in Boston. He stated that the filing of the bill was created by a feeling that there were too many taxicabs in Boston for the population and that the great number reduced earnings for both owners and operators.

Under the provision of the bill, he explained, there could be a reduction in the number of cabs as licenses were not renewed.

Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker Taxi Company, said that if the bill was passed, a marked betterment in the taxicab business as a whole would be noticed.

Joseph H. Boucher, representing the I. T. O. A., recommended that "no legislation necessary" be reported on the measure. He maintained that there was general satisfaction in the business with conditions as they exist at the present time.

Tax Commission Members Named

The much-awaited investigation of governmental expenditures and taxation was ready to start today following the appointment of the legislative members of the seven-member commission yesterday.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, confirmed previous predictions by naming Representatives Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip"; Patrick J. Welsh, Democratic floor leader, and Arthur I. Burgess, House chairman of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, as his appointees.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, appointed Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader. Previously it was expected he would name Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Newton Republican.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's appointees were announced two days ago. They are: William H. Henchey, Watertown attorney; Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, and Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Fuel Delivery Halted in City By Walk-Out

Coal, Oil and Coke for Householders Tied Up in Greater Boston

1200 Drivers Out

Deliveries of coal and fuel oil were halted in the metropolitan Boston area today by a strike of 1200 truck drivers and helpers.

John F. Donovan, secretary of the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said the union would allow only emergency deliveries to hospitals.

The strike, he added, affected plants in Somerville, Malden, Everett, Cambridge, Waltham, Watertown, Newton, Readville and Norwood, Mass., as well as Boston proper.

Confer at State House

In an effort to bring the strike to a speedy termination, James T. Moriarty, state commissioner of labor and industries, arranged a conference this afternoon at the State House between drivers and employers. The two sides conferred with members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The commissioner said he hoped to arrange at least for assured deliveries of fuel to schools and hospitals.

Meanwhile, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield disclosed that 7750 families on public relief rolls in Boston are threatened with heatless homes next week, if the strike should not be settled before then. Monthly deliveries of coal and oil to welfare families are scheduled for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

In a telephone conversation with P. Harry Jennings, of the drivers' union, the Mayor obtained assurance the subject would be considered by the union's executive committee this afternoon.

The shut-down of coal, coke and fuel oil deliveries not only affected householders, who were low on supplies, but office buildings generating their own power, restaurants and laundries.

Far-Reaching Effects

"This strike may have far-reaching effects," said George Sweet, manager of the Glendale Coal Co. "Many small power plants and laundries do not carry more than a two-day supply."

Dealers said a stoppage of incoming oil trucks might hamper gasoline filling stations.

The union is demanding a 15 per cent wage increase, 11 holidays instead of seven with pay, and a straight 40-hour week throughout the year At present, the employees work 48 hours per week in winter. Negotiations have been under way for several weeks.

Pickets were thrown about various plants following the strike call issued last midnight. Others were stationed at main arteries leading into Boston. At Neponset bridge between Dorchester and Quincy, a traffic jam was caused this morning when trucks were halted and the drivers agreed to abandon them.

Clogging of Port

The strike may cause a clogging of the harbor with colliers and coal barges, according to the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce.

Already four vessels are held here, unable to discharge the rest of their cargoes. They are the Italian steamer Ida Z. O., which brought a load of Russian anthracite to the Massachusetts Coal Wharf in East Boston; the British collier Pengreep, which was unloading Belgian coke at the Tidewater Wharf in East Boston, and the barges Lawrence Howard and Harry Howard, which were

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Living on $14.50

The State Minimum Wage Commission has ruled that women engaged in the stationery and envelope industry in Massachusetts may live healthfully on $14.50 a week. The commission allows $8.65 for food and lodging, under a provisional ruling made since the Supreme Court upheld Washington's minimum wage law.

The commission today released figures showing how it reached the $14.50 total on a cost of living basis. It is applicable to a 40-hour week.

Board and lodging	$8.65
Clothing	2.00
Laundry	.30
Medical care	.35
Carfare	1.00
Church	.25
Self-improvement	.20
Vacation	.50
Recreation	.45
Savings	.30
Insurance	.30
Incidentals	.40
Total	$14.50

Textile Workers Leave A. F. of L. In C. I. O. Merger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—The United Textile Workers of America, for more than a quarter of a century the sole agency for enrolling mill workers into a trades union under the banners of the American Federation of Labor, today is just another unit of the Committee on Industrial Organization. Direction of the union has been taken over by representatives of John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Only the window signs remain on the fifth floor at 95 Fountain Street to designate that there once was located the New England office of the U. T. W. A. In Pawtucket, R. I., the letters of the U. T. W. A. and its shield adorn the glass in the door of a branch office in the McDevitt block where many national programs were launched, including the general strike of 1933, but little else remains to give the once powerful union a definite place in the industrial picture of the State. Union affairs already are being conducted from a suite of C. I. O. offices in the Industrial Trust Building.

Riviere Sent to Boston

Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. A. has been moved to Boston. From an authoritative source it is learned that his wide knowledge of New England conditions and his acquaintance among workers from Maine to New York will keep him in the "high council" of the movement in this district. Mr. Riviere is a member of the executive council of the New England C. I. O.

However, it was learned that he no longer will be known as Vice-President Riviere. All similar titles have been dropped since the Lewis-sponsored organization took over this unit.

Most of the organizers who were on the pay roll of the U. T. W. A. have been shifted to the C. I. O. books. They will direct the volunteers who will play a major part in the campaign. It is planned to put 150 volunteers in the field in Rhode Island and after the drive has been completed here they will be sent to other textile centers.

Mayo Heads Drive

The textile workers' drive in Rhode Island will be in charge of Joseph Mayo, not a textile worker but a member of the Lewis controlled United Mine Workers. He will be

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Crop Insurance Called Menace To Civil Service

New England Senators Fail in Attempt to Block Bill

White Leads Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON March 31—New England opposition to the federal crop insurance bill was prominent as the measure was debated and passed by the Senate yesterday. Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine launched a vehement attack on the provision that would permit appointment of employees and officers of the proposed Federal Crop Insurance Corporation "without regard to the civil service rules and regulations." Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, opposing the government's entrance into insurance or any other business, criticised the measure's title and sought to have it changed to "Federal Crop Equalization Corporation." The Senate, however, approved the bill without making the changes asked by the two New Englanders.

"If you are out to kill the civil service, why not do it frankly and outright, rather than quietly and by piecemeal?" asked Senator White. "Again and again we have measures come in here which provide for appointments without regard to the civil service. This present bill constitutes just another case in point. I favor civil service and least of all do I enjoy seeing it killed slowly and underhandedly."

Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, author of the bill which aims to insure wheat farmers against "unavoidable" losses, replied that he, too, believes in civil service but that the important point at issue is to pass a bill that will function effectively.

Senator Maloney charged that the measure is not, in fact, an insurance bill, and said that if private insurance companies were undertaking a similar proposition they would be required to raise the money in the usual way and put safeguards about its expenditure. He declared the pending measure, whose initial financing is to be done by the nation or all the taxpayers, does not include such a provision.

He stated the bill's title, which he unsuccessfully sought to have amended, is dangerously misleading and will be calculated to give impetus to future liberalization of the measure's provisions and ultimately to the projection of the Government into all kinds of insurance.

Narrow Gauge Reports Denied

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway today denied prevailing allegations that the Elevated was seeking to purchase or was in any way interested in obtaining control of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad in order to extend its service to the North Shore.

Apparently a false impression has been circulated, the Trustees declared today, based upon a report made to the Metropolitan Planning Division by the Elevated trustees recently in which figures were given at the request of the division to show the effects of a unified rapid transit system.

Minimum Wage Bill Laid Before Assembly; Compact Plan Revived

Commission Set to Push Ratification of Base Pay Agreements

Other States Invited to Join

A conference of the Massachusetts Interstate Labor Compacts Commission on Friday to formulate plans for a renewed national drive for state minimum wage legislation was called today by Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the commission and chairman of the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts.

Encouraged by the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Washington state minimum wage law constitutional, Mr. Parkman saw a possible revival of the interstate compact movement today.

A resolution to authorize an interstate labor compact among the six New England states, Pennsylvania and New York was introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives by Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire.

Until the Monday decision, the compact movement had become practically stagnant. An earlier Supreme Court decision declaring a New York minimum wage law unconstitutional was partly responsible for this condition. Other factors were the Roosevelt Administration's concentration on federal labor legislation and state hesitancy to raise standards to such a level as to encourage unfair competition from states outside the compacts.

Today, however, Senator Parkman said minimm wage legislation was less affected by interstate competition than was legislation dealing with child labor and minimum hours of work a week. He pointed out that minimum wage standards would vary according to localities, as they did under the NRA. Under the compact, minimum standards would be established in various states, according to a minimum formula set by the compact itself.

The conference on Friday has been called to determine the possibility of success if more states are invited to join the compact now existing.

Members will discuss possible efforts to obtain congressional ratification of the existing compact on minimum wages which has been ratified by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

In 1935, the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., ratified the compact but a jam in the United States Senate sidetracked the ratification bill.

Besides the three ratifying states, the compact has been signed by Maine, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Parkman said a national conference probably would be called later in Ohio with representatives of various interstate labor compact commissions and commissions on interstate co-operation being invited to discuss the minimum wage compact.

At present, the former State Senator said, only the minimum wage compact will be considered. If marked success is obtained, a national drive for compacts regulating child labor and establishing a 40-hour work week will be launched.

Mr. Parkman said that before success may be obtained in relation to the two other compacts, national legislation must be adopted prohibiting sale of products from states with low labor standards in states with high labor standards. This would eliminate the fear of unfair competition from low labor standard states.

Such national legislation already has been proposed in Congress. Should a national conference on labor compacts be called, a resolution urging the passage of the proposed federal law probably will be placed before the conferenc, Mr. Parkman said.

The proposal is believed to be constitutional in the light of a recent United States Supreme Court decision declaring constitutional legislation barring transportation and sale of prison-made goods to states which prohibit sale of prison-made products in the open market.

Former Official Again Arrested

William J. Corcoran, former district attorney of Middlesex County and a disbarred attorney, who was recently released from the Norfolk prison colony after serving four and one-half years in a national blackmail scandal, was arrested by G-men yesterday and charged with transportation of stolen securities.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins, Corcoran pleaded not guilty and was held in $25,000 bail for a hearing April 13. Arraigned with Corcoran on charges of being accomplices were Rupert W. Marsters of Arlington, and Edward A. Goggin of Dorchester, who were also held in $25,000 each. In lieu of bail, all three were remanded to the East Cambridge jail.

Corcoran was characterized by Assistant United States Attorney Frank W. Tomaselfo as a "front man for a ring of bond thieves operating on a nation-wide scale." The bond which he is alleged to have caused to be transported here was a $10,000 U. S. Treasury bond stolen from the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company of Louisville, Ky., in September, 1935.

The arrest of the former district attorney was made by Edward A. Soucy, newly appointed New England head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and constituted his first big case since resignation of former Chief Clarence D. McKean.

Governor Asks Shift of Wage Board to Labor Department

Hearing Slated By Committee

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposals to strengthen the Massachusetts minimum wage law for women and minors were before the Legislature today awaiting the swift action requested by the Governor.

Within 24 hours after the United States Supreme Court had declared the Washington state minimum wage law constitutional, Governor Hurley had placed his proposals before the Legislature yesterday in a special message. After the message had been read in the House and Senate, the recommended legislation was referred to the legislative Committee on Labor and Industries. A hearing is expected to be held next week.

Major Proposals

Major proposals made by the Governor were the transfer of the minimum wage administration from the Public Health Department to the Department of Labor and Industries and a reduction from nine months to 60 days in the time allowed for employers to conform to the minimum standards once they are determined.

Following the Supreme Court decision of 1936 declaring the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional, the Massachusetts law was changed so that it was based on the necessity of protecting public health. Thus the minimum wage board was transferred from the Labor Department to the Public Health Bureau.

The bill submitted by the Governor yesterday was drawn by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Raymond F. O'Connell, counsel for the labor department. Their completed recommendations were examined by the Attorney General's Department to determine their constitutionality in relation to the state constitution, and then delivered to the Governor.

Transfer Scheduled

The transfer from the Public Health Department will change the membership of the Minimum Wage Board. It is now composed of Mr. Moriarty, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Public Health, and Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The new board, if the Governor's recommendations are accepted, will be composed of Thomas F. Curley, John L. Campos and Raymond V. McNamara, all associate commissioners of labor and industries.

Text of Message

The Governor's special message on the minimum wage subject follows:

Because of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court concerning the minimum wage for women and minors, wherein the law of the State of Washington was held valid, and in order that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the citizens thereof may be fully protected in connection with this meritorious and vital question, I submit to your Honorable Bodies the attached, for the purpose of making effective and valid the existing laws of Massachusetts, to bring them in keeping with the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

May I call to your attention at this time that the tantamount change upon which you are called to act and which, if enacted, it is felt will bring the Massachusetts law on the same plane of legal perfection as is now the law in the State of Washington, to wit, that the minimum wage decreed by the Minimum Wage Commission shall be effective 60 days following the issuance of such a decree. While under our present law it is necessary that a directory order be first issued which must in turn be in effect for nine months before a mandatory binding order can take effect. By this change I believe that the law of Massachusetts will be made more effective and more easily enforced.

The preamble upon which this law is based being to protect the lives, health, morals of women and minors working in industry is an exemplary one and one which merits the immediate and serious attention of all members of the Legislature.

Enforcement Drive

Meanwhile, Miss Mary E. Meehan, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced an intensive drive to enforce the minimum wage law, under which approximately 100,000 women are now working.

The opinion has been expressed that the present law has not been rigidly enforced because of the fear of a constitutionality test. It is understood a "velvet glove" method of forcing adherence has been used up to the present. However, with the Supreme Court decision supporting the minimum-wage law, rigid enforcement may be pursued.

Should the Legislature pass the Governor's proposal, as is expected, employers who fail to conform to the minimum wage standards within two months will face a fine of not more than $200 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days or both for each violation.

Capital Punishment Loses

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 31 (AP)—A bill to establish capital punishment for murder in Maine, today was labeled "ought not to pass" by the Committee on Judiciary. Murder is now punishable by life imprisonment.

Mansfield Expected to Play Large Part in City Election

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Mansfield, the Legislature has now decided, will not be a candidate to succeed himself in the November election. That does not terminate, however, the Mayor's interest in the matter. In fact, Mr. Mansfield is said to be even more concerned over the coming election than he was a week ago. Then he was reported to be still toying with the idea of running for Mayor against his avowed political opponent, James M. Curley.

A bill was filed in the Legislature which would allow a Mayor of Boston to succeed himself. This is not possible under the Boston Charter which provides that a Mayor cannot hold office two successive terms. The bill was defeated on Tuesday, saving the Mayor from making a decision. It is generally believed at City Hall that Mr. Mansfield, had the bill passed, would have chosen to become a candidate. For Mr. Mansfield once told his friend, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, that "nothing would please me more than to run again."

The reasons why Mayor Mansfield would want to succeed himself are the same reasons why he is as deeply interested today as ever in the next Mayor of Boston. Mr. Mansfield, had he run again, would have sought the defeat of Mr. Curley. He will still seek Mr. Curley's defeat, for as the former Governor said last summer: "Mr. Mansfield has dedicated his life to the destruction of Curley." Mayor Mansfield, therefore, is expected to back another candidate who he believes can overcome the powerful Mr. Curley in November.

"Exposures" Made

Mayor Mansfield's administration has made its chief contribution to the news columns by its "exposure" of the previous Curley administration. The Dolan case of last year was a political triumph personally to the Mayor. Now has come the General Equipment case, less important to the city, perhaps, in the total sum of alleged misappropriations, but even more politically important to the Mayor. For in this case, in election year, Mr. Curley is expected to take the stand in his own defense since the suit is made directly against him.

While these cases are judicially and civicly interpreted as a proper course of procedure by the City of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 5)

Connecticut Has Yet to Act On Most of Its Major Issues

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31—The Connecticut General Assembly started the second half of its constitutionally-limited session this week with three quarters of its business still before it. Taking stock at this halfway mark, legislators found most of the major issues of the session still practically untouched.

Most pressing of all problems, the state's budget is becoming more complicated every day as department heads come to Appropriations Committee hearings with reports of the increased sums they say they need. The recommended budget of approximately $100,000,000 for two years, set up by the State Board of Finance and Control before the session opened, was just enough to carry present services along without any of the increases that the General Assembly contemplates.

As demands mount it becomes more obvious to lawmakers that new taxes will be essential if orderly financing is to be provided. What new taxes the Assembly should adopt no one in authority has come forward to suggest.

Of the several score of bills to carry out the state reorganization program of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross not one has yet reached the floor of either house. Democratic opposition to a merit system bill, first of the reorganization measures, sent the House Reorganization Committee to cover in the first test. The bill was sent back to committee for redrafting.

Members of the Appropriations Committee, struggling to fit $25,000,000 in requests for capital outlay at state institutions into the $11,000,000 fund to be made available by a state bond issue, said privately that they had gone on a "sit-down" strike. A bloc in the committee wants more bonds to carry out an $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 building program. Governor Cross has said $11,000,000 is enough for the state to borrow.

This week the Governor and Senator Matthew A. Daly, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, held an all-day meeting with institution heads seeking to learn exactly how they had arrived at the building cost estimates they have given the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Schubert—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30.

Majestic—
"The Deluge," an Arthur Hopkins production presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Popeye," Travel picture, Miami, Floraida, "It's a Living," "Oswald the Rabbit," latest newsreel and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—

"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Don Bosco," biography of a Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:36, 7:40, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross, 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:36, 10:25. Stage: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, three Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Kay Francis in "Let's Go Native," 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Wife vs. Secretary," featuring Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Jean Harlow. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Lloyds of London" and "The Great O'Malley."

Exeter—
"Secret Valley," with Richard Arlen and Virginia Grey. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "After the Thin Man," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell, 2:45, 5:50, 8:50. Tomorrow: "General Spanky," featuring Spanky McFarland and P. Holmes. Also "Living Dangerously," starring Otto Kruger and Leonora Corbett.

Radio Programs
On Page 13

Colonial
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Paramount and Fenway—
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Outcast," with Warren William, Karen Morley and Lewis Stone. Also "Her Husband's Secretary," starring Jean Muir, Warren Hull and Beverly Roberts.

Memorial—
"When's Your Birthday," with Joe E. Brown. 10 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. Also "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. 11:22 a. m., 2:14, 5:06, 7:58, 10:44. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Top of the Town," featuring Doris Nolan and George Murphy.

State and Orpheum—
"Mayfime," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. State: 10:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Boston—
"The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:58, 10:21. Stage: "Café International," revue. Tomorrow: "She's Dangerous," starring Tala Birell and Cesar Romero. Stage: "Broadway After Dark," revue. Also The Three Sailors, Heloise Martin and Nils T. Granlund.

Art and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sport Page.

Modern—
"John Meade's Woman," 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent and Helen Burgess, 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Murder Man," starring Spencer Tracy and Virginia Bruce. 10:40 a. m., 1:42, 5, 8:18. Also "Merry Widow," with Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. 9, 11:48 a. m., 3:06, 6:24, 9:42.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet, assisted by the pianist-composer, Leo Ornstein. 8:15.

Dramatics

Brighton WPA Theater—
West Roxbury Community Theater presents "What Will the World Say?" and "Trista." Brighton High School, 8.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Dr. H. R. De Silva on "Measurement of Driving Skill of Motorists." 110 Pierce Hall. 7:30.

Fogg Art Museum—
Prof. Harold C. Urey on "The Problem of Concentration of Isotopes." 8:15.

Women's City Club—
Eunice Harriet Avery on "Behind Washington Headlines." 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Historic Textiles" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Women's Republican Club—
Prof. Dirk H. van der Stucken on "Current Events." 46 Beacon Street. 11.

Leadership Urged for Youth; Training Classes for Adults Announced by Casey of NYA

There is an opportunity open today to any of the 1000 women who attended the annual home and youth conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in the Hotel Statler yesterday, to take an active part in leading the younger generation into channels of happy and constructive activity, according to Edward L. Casey, former Harvard football coach and now state director of the National Youth Administration.

To these women, as well as to other public-spirited citizens, the Recreation Leadership Training Institute offers free courses preparing those who take them to lead groups in many kinds of games, hobbies, studies and other recreational activities.

At the clubwomen's meeting yesterday several experts in youth training and correction of delinquency, including Sanford Bates, stressed the need for greater public interest and participation in such activities, and were warmly supported in their views by those present.

Mr. Casey pointed out today that any of those who expressed this interest can take active steps by attending the courses to be given in the spring term of the Leadership Institute, from April 5 to June 10, with each course taking an hour or two a week.

Appeal for Youth

To them, and to others of similar interests, he said: "I should like to voice an appeal, on behalf of the youth of Boston, for public-spirited individuals, who are willing to take this training and then to take an active part in providing healthful leisure-time activities. I visualize the possibility of very valuable supplementary work being done by certain organized local groups.

"For instance, many of the churches, men's and women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and fraternal organizations have access to club rooms, or even basements, which are not now being used for many hours during the day. If but a few members of each of these clubs would take the free training offered by the Recreation Institute, they could, by giving only a small fraction of their time to leading local groups of youth, contribute enormously to the solution of the youth problem.

"In those communities which do not have access to such training as the Boston Institute, the local N. Y. A. supervisors will help interested citizens to find volunteer opportunities which are suitable to them."

Co-operative Organization

The Boston Recreation Leadership Training Institute is a co-operative organization founded last summer by leaders of the various recreational agencies in the city and conducted under the sponsorship of Community Service of Boston, Inc.

A profusely illustrated catalogue outlining its work and the reasons for participation in it has been compiled and printed through the N. Y. A. and W. P. A. in Massachusetts. Copies of it may be obtained by applying or writing to the Institute, Room 33, 48 Boylston Street, Boston.

According to this catalogue the reason for organizing the institute is that "the steady increase of leisure time during recent years, due to both a shorter work-week and periodic unemployment, has given rise to increased need for healthful leisure time activities. The existing agencies are trying to meet these new needs, but cannot do it fully without more leaders. The Institute's study groups are designed to train new citizen volunteers to become active leaders of leisure time activities in settlement houses, community centers, schools, playgrounds, churches, and private homes, and in this way, to help the community to solve its new leisure time problems."

Avoid School Technique

Of the nature of the courses offered the catalogue continues: "The Institute tries consciously to avoid school techniques of instruction. The seminar, or discussion-group system, is used predominantly. The study groups are small and informal, permitting a maximum of individual participation. The instructors, who are drawn from actual fields of work, frame their courses so as to be flexible enough to be guided by the desires of the group."

In its introduction the catalogue points out that the average adult spends his 168 hours of each week in approximately these ways: 56 hours sleeping, 15 hours going to and from work, etc., 21 hours eating, 40 hours working, and 36 hours in leisure pursuits. It appeals to public spirited readers to devote two of these 36 hours to service for the good of the community as a whole—as in leadership of youth.

The great importance of such community service among the youth of the whole country was stressed by several different speakers at the club women's Home and Youth Confernce yesterday.

Cheney C. Jones, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, urged tolerance and understanding of the creative efforts of children and their encouragement in every way possible.

Boys' Club Work

Sanford Bates, executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., and former head of the federal prison system, declared yesterday that the prevention of delinquency is an effect and not a primary cause of the work of the boys' clubs, which are first of all interested in developing wider interests and constructive activities to claim the energy of boys of all classes.

Mr. Casey, in commenting today upon the need for provision of wholesome and constructive channels for the abundant energy of American youth, outlined the history of the NYA.

First, he said, Congress answered persistent demands for some plan for youth, by allocating ERA funds for the purpose of helping students to remain in school. Then in June, 1935, the President established the National Youth Administration, to extend aid not only to students but also to unemployed youths.

High schools and colleges in each state were allotted student aid funds on the basis of their enrollment figures and heads of institutions were given authority to determine the work to be done in exchange for these funds. For the unemployed and out-of-school youth the NYA also established a number of work projects, under the direction of local state administrators. Important among these projects was the supply of additional workers to existing social agencies, as well as to libraries and similar municipal services. The objective has been to provide experience of real value for the workers—as well as to perform needed work.

The NYA has also established one department on Vocational Guidance and another on Apprenticeship, for the purpose of helping youth to find places in private industry.

90 Per Cent Get Jobs

About 90 per cent of the project workers, according to Mr. Casey, have succeeded in obtaining private jobs, so that although in Massachusetts only about 4500 are actually employed at one time on N. Y. A. projects, there is a rapid turnover.

In addition, N. Y. A. counsellors in Massachusetts have been instrumental in securing positions for 1121 youths and the apprenticeship department has obtained 165 indentures of new apprentices.

Under the Student Aid program, assistance has been given to 9709 high school and college students in the Commonwealth, enabling them to continue their studies instead of joining the ranks of unemployed youth—now estimated to number about 110,000.

Regardless of marked improvement in business conditions and consequent greater ease of obtaining employment, Mr. Casey declares that there will continue to be a serious youth employment problem as long as so many young people are unprepared vocationally for positions offered.

"The National Youth Administration," he stated, "is contributing and can continue to contribute enormously to the vocational rehabilitation of youth."

Ware Tax Rate Down $1

WARE, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Ware's tax rate for this year was announced yesterday as $38, a reduction of $1 from last year.

The Ivy Corset Shop

Styles and Prices to Please Every Person

$1.95 TO $25

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Walter D. Edmonds — Bernard DeVoto — © Pinchot Christopher Morley — E. Phillips Oppenheim — Carl Van Doren

Pre-Primaries Issue Comes Up At G. O. P. Caucus

The possibility of repealing the Massachusetts pre-primary convention law dests upon a Republican caucus called tomorrow to determine party policy on the repeal proposal, prohibition of diversion of gasoline tax revenue for purposes other than highway construction and several labor bills.

Only a caucus vote binding party members to oppose repeal, it is understood, can stop the repeal drive inasmuch as a majority of the Democratic legislators favor repeal, it is believed.

The law, under which Republican and Democratic state tickets were formulated at conventions in 1934 and 1936, has been subjected to attack ever since its adoption in 1932 on an initiative petition which contained more than 20,000 names. An ensuing referendum resulted in a favorable vote of 553,822 to 262,948, with 792,788 other voters not expressing themselves on the question.

Vote-Buying Charges

Three of the four conventions held since the law was adopted have resulted in charges of vote-buying or convention control by various groups. Particularly vehement have been the charges concerning the 1934 and 1936 Democratic conventions.

The first attack on the convention system came when James M. Curley lost the 1934 convention endorsement for Governor. Immediately he charged the Walsh-Ely group controlled the convention. As a result in the primaries he defeated Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, the convention endorsee for the nomination.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in his inaugural announced his opposition to the convention system. Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who lost the Lieutenant Governor endorsement at the 1934 and 1936 Democratic conventions, is an outspoken enemy of the system, as is Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor.

From the Republican party the criticism has not been so violent, inasmuch as the G. O. P. conventions have been conducted along more conservative lines.

It is understood the Republican legislators are widely split on the repeal proposal. Some contend the convention system has resulted in a balanced party ticket, something new for the Republican party

Submitted to Voters

Other Republicans contend the repeal issue should be submitted to the voters inasmuch as they placed the law on the books.

To place the caucus on record for repeal, the objections of these two sections of the party must be overridden or voted down.

It is understood the legislative committee on election laws is ready to report favorably on the repeal proposal, shortly after the Republican caucus is completed.

Should the repeal bill be passed by the House and Senate and signed by the Governor, only the filing of a petition signed by 15,000 voters asking for a referendum in 1938 can stave off abolition of the act.

This petition, to be effective, must be filed within 90 days of the Governor's signing the bill, inasmuch as a 90-day period must elapse before a signed bill becomes law. Only by the adoption of an emergency preamble declaring an emergency necessitates immediate application of the law can the 90-day period be eliminated.

Truck Strike

(Continued from Page 11)

discharging coal shipped from South Amboy, N. J., at the City Fuel Wharf in South Bay and the Frost Wharf at Neponset.

Woolworth Store Strike Voted in Woonsocket

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (AP)—As about 525 sit-down strikers remained in possession of two manufacturing plants in Rhode Island, 17 girls of the F. W. Woolworth 5-and-10 store in Woonsocket were committed to a strike today, despite a truce reached between union leaders and store managers.

About 400 employees of the Vesta Underwear Company of Providence, most of them women, slept in the plant last night and 125 men and women employed by the Rumford Chemical Works spent the night in that factory.

The Woonsocket Woolworth clerks voted to strike today, despite an agreement between the Independent Textile union of that city and the store managers whereby a general retail strike was averted and wage differences submitted to arbitration.

The Vesta sit-downers resumed their strike, which they had called off after occupying the plant for seven hours on Saturday, when a conference between the company and the union broke up over the question of recognition of the C. I. O.

The sit-downers at the Rumford Chemical Works are striking for wage increases, improved working conditions and recognition of the C. I. O.

Old Boston Publishing House Opens Centenary Observances

"One Hundred Years of Publishing" is the title of a little, brown covered volume bearing the colophon of Little, Brown and Company, which is being distributed by that famous Boston publishing concern in connection with its centenary dinner tonight.

With many illustrations showing men men prominent in the literary world during the golden age of letters in Boston and Concord, as well as views of early homes of the company and reproductions of advertisements and other interesting items, the book tells the story of the growth of the company.

Of existing American publishers, it says, only the Philadelphia firm of Lippincott and the New York firms of Harper and Appleton have a longer continuous history.

Charles C. Little and James Brown decided to enter the book selling, importing and publishing business just as Martin Van Buren began his term as President of the United States "encountering a disastrous business panic, the wild tumult of speculation and inflation ending in an explosion."

Conditions in 1837

Quoting John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States" in describing conditions in the spring of 1837, the author continues: "Book-printing stopped, furniture makers discharged their hands, and people began to break up housekeeping. Trade unions, it is said, were nullified, and strikes no longer the order of the day. Provisions, wages, rents, prices, came down with a rush."

But in the soil of these physical disappointments the growth in New England of literature, poetry and learning generally, which was to blossom out fully after the Civil War, began to be marked, and one center of this growth was the bookshop of Little and Brown at 112 Washington Street.

Charles C. Little was born in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1799. He became interested in a number of other things beside publishing. He served as president of the Charles River National Bank in Cambridge and was instrumental in bringing water from Fresh Pond to that city, in starting the first horse railroad there and in introducing gas light to its streets.

James Brown was born in Acton, Mass., in 1800, and devoted his whole life to the publishing and bookselling business.

Old Corner Book Store

Across the street from their first store was the Old Corner Book Store, started by William D. Ticknor, and to the two shops came such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Russell Lowell, William Lloyd Garrison, William Ellery Channing, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Hickling Prescott, Richard Henry Dana, and Longfellow, Whittier and Thoreau.

The Boston Directory of 1837 shows that the 80,000 Bostonians a century ago supported as many book stores as can be found in the city today, and a dozen daily newspapers were being published, including Garrison's anti-slavery Liberator. Only four have survived, the Transcript, Post, Traveler, and Advertiser.

"The ascendancy of Massachusetts, and of Boston particularly, to literary supremacy," says the author, "was due in part to the two great movements which stirred New England at about this time—transcendentalism, with Emerson, Thoreau and Bronson Alcott as its leaders, and abolitionism, with William Lloyd Garrison, Whittier and Wendell Phillips its champions. Already the Symposium, an informal association, had been organized; the Brook Farm community was soon to be formed, and the Dial to appear as the organ of its new philosophy."

Began Its Success

On this rising tide of literary activity the new publishing house began its own long-continued success. It was occupied almost entirely at first with works of "grave, solid and substantial character, such as works in theology, history, politics, political economy and biography."

Not until the leaders of literary effort in New England began to turn their attention to fiction, did the Little, Brown Company follow suit.

In those early days the group of writers and publishers in Boston was a closely knit unit, both socially and in a business way. Decisions were made and policies were planned, very often in the congenial atmosphere of the dinner table—as was the case when the Atlantic Monthly was launched in 1857.

Reminiscent of that scheme of things will be the centenary dinner this evening at which a group of present-day writers will gather.

Christopher Morley, novelist and critic, will be toastmaster. Among the 200 or more guests who will attend will also be: Bernard DeVoto, author and editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, whose books are published by Little, Brown; Sylvia Thompson; Carl Van Doren; Walter D. Edmonds, author of "Drums Along the Mohawk"; Della T. Lutes, whose book, "The Country Kitchen," was recently chosen by the American Booksellers' Association as the most original book of 1936, and many other prominent writers and critics.

Oppenheim a Guest

E. Phillips Oppenheim, whose books have been on Little, Brown's list since 1903—just one-third of the life history of the firm, and longer than those of any other living author—has made a special trip from Jamaica, where he has been spending the winter, in order to be present.

Among landmarks in the history of Little, Brown & Co. are these events:

Publication of the translation of "Quo Vadis" by Sienkiewicz in 1896, and of "The Boston Cooking-School Book" in the same year. The latter is still in a strong demand and has sold more than 1,700,000 copies already.

Purchase two years later—in 1898—of Roberts Brothers, with such books as "Little Women," "Ramona," and poems by Emily Dickinson included in the lists acquired through the transaction.

Beginning in 1878 of the publication of a law bulletin.

Beginning of association with E. Phillips Oppenheim, British author of 140 books and novels on diplomacy and international espionage, in 1903.

Entry into the school textbook field in 1904.

Moving of headquarters into the old Cabot family residence at Beacon and Joy Streets on Beacon Hill in 1909.

Publication of first Thornton W. Burgess animal story book "Old Mother West Wind" in 1910. Total sales of Burgess books now exceed 4,350,000 copies.

Publication of "If Winter Comes," by A. S. M. Hutchinson, in 1921.

Arrangement to publish all Atlantic Monthly Press books in 1925. These books included the "Munity on the Bounty" trilogy, and "Jalna," by Mazo de la Roche.

Publication in America of "All Quiet on the Western Front," by Erich Maria Remarque—first of the great antiwar novels, in 1929.

Acquisition in 1935 of the Old Farmer's Almanac, a New England institution since 1793.

Lewiston Mayor Seeks To Settle Shoe Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, March 31—Mayor Ernest E. Estes of Auburn met a citizens' committee today in an effort to settle the week-old strike of 6400 Auburn-Lewiston shoe workers "outside the C. I. O."

The mayor said the committee sought to protect the welfare of the communities and "the 85 per cent of the workers who have shown they don't want to strike."

Meanwhile, manufacturers continued their efforts to operate the plants, while several hundred pickets paraded through the streets. The pickets today observed the 500-foot rule imposed by Auburn police after 40 of them had been arrested yesterday and fined $2 each for approaching within 500 feet of the plants.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Apr. 1	Cherbourg	Apr. 7	Apr. 1, 1:00 pm	Apr. 1, 8:00 pm
*Deutschland	Apr. 3	Cherbourg	Apr. 11	Apr. 3, 1:00 pm	Apr. 3, 8:00 pm
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 3	Gibraltar	Apr. 9	Apr. 2, 8:00 pm	Apr. 3, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Apr. 10	Apr. 5, 4:00 pm	Apr. 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Connecticut Lags In Its Program Of Vital Legislation

(Continued From Page 11)

Assembly. They learned that none of the building projects except two, Connecticut State College additions and a new home for war veterans, has been completely planned. Institution managers were requested to bring in details with more speed.

Minor Court Reform

Reform of the minor courts, long advocated by Governor Cross and the Judicial Council headed by Chief Justice William M Maltbie, appears to be making headway. A compromise plan has been agreed to by Republican legislative leaders. Originally the Governor proposed abolition of the 67 existing town and city courts whose judges are appointed by the General Assembly, and the substitution of a smaller number of district courts with judges appointed by the Governor and confirmed by legislative action.

The district courts would be part of the state court system, with salaries of judges paid by the State. The town and city courts are independent of the state courts now, their expenses paid by the towns and cities. A thorough revision, such as advocated by the Governor, would eliminate the trial of cases by justices of the peace in towns too small to have a town court of their own.

Relief for Towns

State action to help towns with their relief problems is still in the hazy future, but for the first time Connecticut knows accurately how many of its residents are on relief. The State Welfare Department under F. C. Walcott, commissioner, took over recently the collection and distribution of relief statistics, started by the Emergency Relief Commission.

The welfare department's first monthly summary, for January of this year, showed 106,385 persons or 4.8 per cent of the population of the State, received some assistance from public funds, local, state and federal, in the month.

Old Age Assistance

The Bureau of Old Age Assistance of the Welfare Department, surprised at the continuance of applications for assistance when it was thought that the rush should be over, revised its estimates for the future. Edward H. Reeves director, sent to the General Assembly a report predicting that in two years the bureau will be giving assistance at the rate of $6,000,000 a year.

Connecticut's assistance for the aged is financed by a $3 head tax which yields a fixed sum of $2,000,000 annually, the towns being assisted for definite amounts on the basis of population. Since the Social Security Board pays nearly half of the total cost of the assistance, Connecticut will need $3,000,000 a year starting in 1939. If the present means of financing is not changed there will be a deficit at the end of March, 1939, of more than $800,000.

Flood Control

Before the General Assembly after months of conferences was the four-state compact on flood control of the Connecticut River, with Connecticut's share fixed at 40 per cent of the amount to be provided by the four affected states.

Massachusetts, according to the terms of the compact sent to the General Assembly by the Governor, was to pay 50 per cent, and Vermont and New Hampshire 5 per cent each. Since Connecticut's loss in the 1936 Connecticut River flood was only about 33 per cent of the total loss in the valley, according to figures of army engineers, this allocation promised to arouse questions in the Legislature.

Enlarging Mediation

The Labor Department secured favorable action in the Legislature on a bill doubling the membership of its State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, so that two boards could be in action at once if strikes came too fast for one. Joseph M. Tone, labor commissioner, in his annual report, said that the present board had settled 26 of the 32 cases brought before it in 1936.

Only one strike developed in Connecticut during the week, a walkout of 550 workers at the Standard Steel and Bearing plant in Plainville, subsidiary of the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation of Jamestown, N. Y.

Truck Regulation

The State Public Utilities Commission has made its first move in regulation of trucking rates, almost two years after the General Assembly gave it authority to regulate truck operations. It has established a scale of rates for hauling of soft coal, based on a cost study of coal hauling by the commission's engineers. Other industries are to be affected by later rulings, of which the first may be milk hauling from farm to city plant.

Bayreuth Brought to Town With Metropolitan's 'Ring'

Wagner's four works on the legend of the Niblungs, known as the "Ring," which will be the highlight of Metropolitan Opera Company's engagement at the Boston Opera House, this week and next, will be given its first complete performance here since 1923. At that time, the German Opera Company presented the cycle of pieces with Friedrich Schorr as Wotan, the same role he will interpret in the forthcoming Metropolitan season.

Wagner was occupied with the "Ring" intermittently for nearly 25 years. Between 1853, when a poem on the subject of the Niblungs was first printed, until 1876, the date of the original production of the tetralogy at Bayreuth, he was the center of a maelstrom of financial, musical, social and domestic controversies. The journeyings of the "weary mariner"—across Europe, to London, to Paris, to Brussels, to Zurich—were everlastingly accompanied by his most persistent followers—creditors. Lisat was one of Wagner's dearest friends, and also one of the most generous of the many who bolstered up the perpetually dwindling finances.

Wagner wrote in 1853:

"When I tried to dramatize the most important moment of the mythos of the Nibelungen in 'Siegfrieds Tod,' I found it necessary to indicate a vast number of antecedent facts so as to put the main incidents in the proper light. But I could only narrate these subordinate matters—whereas I felt it imperative that they should be embodied in the action. Thus I came to write 'Siegfried.' But here again the same difficulty troubled me. Finally, I wrote 'Die Walküre' and 'Das Rheingold,' and thus contrived to incorporate all that was needful to make the action tell its own tale."

The composer rapidly completed the first portions of his project. He finished "Das Rheingold" in May, 1854. He began "Die Walküre" in June of the same year, and finished it in the winter of 1854-55, when he was living in London and conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra. He made the first sketches for the music of "Siegfried" in the autumn of 1854.

But in the summer of 1857, he abruptly ceased working on the "Ring," saying that he was tired of "heaping one silent score upon the other." Further, he had become suddenly interested in "Tristan," due to the request for an opera by someone purporting to be a representative of the Emperor of Brazil.

He turned once more to the tetralogy in the winter of 1869-70, when he was at Triebschen. There he completed the instrumentation of Act III of "Siegfried," and Act I of "Götterdämmerung." It was not until his Bayreuth period, however, that he completed this opera and realized that he would hear the entire cycle performed. Rehearsals were begun in 1875, singers were engaged, everything was as Wagner wished it in his own theater and—after 28 intervening years—the "Ring" was given at a series of performances in 1876. Besides being a culmination of all Wagner's theories for the music drama, these performances marked one of the most brilliant gatherings of that era. In addition to the patronage of King Ludwig, the Bayreuth experiment had been materially aided by Wagner societies all over the world. As usual, however, there was a deficit after everything had been accounted for.

Following the complicated mythological plot scheme, the tetralogy tells how the magic ring came to be made, and how it brought ill fortune to all connected with it, whether gods or men. Wotan, king of the gods, tries to protect the immortals by appointing a band of feminine warriors, or Valkyrs, to bring the noblest heroes slain in battle to guard Walhalla, home of the gods. Siegfried, child of Wotan's son and daughter, Siegmund and Sieglinde, finally possesses the ring, and he, too, is destroyed as Walhalla falls and the gods are overthrown.

Textile Union

(Continued from Page 11)

assisted by Joseph Salerno of Boston, veteran clothing union organizer who is best known for assistance to the U. T. W. A. in organizing mill workers of Lawrence, Mass., several years ago, and Joseph Sylvia, chairman of the Rhode Island C. I. O. Committee.

State Chairman Sylvia was the leader of the general textile strike of 1933 in Rhode Island, southeastern Massachusetts and Connecticut. When the woolen and worsted workers formed a Federation of the United Textile Workers of America, he became business agent of the union's unit in Providence. Until the new office was opened recently, his headquarters in Woolsorters' Hall was the center of the C. I. O. activities.

Agreement Revealed

At the New England headquarters of the C. I. O., 864 Washington street, Boston, officials made public today the text of the agreement between the United Textile Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization, under which the C. I. O. is conducting the drive to unionize the textile industry.

The agreement, reached at Washington, D. C., on March 9, created the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, which, in effect, replaces the U. T. W. A. for the duration of the campaign. The C. I. O. is given power to disband the organizing committee, when it deems this advisable, and to reorganize the U. T. W. A. for the benefit of its present members and those who join during the campaign.

Committee Has Power

In the meantime, the organizing committee has authority to administer existing contracts between members and the U. T. W. A., to fix dues for new members, grant dispensations to present members, to deal with employers of textile workers and to spend the funds of the U. T. W. A.

It is provided that "the several officers and agents of the U. T. W. A. shall place themselves under the jurisdiction and orders of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee."

The organizing committee, as appointed by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., consists of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, chairman; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, secretary-treasurer; Francis J. Gorman, president of the U. T. W. A.; Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Charles Weinstein, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Thomas F. Burns, vice-president of the United Rubber Workers; and a representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

In labor circles, it is reported the U. T. W. A. is not in a financially strong position. The strong Amalgamated Clothing Workers whose president heads the drive, is reported to have contributed $500,000 to the textile campaign.

Fin Com Criticizes Tunnel Condition

On Mayor Mansfield's desk today was a report from the Finance Commission criticizing the city's operation of the $19,000,000 East Boston traffic tunnel.

The city's method of repairing the pavement of the tunnel was described by the commission as "ineffectual."

Because the tunnel is "poorly" drained, the report stated, water sometimes freezes between the concrete blocks and then uplifts the pavement. The city so far, the report continues, has been content to make necessary repairs by "piecemeal patching."

"In a short time the entire pavement will require relaying," the commission warned. The Mayor was urged to investigate the "serious neglect and poor management" of the tunnel and make necessary changes.

Mrs. Harris Faces Recount on Vote For City Council

Officials of the election department at City Hall expected today that a petition would be filed for a recount of votes in Ward 9, Roxbury, which yesterday elected to the City Council the first woman in the city's history.

Mrs. Mildred Gleason Harris, sister of the late Councilor Richard D. Gleason, was elected to fill her brother's unexpired term by 1384 votes, 200 votes over Ernest D. Cooke, a Negro.

Defeated candidates have until Friday night to file a petition for recount, officials of the election department said. If no petition is received by then, Mrs. Harris's election will be certified and she will be eligible to take a seat in the Council next Monday.

Officials of the department, however, emphasized that they expected an unnamed candidate to file for recount shortly. Friends of Mr. Cooke last night indicated that he probably would seek a recount.

The vote in yesterday's special election was close. Mr. Cooke trailed Mrs. Harris by only 200 votes; and he led State Representative John J. Craven by only 200 votes. Mr. Craven, in turn, led Daniel F. Sullivan, who took fourth place, by only 50 votes.

The vote for Mrs. Harris was 1384; for Mr. Cooke, 1186; for Representative Craven, 1049; and for Mr. Sullivan, 1002.

In all 5706 votes were cast for 11 candidates. Mrs. Harris's vote of 1384 shows that, although she is elected, the majority of voters voted against her. In other words, she does not represent a majority of voters in Ward 9, but a minority.

Awards Given Anglers

The Stuart (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce awards engraved certificates to each successful sailfish angler in Martin county (Fla.) waters.

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'Unknown' Portrait by Bellini Enriches Boston Art Museum

To the marked enrichment of its collection of Italian paintings the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has just added a portrait which experts attribute to the hand of Gentile Bellini.

The sitter was a Venetian doge of the fifteenth century, tentatively regarded as Pasquale Malipiero, whose brief reign extended from 1457 to 1462. While no record has been found that a portrait was painted of Malipiero, comparison with two contemporary medals and an engraved portrait by Nani appears to establish the identity of the subject. Gentile Bellini, son of Jacopo and brother of Giovanni Bellini, both gifted painters also, was appointed to the "Senseria" in 1474, a position of high honor which automatically placed upon him the obligation to paint each doge during his reign.

This recently acquired fifteenth century panel first became known to the Museum last autumn, its existence having remained unknown for centuries. When it appeared unexpectedly in Boston, the Museum staff recognized it immediately as a fine example of Renaissance portraiture and, after the restoration, involving the removal of three layers of overpainting, the thinning down of the wooden panel and the transferring of it to a thicker piece of wood, placed it in the decade beginning with 1460, the year when Gentile Bellini's presence in Venice is said to have been first recorded.

Doge's Face in Profile

Whatever lacunae occur come only in the background, which is a dark grayish blue, tinged by a green cast which is evidently due to the aging property of the pigment. The doge's face, seen in profile, is painted in a subdued flesh-tone of brownish hue, and has been preserved virtually intact. The traditional doge's cap, the beretta, with an "S" curve to its crown, and the cloak are of a rich, deep vermilion, accented by the pure white of the under-cap and the linen collar. While only minute fragments of the gold leaf, which originally adorned the cap, remain, it is easy to trace the characteristic mid-Quattrocento motif of pomegranates with intertwining stems and leaves, above a band ornamented in a geometrical design of diamonds and squares.

Of six known portraits of the Venetian doges only two have hitherto been attributed with any degree of critical unanimity to the hand of Gentile Bellini. They are the painting of Andrea Vendramin in the Frick collection, New York, and the one of Francesco Foscari in the Museo Civico Correr at Venice. Others have been ascribed to the master, but their authorship has not been established with certainty.

Roman Tomb Relief

The department of classical art has acquired what the director of the museum, Dr. George Harold Edgell, and the curator of the department, Lacey Davis Caskey, pronounce a very important accession. It is a Roman tomb relief of marble dating from about the middle of the first century B. C., and measures seven feet in length by two in height. The three heads which constitute this family sculpture are portraits of Publius Gessius, who evidently served in the wars of the last century of the Roman Republic; and, on either side of him, a slave whom he had manumitted. The two former slaves, then a freedman and a freedwoman, were, according to the inscription, Publius Gessius Primus, the older man's son, and Gessia Fausta, his wife—mother of the younger man who was evidently born before she was freed.

Funerary inscriptions show that the middle-class Romans frequently married their freed slaves. The tomb from which this relief comes was built under the supervision of Fausta, who survived both her husband and son. The funds had been provided in the latter's will. Such reliefs were set in the facades of family tombs and contained, in a niche, the portrait of the man for whom they were built, accompanied by portraits of close relatives.

Two very beautiful Chinese figures cut in limestone, in high relief, have just been obtained for the T'ang Dynasty collection in the Department of Asiatic art. They are thought to have come from ancient burial chapels of Honan Province and are plainly the work of sculptors of the late seventh century. No other American museum possesses examples of this type. Delicately carved, even to the minutest flower, in a bowl or decoration on a jewel casket, the two figures portrayed represent attendants, and the rectangular slabs of which they are a part were probably doors to a vault.

Water Colors by Blake

Visitors to the Museum may see during the next few weeks the rare collection of water colors by William Blake which, because of their delicacy, can be exposed to the light only at intervals. In one of the small galleries of the print department are the series of illustrations from "Paradise Lost," the eight illustrations for "Comus," and several from the "Plague" series. Some of Blake's loveliest visions are his illustrations of the poems of Milton, done in pencil and in water color. The Museum's collection includes the unique monotype of "Nebuchadnezzar" depicting the Babylonian monarch, with glittering eyes and clawlike nails, crawling on all fours.

William Henry Claflin Jr. has been elected a trustee of the Museum and its treasurer, to succeed the late William Crowninshield Endicott, who occupied that office for 20 years.

Social Security Act Is Benefiting 224,000 Rhode Island Persons

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP) — The Social Security Board estimated today 224,000 Rhode Island residents are benefiting under provisions of the Social Security Act.

The beneficiaries included 176,000 working on jobs covered by the state unemployment compensation law, the board said, and 6000 receiving approved public assistance. A total of 218,392 wage earners have applied for accounts under the old-age benefit program.

Rediscovered

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Portrait of a Doge
Attributed by Experts to Gentile Bellini (1429-1507)

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since we made a poor attempt at dipping bayberry candles . . . with just about the queerest results you ever saw . . . we've been wanting to see somebody do it. That is, somebody who really knew how. That's why we wish we might have seen the recent International Flower Show over in New York . . . because the exhibit of Master-Craft showed the truly old-fashioned method of hand-dipping. A method which, though some have relegated it to the realm of "lost arts," is still used today in the production of the finest candles.

Along with this particular exhibit was a recent development called flower-lites, which you'll find around in the department stores. Seven in a box, for something like 20 cents. These long, slender tapers have already created a new vogue in table decoration . . . and no wonder, for they do offer the opportunity for many charming arrangements, and the idea will always arouse comment and start conversation . . . just in case your dinner table is troubled that way!

Candle light is so gracious (to say nothing of flattering) and flowers so lovely, that this way of combining the two is quite charming. Unusual and artistic combinations may be worked out . . with either artificial or fresh flowers. For instance, centering a table we've seen a bowl of multi-color tulips with the Master-Craft flower-lites sprinkled throughout in tulip-red, tulip-yellow and orchid. And a white pottery bowl of daffodils, snap dragons and freesias, doubled in beauty by the addition of petal-pink, delft-blue and leaf-green flower-lites. As well as a clear crystal bowl of yellow roses and mignonette for a formal dinner table . . . contrasted with flower-lites in apple green, ivory and turquoise.

* * *

Something New In Wedding Gowns

Saturday found us dashing around town at a great pace, rushing in and out of shops, up and downstairs, in and out of elevators . . . completely wrapped up in all the delicious excitement that comes with the selection of a bridal gown and all the fixings. For a friend.

We finally landed up on the fourth floor at Filene's . . . in the misses' gown shop, where the girl finally decided to make up her mind for sure, and look around no more. Having found precisely what she wanted there (or at least she decided it was what she wanted, once they'd whispered something about their new idea for brides), coming to a decision at this hour was no trouble at all. And from last reports she'll be one of the first brides hereabout to walk down the aisle to the accompaniment of the wedding march and white net with pink (yes, we said pink, and melody pink at that) accessories.

By this we mean that she'll be wearing a lush, frothy white net gown with accessories that match the pink of the bridesmaid's gowns. Which, by the way, will be nothing less than trainless editions of the bridal gown itself—a rather cute idea. So that means that she'll be wearing a pink flower-clustered veil, pink gloves, and carrying a quaint bouquet of pink flowers, which will be ensconced in a pink net frill . . . which comes along with the outfit.

The price of the wedding gown she selected is $29.50 . . . tight bodice that dips in a V at the waist, puff sleeves, well cut out neck . . . while the bridesmaids' dresses are $22.95. (There's a train's difference remember.) The veil is around $12.95. And what with the promised popularity of romantic airy-fairy gowns this coming season, we just couldn't help but think that there was a bridesmaid's gown that wouldn't bring with it the inevitable usual thought. We mean the one that goes "But when shall I ever be able to wear the gown again?" Which in itself ought to be reason enough for selecting this particular fashion.

* * *

Attractive Designs In the Larger Sizes

Women whose dress size ranges anywhere from size 34 to 44 often have difficulty in locating interesting looking clothes. Clothes that have the verve of youth, without being too ga-ga, we mean. That's why we took particular notice of Stearns' contribution of dresses within this size range. Because they're designed to do something in the way of creating an illusion of slenderness . . . which is probably just what you're looking for. Their choice of fabrics, clever detail and precise tailoring have a great deal to do with this. Dinner dresses with flower motif appliques of taffeta on cable net. Worn over a taffeta slip. Or an afternoon dress of lace with appliqués of chiffon. Colorful print dresses, and gowns with finger-tip jackets that match the flower print bodice.

* * *

Comfortable Chair With a Footstool

You'll be keen about: The fact that you can buy a perfectly grand overly-comfortable chair and footstool at Peck & Hills for $59.50 this week . . . covered with Angora Twill Flat Mohair; a material that can take it! Lamson & Hubbard's two-and-three-piece suits. From $19.75 to a little less than $60. The copies of Colonial mirrors at Jordan's for less than $2. The Dutchart table cloths, in gay tulip colored plaids, to brighten kitchen, breakfast and dining tables for 59 cents in the 54x54 size. They'll wash beautifully, and have napkins to match.

J. T.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Maine Lottery Bill Loses

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 31 (AP) —A state lottery bill, designed to produce "new money" to pay old-age pensions, was defeated in the Maine House of Representatives yesterday by to 100-to-43 rollcall vote. The bill then went to the Senate.

Springfield Gets Police Pleas For Day Off in Seven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31—Springfield police will ask the City Council on Monday, April 5, to authorize the one-day-off-in-seven system in the police department.

An order has been filed with the City Council to have the city accept the act of the Legislature passed this year whereby cities may change the days off for police from one in eight to one in seven days.

Revealing this prospect in an informal budget conference with the City Council tonight, the police commission told the councilmen that the innovation would necessitate adding eight new patrolmen to the police force.

In a brief discussion, City Council leaders indicated they would expect the police department to absorb this retrenchment within its present personnel.

The City Council informally approved a police department budget of $763,612 before informed that a supplementary appropriation may be sought if the shorter working week takes effect.

Appropriations for this year include one new policewoman, filling a vacancy in the post of captain and advancing 22 patrolmen from the satus of reserves to Grade C officers.

Surplus Fish Fund Passed By Committee of Senate

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a bill making available $1,000,000 in federal surplus relief corporation funds to purchase and distribute surplus fish products. The measure already has passed the House.

Mansfield Held Important Factor In City Campaign

(Continued From Page 11)

Boston, they are not so interpreted by the Curley supporters. This faction charges simply that Mr. Mansfield is "attacking" Mr. Curley. In that light, there is some justification for the current report that if a new Curley administration comes to City Hall, efforts will be made to harass Mr. Mansfield in retaliation.

There have been episodes of the Mansfield administration that might provide the setting for attacks by the Curley faction: the snow removal controversy, the fireproof coal investigation and the present row over sewer contracts, for example.

Mr. Curley, if elected, is sure to look into such matters, it is said.

Seen Open to Criticism

Furthermore, it is said that aside from such questions, Mayor Mansfield is open to criticism as an administrator. He was elected to office, it will be remembered, as a reformer. Few reforms have been established during his tenure of office. The Finance Commission, the Municipal Research Bureau and some civic leaders have criticized the Mayor for his policies. There is no denying the substantial rise in the tax rate since Mr. Mansfield took office, nor the fact that he has borrowed over $25,000,000 to pay for current expenses in addition.

On this basis of argument, many at City Hall maintain that the Mayor will now seek to back a winning candidate in the November election; that in the background Mr. Mansfield will be as important a political figure as a candiate. For if Mr. Mansfield can defeat Mr. Curley in this election he will undoubtedly end Mr. Curley's public career. And he will also save himself from Curley criticism next year.

Roland J. Sawyer, Jr.

Curley Auto Held On the Wrong Side

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, who suspended the license of Louis Ferreira of Fall River after his automobile was in collision with the automobile of the then Gov. James M. Curley in Dighton September 24, declined to comment today on reports that new evidence given to the Dighton selectmen now places the former Governor's car on the wrong side of the road when the accident took place.

Registrar Goodwin said he was studying the stenographic record of the hearing and the report in which Chief of Police John W. Synan placed the blame for the collision on Ferreira's shoulders and recommended his license be suspended.

The new evidence is the sworn statement of Sergeant John Ingham of the Dighton police that the Governor's car was on the wrong side of the road. This statement allegedly reverses Ingham's testimony at the hearing conducted by Registrar Goodwin in Fall River Sept. 29.

George F. Sylvia of Dighton, who was a witness of the accident, substantiated the statements of Ferreira that the former Governor's car was being driven at high speed on the wrong side of the road on its way back from a political rally.

Mr. Sylvia is now opposing the reappointment of Chief Synan on grounds that he did not properly investigate the case. The Dighton board of selectmen is reviewing the evidence before taking formal action of Mr. Sylvia's demand that Chief Synan be removed from office.

The registrar only recently restored Ferreira's license.

A New Dance Group Is Launched

The Arts in Boston

Through the good offices of Dorothy Rutherford and Pauline Chellis, health education and dance directors, respectively, of the Boston Y. W. C. A., those Bostonians who were interested were privileged to attend the launching of a new American Dance Group in the association's gymnasium Tuesday evening, when Sylvia Manning and Gene Martel, former Humphrey-Weidman dancers, presented their newly formed group of five men and five women dancers in one full-length ballet and selections from others, in preparation for their New York début at the Guild Theater on April 18.

Before that début they will need to get out the scythe and the pruning hook, for there were many repetitious passages and most of the dances were too long for comfortable audience consumption. It is quite understandable that the surmounting of difficulties and the performance of intricate movements are pleasurable to the dancer, but what the young choregrapher has to know is how to make them equally pleasurable to audiences. When the superabundance of material, common to first-night productions, or dress rehearsals, is revised and planed down, the intrinsic values will be brought more forcibly to light.

Another stumbling block for the creative beginner is the tendency to follow the leader, whereas only in breaking away from leadership and hewing out new paths will the dance or the dancers grow. What the contemporary dance needs is more rugged individualists, who will experiment in new forms for themselves and not rest content with perpetuating even a new tradition till it congeals into a mold.

The closing full-length ballet, "Horizons," reflected in large part the thought and motivation of Doris Humphrey's "Theater Piece" and "New Dance." There was the evil life in the first part, "Tradition," indicated in nine rather cryptic sub-titles. In Part II, "New Trend," there was the good life—the "Exhortation" by a perfervid idealist in the person of Mr. Martel; "Conflict," with Miss Manning finding the new ideas objectionable at first and fighting against them, and the final group concordance in "Emergence," when everybody lives happily ever after. Even the music, by Norman Lloyd, was strangely reminiscent, in this latter section, of Wallingford Riegger's score for the "Theme and Variations" of "New Dance." Mr. Martel was the choregrapher of this work, which was full of Weidmanesque rhythms, lit here and there by faintly Weidmanesque satire.

Mr. Martel's "Crucible" (the prologue from his ballet, "American Comment") made an energetic and inviting program opener. His listed ballet, "The Good Neighbors," whether from lack of readiness or lack of time, was omitted altogether. For both these the music has been written by Herbert Haufrecht, who did the score for Tamiris's latest group composition, "Momentum."

Mr. Haufrecht also wrote the music for "Heroic Pilgrimage," Miss Manning's composition, revealing her in two excerpts, "The Condemned" and "Proclamation," as a coming choregrapher. Miss Manning is a dancer of quality. She has grace without languishing and the precision that is not clocklike but is none the less incisive. Mr. Martel danced vigorously in his single solo appearance.

Wolfe Wolfinsohn
First Violinist of the Stradivarius Quartet, Which Will Appear With Leo Ornstein, Pianist, in Jordan Hall Tonight

The group is weakest on the men's side, a fault not confined to this group alone. The girls are young, pretty and promising, with Susanne Remos, who danced in Boston recently with Nadia Chilkovsky, shining out among them. The costumes, designed by Miss Manning and Mr. Martel, are delightful without attracting undue attention.

M. L.

Collegium Musicum

The "Collegium Musicum" series at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge has done excellent service in bringing to performance, with appropriate comment and occasional discussion, some of the lesser, neglected worthies who loom dimly in the background of the history of music. To hear their music is not necessarily to reverse the judgment of the ages; but it is a salutary corrective to that overselectivity that has given us a panorama of musical history in which a few lonely geniuses are the only solid figures amid a host of shadowy names.

Last night's program—the sixth—was devoted to some contemporaries of Beethoven. There was a sonata for violin and pianoforte by the Bohemian Dussek, a trio for piano, violin and cello by Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (a distinguished amateur who was Dussek's friend and patron) and a clarinet quintet by Weber—who, while hardly a neglected lesser composer, is not so well known by his works as his historical importance merits. There were, lastly, some songs by Francis Hopkinson—the first American composer—and some fragments of a sonata by Alexander Reinagle, who, born in England of an Austrian father and a Scottish mother, finally settled in Philadelphia.

With all respect to the contrary opinion of Elmer Schoettle, last night's commentator, the copiously lyrical Dussek—for all the naïve and sometimes vapid symmetry of his tunes—is a better composer than the Prince his patron. The cheerfully competent professional may often undergo fewer upheavals of the soul than does the earnest amateur, but he will usually turn out more coherent and less tedious works of art.

S. S.

"Come Across"

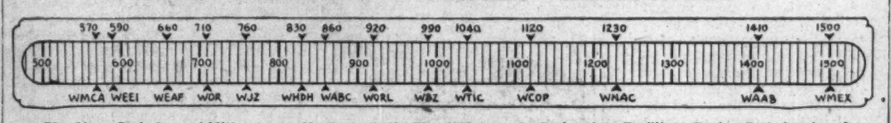
From the moment Lady Lavinia Doodie decides to take a whole college show to London on the Hindenburg to open her Feelo-Technivision broadcasting studios, until Gloria Mundi, the heroine, plants herself firmly on the hero's knees, "Come Across," the new Hasty Pudding Club show, is a generally hilarious bit of hokum set to music. The organization's ninety-first production opened at its clubhouse, in Cambridge, last evening.

Those Harvard boys," to be sure, have more than a few counts in their favor in the persons of sundry hussies who prance about in fluffy organdies, pink tights and feminine wigs. But the fun does not end here. The book, by Arnett McKennan, Gaspar Bacon Jr. and Benjamin Welles, is a saucy bit of satiric tomfoolery enacted in spirited burlesque manner. The music by Camman Newberry, Benjamin Welles and young Mr. Bacon includes at least one hit ("There's No Wolf Around My Door") and there are several other good tunes, with lyrics by Mr. McKennan and the afore-mentioned Mr. Bacon. During the two acts, the authors' satiric flail whacks variously at surrealism, ballet dancing, Robert Taylor, radio announcers and politics. Some of the humor's rougher elements could well be omitted.

Besides Mr. Bacon, who plays Lady Lavinia with a dash, wears his gowns with an air and toe dances into the bargain, the cast includes John M. Graham, a thoroughly amusing Mae La Verne—a cross between Mae West and George Jessel—who saves the show by marrying a recalcitrant inventor; Laurence L. Davis, who handles the ballads pleasantly; John C. Develin (Ramon Ramone) who proves adept both at juggling and tap dancing; Joseph W. Valentine, Benjamin F. Dillingham, Mr. McKennan (a winsome heroine), Paule Killiam Jr., Joseph R. Coolidge and William Myrick. Praise goes to Arthur Hurley for direction and to William Holbrook for the dances. A Ruby Newman orchestra furnished the music.

J. D. B.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
4:00	Stocks: Curtis Institute of	National Congress of Parents	Concert piano duo	Recordings and reports
4:15	Music artist student re-	and Teachers Association	Collegians: vocal trio	Recordings and reports
4:30	cital	Safety Crusaders	"Follow the Moon": sketch	Recordings and reports
4:45	Midweek Matinee	"The Monitor Views the News"	"The Guiding Light": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:00	Children's program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Dari Dan," sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	"Children's Corner"	"Dan and Sylvia": sketch	"Don Winslow": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Checkerboard: variety pro-	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	gram; music	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Baseball school
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Show: soloist;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	George Hall's Orchestra	quartet; orchestra	Songs; violin; organ	Talk: Mayor Mansfield
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45	"Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Doris Hare, comedienne	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	"Dude Ranch Nights"
7:30	Buddy Clark, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Save Niagara Falls"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	"Musical Moments"	"Three Rancheros"	"Deep South": music
8:00	Cavalcade of America: dra-	**Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and**	**"One Man's Family": drama**	"Symphonic Strings": Alfred
8:15	matic sketch; orchestra	**his orchestra**	**from San Francisco**	Wallenstein's Orchestra
8:30	**Ken Murray and Oswald;**	**Ethel Barrymore in "A Well**	Serenade: Wayne King and	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45	**Lud Gluskin's Orchestra**	**Earned Rest," sketch**	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Fred Niblo's Professional Pa-	**"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred**	Harvard University talk
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	rade: variety show; J.	**Allen: Mighty Allen Art**	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Jessica Dragonette; Al Good-	Ernest Cutting and his	**Players; amateurs; Peter**	"Jazz Nocturne"; soloists;
9:45	man's Orchestra	orchestra	**Van Steeden's Orchestra**	narrator; orchestra
10:00	"Gang Busters"; network	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**"Your Hit Parade"; Elisabeth**	"Romance and Roses": musi-
10:15	dramatic sketch	Harpsichord ensemble	**Reihberg, soprano; solo-**	cal variety show
10:30	Musical program	Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano;	**ists; quartet; orchestra**	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	concert orchestra	Jimmy Kemper and company	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports; sports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Trump Davidson's Orchestra	'Meetin' House': sketch; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestar
11:45	Red Nichols's Orchestra	Trump Davidson's Orchestra	'Meetin' House': sketch; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National). "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National). National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National). Men Who Made America: sketches. "Loser Pays": "The Man Who Won the War."

2:15 WNAC. Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Announcers' battle of wits.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National). Eastman School of Music: string and woodwind recital.

3:45 WEEI. "Do You Want to Be a Writer?"

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National). NBC Light Opera; soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc). "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). United States Army Band concert.

4:45 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
4:45	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). "Current Questions Before the Senate."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National). Frank Parker, tenor; Ray Sinatra's Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Alexander Woollcott commentator.

7:30 WAAB "Some Aspects of Early New England Life—A List of Early American Silversmiths and Their Marks" Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Katherine Locke; Jules Garfield; Marc Connelly; Ryan and Lee.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Ted Lewis; Marjorie Moffett; Henry Youngman; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual). Armand Tokatyan; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). "The Spirit of Empire." Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul.

8:45 WBZ (WJZ—National). Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). Lanny Ross and Show Boat: skits; Ford Frick; Gertrude Lawrence; orch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual). "Ici Paris": This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Is National Planning Inevitable?": Dr. Glenn Frank, George Soule, Mordecai Ezekiel.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia). "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National). "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Amelia Earhart; John Barrymore; June Travis; Charles Grimm; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia). Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National). NBC Jamboree: Sylvia Clark, monologist; Bill Thompson, impersonator; Harry Gogen's Orchestra.

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Red Sox Recruit Infielder Can't Miss—New Marathon Marshal—Dress Rehearsals

Doerr Needs Only Better Showing Against Pitchers

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 31—Last season, baseball's leading rookie player was Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees. Planted in Joe McCarthy's outfield, the San Francisco boy of Italian parentage provided the spark for one of the greatest pennant victories in modern major league history. The entrance of other star rookies into the "Big Time" will be judged by the 1936 debut of Di Maggio. He came through in magnificent fashion.

The campaign of 1937 finds Joe Di Maggio a sophomore and it remains for some other ambitious youngster to step upon the pedestal vacated by Joe at the close of the World Series last October.

Of course, it would be absurd to nominate this year's outstanding freshman with spring training activities little more than half over, but in this Florida camp of the Red Sox there is a young man, only 18 years of age, who threatens to follow in Di Maggio's footsteps. It has been many seasons since the Boston club acquired a rookie as promising as Bobby Doerr, the San Diego second baseman, who was personally scouted and purchased by General Manager Eddie Collins of the Fenway outfit.

Far Ahead of Others

Much has been written about the sensational training camp accomplishments of Doerr, but there is no alternative. He is so far ahead of any other recruit in the Red Sox headquarters, he has commanded the attention of the scribes since the day of his arrival.

Three years ago Bill Lane, owner of the San Diego club (then operated under the Hollywood franchise), was struggling to keep his holdings in the Pacific Coast League. Poor attendance, caused by a losing club, was threatening Lane's exit. In desperation, the owner went out and signed several youngsters, and among them was 16-year-old Bobby Doerr, a fuzzy-cheeked youth, then playing with a Long Beach American Legion junior nine.

Doerr made good at the start. Instructed to cover second base his first day in a Hollywood uniform, Bobby made Lane forget his troubles by daily improvement. Gifted with baseball sense and a strong throwing arm, Doerr, in three season, developed into one of minor league baseball's greatest finds.

Giants Wanted Him

During the December major league meetings in New York, Bill Terry, Giant manager, made the following statement: "We wanted to spend some real money in the minors for an infielder, but our scouts reported enthusiastically on only one man, and he already had been bought by the Boston Red Sox. I refer to Second-Baseman Bobby Doerr of San Diego."

Doerr's improvement is best emphasized by the official records. In 1934, his first year with Lane's club, Bob batted .270. In 1935, playing his first full schedule, his average rose to .317. And last year he piled up the amazing total of 237 base hits for a hitting mark of .341. He collected more hits than any other Pacific Coast Leaguer.

Here in camp, Doerr has established himself as a big league fielder. Rarely does a rookie come into the majors with such poise. Bobby can go to his left, he can go to his right, and can pivot on double plays, in fact he can do everything around that middle station. What he didn't learn at San Diego and Hollywood, he picked up here under the tutoring of Oscar Melillo, one of baseball's leading defensive infielders. There remains not the slightest question of Doerr's ability to play that second bag.

Batting in Question

Any hesitation by Joe Cronin to name the youngster as his regular second baseman is centered around the plate. Bobby is not a big league batter, at least he hasn't proven that point to date, and Cronin is wondering if another season in Class AA minors wouldn't be more beneficial to the young man than a year of part-time work with the Red Sox.

At times Doerr has met the ball in a solid manner, although his drives generally landed in the hands of a waiting fielder. However, it is perhaps unfair to pass final judgment on the Californian at this early date, because there still is ample time for improvement in the offensive department. And if Bobby finds the range with a fair degree of consistency, the Red Sox will have only one second baseman in 1937.

One of Doerr's most loyal backers is Lefty O'Doul, former star outfielder with several National League clubs. Lefty rates the Red Sox sensation as "the cream of the crop," and adds: "I fell hard for Joe Di Maggio, and now I take the same attitude about Doerr. He can't miss as a big league standout. That's my opinion and I'll stand by it." O'Doul knows his baseball.

'Water Follies' Show At Arena Next Week

Eleanor Holm will attract many to the big "Water Follies" show being staged by George V. Brown at his St. Botolph street Arena on April 8, 9 and 10. But she will not be the whole show, by any means.

Of special interest, also, will be the appearance of Dorothy Poynton Hill, blonde diver from California, an outstanding aquatic star. She is the only athlete who competed in three consecutive Olympic games and won two consecutive world titles for Uncle Sam's diving team.

Cronin and New Rookie Sensation

Left to Right—Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox in Conversation With Bobby Doerr, San Diego Youngster, Who Looks Like Regular Second Baseman Already

'Big Bill' Shows Old-Time Form To Defeat Perry

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—William T. (Big Bill) Tilden, age-defying tennis star, won last night the first of his professional matches with Fred Perry, agile Englishman.

Tilden dominated the play in three sets, winning 6—2, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3. Perry won the first two matches in New York and Chicago, taking three of four sets each time.

Ramblers Defeat Indians in First Playoff Game 3-1

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Although they're underdogs, the second-place Springfield Indians and Pittsburgh Hornets evidently don't intend to give up in the double-barreled International-American Hockey League payoffs.

Pittsburgh, trailing 1-2 in the five-game western division series, gets a chance to square accounts tonight when it takes on the top-flight Syracuse Stars at Pittsburgh, and according to all indications Springfield will put up a lively battle on its home rink tomorrow to avenge last night's 3-1 licking by the Philadelphia Ramblers.

And Talking of... Rugby Football

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The "Spoiler" Spoils the Game

LONDON—I was playing Rugby football a few Saturdays ago against a club that fielded a specialist in this "spoiling" wing forward business that we hear and read so much about in Britain these days. Not just a good forward, shoving his weight in the set scrums and breaking up so quickly that he incommodated the opposing backs; but a real "bad man" who laid merely the tips of his fingers on the scrum and concentrated on darting off like a greyhound at our halfbacks directly his "hooker" failed to get the ball.

With only seven men pushing against our eight, our backs received the ball regularly. And with it the dreadful "spoiler." Sometimes the two arrived simultaneously, sometimes it looked suspiciously as if the marauder got there first. The result was that, from the spectators' point of view, the game was ruined, just as so many other and much more important games, including one "international" have been ruined this season.

You see, a forward of this highly specialized type, if he be capable of executing his arduous duties faithfully, can rob Rugger of its most attractive and thrilling qualities. He has a most pernicious effect on back play and limits the halves to a policy of hurried kicking into touch or premature passing.

Is Negative

The objection to the "spoiler" is not that he contravenes the law (though most of the time he is so near to being off-side that the referee, the opposition and the crowd have very grave doubts about him), but that he is essentially negative. His particular job starts when his pack has lost the ball in the scrum. And his concern is just to mess things up.

It is very easy to say that the remedy lies in the hands of the halfbacks themselves—that the scrum-half must learn to collect the ball from his forwards' heels and pass it out, all in one swinging movement, and that the fly-half must be running hard when his partners pass reaches him. That is a counsel of perfection.

In theory, a wing forward cannot reach the opposing fly-half and scrum-half as quickly as the ball does, if the halfbacks' forwards have heeled cleanly. But in practice he seems to do it all the same. The "spoiler's" influence on the game is such that back play is woefully cramped, excessive kicking for touch is encouraged, and scrambling "close" work (in which tempers are all too easily lost) take the place of the "open" threequarter play that makes such a bonny spectacle. What can be done about it?

Coping With the Problem

To cope with this problem the Rugby Union, controlling body of the game, has recently sanctioned experiments with a revised version of Law 17. The proposed new ruling that is being tested decrees that "No player shall advance beyond his own front row forwards until the ball is out of the scrummage." This limitation of wing forwards' operations was tried out notably the other day in a match between the East Midlands and a famous touring side, the Barbarians.

On that occasion, D. A. Campbell, of Cambridge University, illustrated how a really fast wing-forward can still persist in spoiling, even under the proposed new conditions, if he be fleet of foot and permitted to neglect his duties as a pusher. Certainly Campbell was never in front of the ball and therefore he never broke the suggested law. But he made only the lightest contact with the scrum and, instead of darting at the enemy's halves, he nipped off across the field to tackle one of the opposing center-threequarters when the ball went that far. There were really only seven Barbarians pushing to obtain possession of the ball and therefore they frequently lost it. Just as often as that happened the East Midlands' attempt to open up an attack was halted by Campbell pitching into one of the "threes."

Contrast

The thing is a vicious circle. And how best to straighten it out so that we may always have Rugger of the best and brightest type nobody really knows. Perhaps, after all, it is just up to the players themselves. With, of course, the club authorities, whose solicitude for the good of the game as a whole can surely be expected to override their very reasonable desire to see a flattering figure in the "won" column of the result returns.

This season we have had on the hallowed turf of Twickenham a very striking object lesson on this very subject. I refer to the sharp contrast afforded by the unsatisfactory match between England and Wales early in the year and the utterly delightful battle between England and Ireland later.

England won both, rather adventitiously, but that is beside the point. The English spectators would have been highly pleased with the Irish match, if England had lost, and they were definitely displeased with the Welsh game, although England won. Why? Because one fast open battle was a joy to watch; but the other encounter was most definitely a dull spectacle. The English attack, which is not clever in midfield this season, received the ball from a set of excellent forwards who dominated the Welsh in the scrums. With the ball came a "spoiling" wing-forward. So the ball went on the floor. A scrum was ordered. And the whole sorry performance began again.

In the other match the English backs were no cleverer—not nearly as clever as their vis-a-vis in the Irish team — but the forwards on both sides were so concerned with their legitimate arts—shoving, following-up, dribbling, and wheeling—that movements developed along orthodox lines and "open" play was the order of the day. There was a rapid sequence of beautiful passing movements, grand runs and crashing tackles. The sort of stuff that makes a Rugger fan yell himself hoarse with delight. Let us hope for plenty more of such thrilling play in the future. For,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Too much 'close' work gets one down."

Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

League championship series (3 of 5 games) Fourth game: Montreal Canadiens 3, Detroit 1. (Series tied 2-2). Fifth game at Montreal Thursday.

Stanley Cup semifinal (2 of 3 games between preliminary round winners) First game: Montreal Maroons at New York Rangers Thursday.

International-American League

Eastern Division, second round (2 of 3 games) First game: Philadelphia 3, Springfield 1. Second game: At Springfield Thursday.

Western Division (3 of 5 games) Fourth game: Syracuse at Pittsburgh tonight (Syracuse leads 2-1).

Stanley Cup Playoff Statistics

By the Canadian Press

N. H. L. Championship

(Best of five games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Detroit Red Wings	4	2	2	11	7
Montreal Canadiens	4	2	2	7	11

Stanley Cup Preliminaries

(Best of three games)

Second-Place Playoff

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	3	1	2	6	8
Montreal Maroons	3	2	1	8	6
(Boston eliminated)					

Third-Place Playoff

New York Rangers	2	2	0	5	1
Toronto Leafs	3	0	2	1	5
(Toronto eliminated)					

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobby Cruickshank shot 29, seven under par for nine holes in practice round at Augusta; Francis Ouimet eliminated by 16-year-old Bobby Dunkelberger in first round north and south amateur golf.

Three Years Ago

Michigan won N. C. A. A. swimming meet at Columbus.

Five Years Ago

Rene Lacoste announced he would not come out of retirement to represent France in Davis Cup tennis.

College Baseball Results

Dartmouth 7, Roanoke 1.
L. I. U. 12, Bridgewater 4.
Maryville 3, No. Illinois S. T. 2.
Michigan State 6, Oak Ridge M. I. 6.
Ohio 8, Clemson 1.
St. John's 4, Princeton 3.

Bill McKechnie Starts Another Diamond Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 31—Much has been written concerning the surprising 1936 comeback of the Boston Bees. Deserving praise has been heaped on the shoulders of Danny MacFayden, the 17-game-winning pitcher; on Al Lopez, the peerless catcher; on Tony Cuccinello, the club's valuable second baseman, and other leading players. Their consistent work through the National League campaign of last year was one of the highlights of the season, and was acknowledged such.

However, in the Bees' climb from the bottom rung of the National League ladder to sixth place, seldom is the leadership and fine management of Bill McKechnie brought to the attention of the man on the street. Those connected with major league baseball, either officially, actively, journalistically or otherwise, are well aware of "Mac's" ability and have been for many years, but being one of those fellows who prefers to sit back and let his hired athletes absorb the glory and plaudits of the paying customers, he rarely breaks into newspaper headlines. Bill McKechnie, the sagacious Scot, is a quiet, determined, deep-thinking and practically colorless gentleman whose only interests in life are his family and baseball.

Only a year ago, when McKechnie brought his newly named and drastically reorganized Boston club to this city for its annual spring training maneuvers at Waterfront Park, he was struggling with burdens unfamiliar to any other manager in either major league. A majority of his players were surly and bewildered, still completely demoralized by the previous flag campaign, which saw everything go wrong and cause the team to stagger across the finish line with the highest number of defeats suffered during a single season by any club in the history of the senior circuit.

Might Have Given Up

An ordinary manager might have given up the position with a hopeless gesture. And he would hardly have been blamed.

But fortunately for Boston, Bill McKechnie was not the ordinary type of manager. Instead of falling into a state of confusion, Bill simply applied the methods of strategy he had assembled for years, and the results were most gratifying to the Boston public.

Unable to spend large outlays of cash for established players, but depending largely on his and Bob Quinn's shrewdness in the trading market, McKechnie now faces another flag campaign. Bill has no outstanding players—outstanding in the sense that they have been at or near the top of their profession over a period of years. He must build his 1937 club around scarcely more than a half dozen of last year's regulars and a group of choice Class AA and Class A-1 minor league veterans. And McKechnie will have as good a ball club, by mid-July, as some of these other teams boasting star-studded lineups.

Bill McKechnie, the weak-hitting third baseman, became manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates in July, 1922, succeeding George Gibson. Bill had previously tried his hand at piloting the Newark club of the Federal league in the latter part of 1915. He brought the Pirates home third in 1922, and finished in the same place the next two seasons. John McGraw, it will be remembered, was at that time putting on his final pennant spread with the Giants.

Let Go by Dreyfuss

In 1925, McKechnie brought the Pirates home in front, and there was quite a celebration when Pittsburgh won the last three games of the World Series to defeat Washington for the title. The 1926 Pirates went along in good shape most of the way, but sat down to rest in the closing weeks of the pennant race. Feeling that his club should have led the race, Barney Dreyfuss dismissed his manager, despite a third-place finish.

McKechnie moved over to the Cardinals and took a job coaching under Bob O'Farrell. The following season, 1928, Bill replaced O'Farrell and went on to win the pennant. In the October classic that year, the powerful Yankees took four straight from the Red Birds, and a short time later Billy Southworth moved into McKechnie's shoes and the latter went to Rochester.

Changed Places

"Wilkinsburg Bill" went well in the International League, while Southworth had the Cardinals floundering in the National, so it wasn't long before the two changed places again. This realignment failed to save the Cards, however, and at the close of the season McKechnie was told he wasn't needed any more and Gabby Street, a coach, moved up.

During the winter, Judge Fuchs was looking around for a manager to take the place of Rogers Hornsby, who had been traded to the Cubs. At the annual winter major league meetings, Messrs. Breadon and Rickey of the St. Louis club cornered the Boston president and recommended McKechnie. Bill was signed shortly thereafter and he has been with the Braves (now the Bees) ever since. He is now the senior manager of the National League, and as far as Bob Quinn is concerned, has a life-long job in Boston.

Brown Elects Eccleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—Donald J. Eccleston of Greenville, R. I., has been elected captain of the Brown varsity hockey team. Eccleston has been a regular right defenseman for two years. He is a pitcher on the varsity nine, where he is considered as one of the three ranking hurlers. Eccleston prepared for Brown at Providence Classical High School and competed in football, baseball and hockey. He is the first varsity captain to be elected since Paul Clements was named varsity baseball leader last June. The football and soccer men failed to name captains last fall after repeated tie ballots.

Veteran Manager

Bill McKechnie
Boston Bees

Ice Carnival Opens Friday At the Garden

Final dress rehearsals are being held today and tomorrow for "Cracked Ice," the most elaborate ice carnival ever attempted by the Skating Club of Boston. The predictions of those who have seen the costumes, stage props, and lighting equipment already at the Garden, as well as witnessing the skilled, graceful and intricate skating of the singles and group numbers of the club members in their Garden practice, is that Boston and New England spectators who will jam the North Station sports palace for three performances, will be delighted from start to finish of the show.

"Cracked Ice" opens on Friday night and continues through a Saturday matinee, and Saturday evening. The proceeds of this annual benefit show, staged by a social coterie of Boston interested in ice skating and numbering among its members several who claim national championships, goes to charity.

As features extraordinary the Skating Club is bringing to Boston two of the world's most renowned skaters. One, Karl Schafer, world and Olympic champion, and everything in the men's field that Sonja Henie represents in the ladies' events; and Melitta Brunner, who has won Olympic honors, but who turned professional some six years ago and although new to America is famed throughout the ice capitals of Europe.

Schafer is a brilliant figure skater and the opportunity of watching him in action is a rare treat for New England ice enthusiasts. In Miss Brunner will be seen a skater with a technique distinctly different from those other feminine stars who have graced the Boston Garden ice this year. Miss Brunner does her numbers in beautiful interpretive dance rhythm.

Boston's own favorites such as Maribel Vinson, Polly Blodgett, Joan Tozzer, Grace Madden, George E. B. Hill, Bernard Fox, James L. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick, Leslie Eustis, Frederic Goodridge, the juvenile stars Gretchen Merrill, Leslie Glazier, Jennie McKean, Jane Ellis, Harbone Stuart and Stephen Tanner, together with the hundred or more others who make up this popular ice carnival, will draw many fans.

Miss Vinson returns to skate on Boston ice after a real triumph in New York, where for the first time she, an American girl, gave an interpretive dance comparable to those that have been staged by visiting foreign stars.

Little Joan Tozzer, holder of the national junior championship, has quite a prominent part on the carnival program.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of this year's ice carnival is the novelty, originality and beauty of the costumes and stage setting. Practically all the credit for these is awarded to L. Reginald Kibbe, a member of the Skating Club, director of art in the Reading schools, and well known as an artist.

Hub Events

Coming

"Cracked Ice"—Skating Club of Boston ice carnival, Garden, Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Swimming—New England Boys' Club championships, Harvard pool, Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

"Water Follies"—Boston Arena, April 8-9-10.

Amateur Boxing—United States championships, Garden, April 12-14.

N. Y. Golf Dates Set

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—With the total of prize money increased from $1750 to $2000, the annual Metropolitan Open Golf Championship will be played at the Forest Hill Field Club, Bloomfield, N. J., on May 13, 14 and 15. The boost in the cash awards is accounted for by four special prizes: $50 each for the best 18-hole rounds the first and second day, $100 for the best 36-hole score the final day, and another $50 for the best final round.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh (N) 12, Seattle (PC) 8.
Chicago (N) 11, Los Angeles (PC) 8.

College Polo Result

Cornell 16, Yale 8½.

Wadsworth Out; Brown Selected In B. A. A. Race

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Close upon the first announcement of entries for the forty-first annual Boston Athletic Association marathon comes the surprising news that Desmond C. "Dezzy" Wadsworth will have no official capacity this year. In recent years "Dezzy" has been chief marshal and generally in charge of details. This year Walter A. Brown will supplant Wadsworth as marshal.

Of course it is well known today that the real work of the marathon is handled by two individuals, Tom Kanaly, chairman, and George V. Brown, starter. Kanaly handles the laborious problems of entries and Brown officiates at the all-important start where the runners must be ready to leave the mark promptly at 12 o'clock without fail.

The duties of marshal have diminished greatly and during the past decade or more the various police officials of the towns through which the race is run know more about the handling of crowds and regulations than any one marshal could know. The State, Boston and route police co-operate fully and without their aid the race could not be handled successfully.

The eight entries announced yesterday by Tom Kanaly were headed by the veteran Pat Dengis of the Stonewall Democratic Club of Baltimore. Dengis finished second to Johnny Kelley in the recent North Medford race and was second in the B. A. A. race of 1935, fourteenth in 1933 and twenty-eighth in 1932.

Others entered were Cecil R. Hill of the United Shoe M. A. A., who finished twelfth in 1935 and 1936 and was twenty-third in 1933; George Rolland of Long Island City who finished seventeenth in 1935, twenty-fourth in 1934 and thirty-first in 1933; Edward Wesolowski of the German-American A. C., who was twenty-sixth in 1934; Joe W. Plouffe of Worcester, who was seventh in 1935; Clovis Bourdelais of Brockton; Frank Scimone of North Medford, and Alex J. Perron of the N. Y. M. A., Roxbury.

Montreal Fans See Intracity Hockey Series

MONTREAL, March 31 (AP)—Montreal hockey fans, who yield to none in the matter of enthusiasm, had visions of an all-Montreal final for the Stanley Cup today, but they kept their fingers crossed awaiting further developments in the National Hockey League playoffs.

A remarkable comeback by the Montreal Canadiens after they had lost the first two games of their league championship series with the Detroit Red Wings, 1936 world champions, was one reason for the visions. The other was the known strength of the Montreal Maroons, who open their semifinal round against the New York Rangers at New York tomorrow.

The Flying Frenchmen squared accounts with Detroit last night by marking up their second straight 3-1 victory on the home rink. They have a chance to make hockey history tomorrow if they can win again and capture the league title. Not since the current playoff system was established has a team been able to make a three-game comeback after losing the first two contests.

The Canadiens' chances look bright, however, as a result of the showings made by the two teams last night. With Earl Robertson, recalled from Pittsburgh, substituting for the injured Norm Smith in goal, the Red Wings weren't the team that won the first two games, 4-0 and 5-1. Not only was the netminding department weaker, but they lacked the attacking fire as they were forced to pay more attention to back-checking in an effort to support Robertson.

The Flying Frenchmen, led by Babe Siebert, veteran defense ace, made the most of their opportunity. They ripped in from the start and scored twice before the goalie had a chance to settle down, then easily staved off Detroit's raids.

Siebert, who played a great game on the back line in addition to assisting on two goals, was off the ice when the Wings scored their only goal. Bill McKenzie and Walter Buswell let Syd Howe slip through, feint Goaler Wilf Cude into making the first move then flip a shot over him.

Siebert paved the way for the first goal when he fired a hard shot at Robertson after getting the puck from Pit Lepine. Toe Blake, rookie forward, raced in to bang home the rebound before the goalie could clear. Five minutes later a pass-out from Johnny Gagnon to Paul Haynes and a fast shot made the count 2-0.

Amusements

BOSTON

LAST WEEK
THOUSANDS CHEER THE NATION'S PRIZE PICTURE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents
THE GOOD EARTH
starring
Paul Muni Luise Rainer
COLONIAL..Now
Twice Daily 2:30—8:30

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Otto Kruger and Leonora Corbett
"LIVING DANGEROUSLY"
Spanky McFarland and P. Holmes
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Special Luncheons and Dinners
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Opp. The Mother Church
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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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White Turkey Inn
BUILT IN 1760
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Daily Luncheons $1.00
Saturday Luncheon or Supper $1.25
Dinner, Daily and Sunday, $1.50 up
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147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
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Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
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61 EAST 52ND ST. ELDORADO 5-7868
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
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Catering No Liquor Served

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Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
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LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
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Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
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Business and Industry

United States Steadily Imports More Than It Sells Abroad

Commerce and Finance

American Rolling 1936 Profits Are Best Since 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Rolling Mill Company had the best year in 1936 since 1928, according to George M. Verity, chairman, and Charles R. Hook, president, in the annual report.

The report states that indications are that industrial activity in the United States may extend well beyond present levels before there is another marked recession. They warned, however, that there were major obstacles to continued sound improvement, among them mounting taxes and increased costs, brought about largely by governmental activities.

Net of $6,441,677

The net amounted to $6,441,677 after depreciation, depletion, interest, minority interest, federal income taxes, $50,591 federal surtax on undistributed profits and other charges. After annual dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, the income is equal to $2.73 a share on about 2,317,000 average number of shares of $25 par common stock outstanding during the year and to $2.25 each on 2,803,860 common shares, including 1111 shares in fractional scrip, outstanding at the year-end.

The net income in 1935 was $4,310,129 or $2.41 a share on about 1,740,200 average common shares or $2.26 each on 1,854,150 common shares outstanding at the close of that year including 1248 shares in fractional scrip.

In 1936, sales amounting to $101,463,383, were the largest of any year in its history and compare with $76,799,385 in 1935 and $27,294,322 in 1932. In 1929 sales aggregated $70,434,232.

There was an increase of about $2,000,000 in current assets to a total of $44,512,822. Current liabilities increased about $5,500,000 to $17,558,163.

Outlook Is Good

The long-term debt was reduced by the company from $45,262,559 to $24,940,493. Conversion and redemption of the 4¼ per cent convertible debentures accounted for a reduction of $23,173,000, while a new long-term debt of $3,600,000 was created in the acquisition of complete ownership of the Hamilton Coke & Iron Company of Hamilton, Ohio, in which Armco had owned a 50 per cent interest.

In the opinion of Mr. Verity and Mr. Hook, prospects are bright for expansion of the sheet iron and steel business.

"Notwithstanding this vast increase in production facilities," the report said, "the mills are not able at present to keep up with the demand for sheet and strip and the other products of the continuous mills—bars, plate, skelp and sheets for tinning. The larger sheets, the better quality of metal and the lower costs made possible by the continuous rolling method, together with enlarged markets, have brought about a tremendous increase in the use of sheet metal with the result that the proportion of sheets to the total production of the steel industry has increased from 12.8 per cent in 1922-26 to 21.9 per cent in 1936, while strip, the narrower widths of flat-rolled metal, increased in the same period from 2.5 per cent to 9.7 per cent."

Boston & Maine Shows A Surplus for February

The Boston & Maine Railroad reports a surplus for February over and above fixed charges of $13,541 contrasted with a deficit of $358,780 reported at the end of February a year ago.

The railroad listed operating revenues at $3,716,644 and operating expenses at $2,685,614.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 141

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, April 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 3, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

An Earning Statement of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, prepared by the Company, has been made generally available to the Company's security holders in pursuance of section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. It covers the period beginning January 1, 1936 and ending December 31, 1936, which is a period of twelve months following December 4, 1935, the effective date of a registration statement filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (No. 2-1760) and in effect as to the Company's issue of Additional Capital Stock which was offered to the stockholders for subscription on December 4, 1935. Copies may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, 182 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer

March 31, 1937

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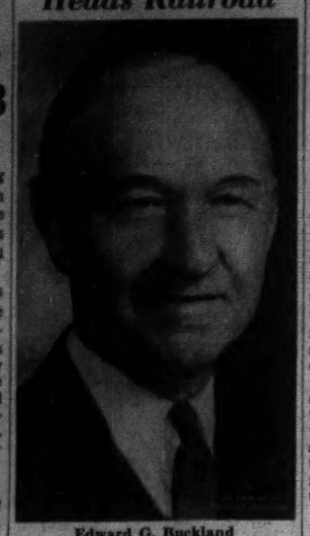
Heads Railroad



Edward G. Buckland
Elected President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad

Edward G. Buckland Elected New Head Of Ontario Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward G. Buckland, chairman of the board, has been elected president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad to succeed J. H. Nuelle, who resigned to become chairman of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. Mr. Buckland is chairman of the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroad which owns a majority of the Ontario's common stock.

C. B. McManus, traffic manager, was named a vice-president and director and G. H. Caley was elected general manager.

Recapitalization Plan Is Defended By Int'l Paper Co.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Chairman James M. Landis of the Securities Commission questioned some features of a proposal to recapitalize the International Paper and Power Company.

On the other hand H. R. Weaver, company vice president and treasurer supported the plan.

The corporation, with offices at Boston, proposes to exchange new common and preferred stock for outstanding issues to reduce capitalization by $29,200,000 and to eliminate unpaid preferred dividends totaling $36,678,724.

Mr. Landis said he was "a little at a loss" to understand an arrangement by which common stockholders would receive warrants authorizing the purchase of new common at $25 a share.

He asserted this price might tend to hold down the price of new common and described the set-up as a "potential dilution of the value of the common stock."

"I should question whether there would be any great dilution of the common stock," Mr. Weaver replied. He said he did not believe the $25 warrant price "would fix the prices at which the stock may be sold in the future."

F. H. Baldy, commission counsel, said holders of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock would be given one share of new 5 per cent cumulative preferred and one share of new common for each share of their present holdings. They also would lose certain accumulated dividends, he said.

"I would like to ask why you thought this would be fair to the holders of the 7 per cent stock," he asserted in examining Mr. Weaver.

"When you take all the circumstances into consideration," the witness answered, "you get a balance between assumed future earnings and the value of the claim of the preferred stockholder.

"The reorganization plan puts the company in infinitely better financial condition than it is now, and will provide new benefits for both the preferred and common stockholders."

Electric Power 1936 Net Is $7,748,913

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Electric Power & Light Corporation reports gross operating revenues for 1936 of $96,739,231 against $78,004,081 in 1935. Operating expenses rose to $50,848,453, compared with $42,969,402 in 1935. The balance of consolidated income for 1936 was $7,748,913, against $939,526 in 1935.

The net equity of the company in the income of subsidiary corporations at the end of 1936 totaled $9,533,091, against $2,792,766 in 1935. The Electric Power & Light Corporation, alone, showed a net loss for 1936 of $3126 after interest and other charges, against a net loss of $195,787 in 1935. Gross income from subsidiaries and other sources in 1936 totaled $1,794,649, compared with a gross of $1,661,225 in 1935.

During the year there were no dividends paid on the company's preferred stocks. Total dividend arrears at Dec. 31 last aggregated $14,996,420, or $29.16, on the $7 preferred stock; $6,385,650, or $25, or the $6 preferred stock, and $2,758,553, or $33.25, on the second preferred stock.

Wool Now Moving More Freely And Prices Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is moving more freely and at very firm prices. The improvement is conservative, however, as if the way was being paved for a long upward climb. To well-posted observers, the developments remove all doubt about the basic strength of the market, for it needed only the indication of an improved political and labor outlook to stimulate both demand and price.

Sales being made in Boston on domestic wools are at firmer prices than at any time in the past six weeks. Demand is broader, though sales are not of heavy volume. Australian wools, on spot in Boston, are finding a fairly good outlet at prices usually about on a replacement basis.

West Is More Active

More interest is being shown in the sheep-growing country of the West. Shearing is progressing in the more southern states, and early shorn wools in Arizona have been fairly well taken, at prices equivalent to about $1 a pound, clean, landed Boston. Early wools are selling in California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Texas.

Old territory wools are selling around $1.05 for French combing, clean, and fairly liberal weights of Australian fine wools are being moved off the Boston market around $1.05@1.08, clean, duty paid, and around $1 for territory half blood.

With raw wool values and manufacturing costs of goods advancing to new highs, the basic cause for wider use of rayon is aggravated further, wool men point out. How serious the "invasion" is to be to the wool trade, is subject to debate, but the individual members of the trade are devoting much thought to the situation.

Wage increases are being made generally again throughout the wool textile industry and this addition to the manufacturing cost, is reflected in marking up of wool goods prices.

Mohair Prices Firm

Mohair is in limited supply in the Boston market, and is held strong around 75 cents a pound for Texas adult mohair. At Texas country points the new spring clip is practically taken up, prices reaching 70 cents for adult and a dime more for kid mohair in some of the latest trading.

In Missouri, bids of 55 cents a pound were offered growers for 12-month mohair, but were rejected, Boston dealers report. Contracts have been placed for about 250,000 pounds of fall mohair on the goat's back at close to 58 cents for adult mohair, the Boston trade hears.

Railway Employees' Pay Averages $1734

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Average annual earnings of railway employees amounted to $1734 in 1936, an increase of 5 per cent over 1935 and 20 per cent over 1933, attributable to their increased hours of service resulting from traffic improvement, Railway Age says in a current editorial.

"These average annual earnings per employee in 1936," states the Railway Age, "exceeded the corresponding averages in every year since the termination of federal railway control, with the single exception of 1929, and fell only $10 below the average of $1744 received in that year.

"In the five years 1925-1929, inclusive, the average annual earnings of railway employees amounted to $1685. The 1936 figure is thus $49 above the average wage paid by the railways during the period of our greatest national prosperity.

"Executives, officials and staff assistants received an average of $5565 in 1936, their aggregate compensation amounting to approximately 3½ per cent of the total railway payroll. The 167,000 professional, clerical and general employees received average wages of $1829; the 224,000 men employed in maintenance of way work averaged $1113; and the 296,000 employees engaged in the maintenance of equipment received an average of $1589. The 225,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen averaged $2359 in 1936, while the 141,000 other transportation service employees averaged $1590. With increases both in the number of railway employees and in their average number of hours worked per year the total railway payroll jumped from $1,644,000,000 in 1935 to $1,848,000,000 in 1936, an increase substantially in excess of half a million dollars per day."

New Coal Sales Agency To Cover Smokeless Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — A new coal sales agency, aiming to become the marketing outlet for 25,000,000 tons of annual production, is in process of organization. It expects to take in most of the operators in southern West Virginia's wealthy smokeless coal field.

William G. Capperton, president of the Slab Fork Coal Company, who has just returned from the East, is to be president of the Smokeless Agency, which will be second in size to Appalachian Coals, Inc. The Smokeless Agency will take care of sales in the Winding Gulf, New Rover, Pocahontas and other fields.

Headquarters will be at One Broadway, New York, where main offices of the Pocahontas Fuel Company are now located.

H. S. Baird, vice president of the Koppers Coal Company, is vice president of the agency, and the secretary-treasurer is H. R. Hawthorne, vice president of the Pocahontas Fuel Company.

Latin-American Credit Status Not Without Its Bright Spots

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's announcement on the Argentine financing here again calls attention to the sharp improvement in the economic position of the South American countries, as well as to the conspicuous differences in credit rating achieved by those countries in the last three or four years.

The Argentine Government announced that the $42,000,000 refunding, which had been scheduled for the New York market for March 18 and then postponed to the 25th on account of the unfavorable market for new issues here, had been entirely called off. Instead, the Government will raise the cash by an internal loan in the Argentine, and convert the proceeds into New York funds by the use of the extensive foreign exchange built up in 1936 and 1937.

Buenos Aires now has approximately the same "hot money" problem as New York, but does not seem to regard it as a problem. European transient funds have been moving into the southern capital, interest rates there are low, and foreign investments in the Argentine are reviving. The foreign exchange position of that country is so favorable that it recently threatened to embargo outgoing wheat shipments, despite the present very favorable world prices for that grain.

Argentine Credit Highest

The canceled offering would have been the third here in five months. Last November the Argentine Government sold $23,500,000 of 4½'s at 92½ to refund outstanding 6 per cent bonds. Last month it sold an additional $70,000,000 of 4's at 91, an offering which was almost the outstanding success of the month in the new issues market, which was already feeling the effect of rising interest rates.

Argentine credit is now far higher here than that of any other South American country. Next in rating comes Brazil, which will open negotiations this week for a revision or renewal of the so-called Aranha agreement struck in 1934 by which current payments are being made on Brazilian dollar obligations.

The present Brazilian agreement runs four years and terminates on March 1, 1938. Revision must be effected by next September. It is hoped in Wall Street that as a result of Brazil's improved economic position, particularly in cotton and coffee, a more favorable agreement will be reached. It is conceded here that the existing agreement, though it involved heavy reductions in coupon payments, was reasonably fair and was negotiated by the Brazillians on an arms-length bargaining basis. Brazil was very hard hit by the depression and in addition had to stand the expense of an unsuccessful revolution.

Wall Street does not have quite as much respect for the Chilean solution of that country's external debt problem as for the Brazilian arrangement. Like most of the South American defaults, those of Chile came along in late 1931 and in 1932. There were no subsequent payments on the bonds, and Chile went through a very distressing deflation. The government finances then came into control of a capable finance minister named Ross. After putting national finances in order in the high-handed fashion necessary to a budget-balancer, he obtained a law in January, 1935, granting payments to the owners of Chile bonds, based on the nitrate exports and copper profits of the country, in lieu of the former coupons.

Acceptance of the new offer by bondholders involved surrender of contract rights in their bonds. With this law already passed, Chilean representatives came up here to "negotiate" on a take it or leave it basis with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc. There was a protracted exchange of courteous disagreements and the commission returned to Chile without the imprimatur of the Council on the offer. The bonds of those who accept are virtually converted into speculations on the world price and volume of business in copper and Chilean nitrates.

Even this, however, is more than the Colombians, the Peruvians, and the Bolivians have been willing to offer. Feeling is rather bitter in Wall Street about the refusal of the Colombian Government to make any tangible move toward renewal of service on Colombian bonds, for it is asserted that the state of the Colombian economy has improved greatly and that country is alleged to be quite able to resume at least partial payments. The Peruvians also are said to be in a favorable economic position, but they take the view that such a large proportion of the debt which that country incurred during the nineteen-twenties was lost in transit between here and there, as brought out in the Senate investigation here a few years ago, that they feel disinterested in paying for what they claim they didn't get. Bolivia lost so much money in the Chaco conflict with Paraguay that it has made no move toward meeting its defaulted obligations.

One-Fifth Pay in Full

On March 9 the Institute of International Finance, in its annual survey of foreign dollar bonds, said:

In South America payments on bonds previously defaulted have, on the whole, been made in accordance with earlier adjustment plans. This is true of all issues of Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, and of some of the political subdivisions of Argentina and Brazil. Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, on the other hand, remained completely in default on their external debt service. Similarly, Panama and Cuba failed to pay contractual service on their issues in default.

Costa Rica stated that she was unable to comply with the terms of the 1935 agreement and so decided to suspend service payments pending the conclusion of further negotiations with the bondholders. El Salvador, however, under the new readjustment plan, began to pay interest at somewhat reduced rates. The 1934 plan of the Dominican Republic to revise sinking-fund payments was made effective in December.

The balance of payments between the United States and 20 Latin-American republics last year showed that we bought $501,000,000 from them and sold them $395,000,000 of merchandise, showing a positive balance of $106,000,000 in their favor. Chile reported an excess of all exports over all imports for 1935 of 169,000,000 pesos and 146,000,000 for the first eight months of 1936. Peru had a favorable trade balance for the first 10 months of 1936 of 120,000,000 soles.

About one fifth of the Latin American government, state, and city obligations outstanding in the United States are said to be now receiving interest in full. This is exclusive of amounts understood to have been repatriated. The aggregate of issues outstanding here is put at about $1,650,000,000 face value of an original $2,000,000,000.

Housing Shortage Reported in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In order to relieve the existing residential shortage in Canada, more than 100,000 new buildings are now needed, according to information received at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Trade Commissioner at Ottawa.

This condition is reported to have been determined at a joint meeting of the Dominion Conference of Mayors and the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at Ottawa recently, the report states.

Housing experts at the meeting stated that 60 per cent of the population of Canada has an annual income of less than $1000. It was further claimed that only by adopting a plan based on low mortgage rates, supported by a Government subsidy, can satisfactory dwellings be provided for Dominion citizens in this low income bracket.

No private builder in Canada, the report states, is in a position to offer suitable housing and cheap rents to this portion of the population. Present wages and the cost of materials in Canada are reported to bring the cost of building in the Dominion to about double that prevailing in Great Britain, it was stated.

Cities Service Power Net For 1936 $2,874,435

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net profit of $2,874,435 is reported by the Cities Service Power & Light Company for the year 1936 after interest, amortization, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, federal income taxes and federal surtax on undistributed profits, equal, after annual dividend requirements on $7, $6 and $5 no-par preferred stocks, including shares held by the company, to $2.37 a share par $100 on the 600,000 shares of $100 par common stock, excluding treasury shares. This compares with $2,546,801, or $1.82 a common share, in year ended Sept. 30, 1935.

Cumulative dividends on the $7, $6 and $5 preferred stocks are in arrears to the extent of $30.33, $26 and $21.67 per share, respectively Practically all the common stock is owned by Cities Service Company.

Work at Pittsburgh Exceeds 1929 Levels

PITTSBURGH (AP) —Employment in factories of the Pittsburgh District in February soared above the pre-depression levels, the University of Pittsburgh's Bureau of Business Research reported.

Factory employment reached 101.6 per cent of the 1929 average, the first time since October, 1929, that it had exceeded the 100 mark.

Employment generally rose during the month to 94.1 per cent of the 1929 average and pay rolls were at their highest point since October, 1930, with the exception of last December, when many firms paid bonuses.

The Bureau said the pay rolls for the first two months of 1937 were almost one half higher than the same period in 1936. Living costs were 3 per cent higher.

Washington Again Leads Nation in Lumber Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Washington again leads the nation in lumber production. With 3,452,527 M feet to its credit last year, the State topped its nearest competitor, Oregon, which produced 3,143,237 M feet, the United States Department of Commerce reveals.

The largest production in Washington was in Douglas fir, with 2,717,390 M feet sawed during the year. In Oregon, a total of 1,355,144 M feet of Douglas fir was sawed.

Cedar sawed in Washington during the year amounted to 82,313 M feet, while hemlock production totaled 184,911 M feet. A total of 281,452 M feet of Ponderosa pine was sawed, as well as 74,414 M feet of white pine, the report shows.

The department also revealed that Washington led all other states in production of laths, and in production of shingles.

Niagara Hudson Power Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated net income of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. in 1936 totaled $5,955,427, equal to 68 cents a share on the common stock the company reported. In 1935 net income was $4,386,816, or 50 cents a share. The company serves communities in upper New York and Ontario and has headquarters in New York.

U. S. Imports Are $63,826,000 Above Exports in Period

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that American purchases abroad exceeded sales by $63,826,000 during the first two months of this year.

This so-called "unfavorable trade balance" compared with a $331,000 balance of exports in the same period a year ago.

In the 1937 two months, exports totaled $454,375,000, increasing $73,788,000 over the same period a year ago. Imports were $518,201,000, imports climbing $137,945,000.

In February, exports totaled $323,504,000, falling $45,301,000 short of the $277,805,000 aggregate of imports.

The Department said that in every month since the end of 1934 imports had increased in value over the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports increased in all months but four.

All classes of imports showed "pronounced increases" during February, the Department said, listing particularly vegetable and fruit products and beverages, animal products, textile fibers and manufactures and rubber.

Export increases during February were reported for animal products, vegetable and food products, beverages, textile fibers and manufactures and metals, machinery and vehicles.

SEC Takes Steps To Place Further Curb on Specialist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has sent the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange an interpretation of an existing rule on specialist trading as a substitute for generally anticipated rules covering trading of a specialist for his own account. This interpretation embodies restrictions recommended by the SEC to Congress last year.

Two main points are covered in the interpretation, prepared by David Saperstein, director of SEC trading and exchange division:

That a specialist cannot justify a trade merely by showing it did not have a bad effect on the market.

That there are three types of trade commonly unjustifiable: (1) A purchase above the last sale price; (2) purchase of all or substantially all the stock offered on the book at the last sale price; and (3) the supplying of all or substantially all the stock bid for on the book at the last sale price.

Responsibility for keeping itself informed of such transactions, the opinion held, should rest upon the Exchange.

Price Standardizing By the 'Basing Point' Plan Found Illegal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission declared illegal the "basing point" system of standardizing nationwide prices used in several major industries.

The commission issued a complaint against 35 companies producing 90 per cent of the nation's cast iron soil pipe, and the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Association of Birmingham, Ala., charging the industry's "Birmingham plus" system of prices violated the anti-trust law and the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act.

The steel, cement, sugar and some other industries have used the system. The commission said the system works so that regardless of where the pipe actually is manufactured, the "delivered prices are equivalent to a base price fixed at Birmingham, Ala., plus the freight rate from Birmingham to the buyer's freight station, wherever located."

Department Store Sales Up 7.8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Total sales of reporting department stores in the Metropolitan area during the first half of March were 7.8 per cent ahead of the like 1936 period, the monthly review of credit and business conditions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York stated.

The gain, however, appeared somewhat less than the usual seasonal advance from the February level, it added.

"In February total sales of the reporting department stores in this district," the report continued, "were 7 per cent larger than last year, and after allowing for the differences in the number of shopping days between this year and last, the increase in average daily sales was about 11 per cent, a larger gain than in the preceding two months."

American-Hawaiian Line Reports $321,788 Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Despite the 98-day maritime strike, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., oldest and largest of the intercoastal carriers, showed a net profit for 1936 of $321,788 after depreciation, according to Roger D. Lapham, president, in his annual report to stockholders.

The 1936 profit was in contrast to a loss of $105,697 for 1935, and was after deduction of strike costs of $173,841 and losses of $496,324 for November and December, caused by the strike, which lasted from Oct. 30, 1936, to Feb. 4, 1937.

During 1936 company vessels handled 1,327,127 tons of cargo; steamed 1,489,000 miles; transited the Panama Canal 214 times; and paid the Government $968,283 in Canal tolls. Six vessels were purchased during the year, giving the company now a fleet of 33 ships, directly serving 22 Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast ports.

Copper at Highest Price in 7 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An increase of ¼ of a cent a pound in the domestic price of copper to 17 cents was announced yesterday by two leading producers. This is the highest level since early in 1930, when the price was pegged at 18 cents. Since the beginning of this year, copper prices have advanced gradually from 12 cents a pound. The previous advance occurred on March 10, from 15 cents to 16¼ cents.

The latest increase was unexpected, as sales recently have been dull, the total on Monday of this week having been only 866 tons. The foreign price has been holding about 1 cent a pound above the domestic level, the latest London quotation prior to yesterday's rise being 17.25 cents.

Steel Operations Are About Equal To Record of May, 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry enters the second quarter of the year with production almost equal to that of the record-breaking month of May, 1929, and with backlogs in some products that extend well into the third quarter, Iron Age said in its weekly review of steel.

"Output of ingots is estimated at 91 per cent of the industry's capacity, or about 1,191,882 tons for the week," the trade journal said, "which compares with the all-time peak of 1,193,284 tons a week in May, 1929, when operations exceeded 100 per cent of the then rated capacity.

"Bookings of sheets extend through August. On other products mills have backlogs sufficient for varying periods of from one to three months. The most backward items are structural steel and pipe, which are affected by the failure of building construction to show its usual seasonal expansion, although mills have fairly substantial specifications for projects closed during the past few months. Next to sheets, the product in heaviest demand is tin plate.

"The volume of steel business in March was extremely heavy. Most companies booked more tonnage than in either December or January, the two most recent peak months.

"The scrap market is higher at Chicago, but elsewhere has leveled off in the absence of important consumer buying. Scrap brokers, however, look for a further upward move in view of the heavy consumption. The Iron Age scrap composite has advanced to a new high for 14 years of $21.92."

Assoc. Dry Goods Earns 84c a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937, the Associated Dry Goods had a net profit of $1,701,433, after depreciation, interest, and federal income taxes including surtax on undistributed profits of a subsidiary, equal after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 134,364 shares of 6 per cent cumulative first preferred stock and 56,901 shares of 7 per cent cumulative second preferred, to 84 cents a share on 586,940 shares of common stock, excluding 12,460 shares held in the treasury. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $1,234,770, equal, after annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to five cents a share on the common.

Net sales of subsidiary companies in the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, were $55,703,921, compared with $49,221,029 in the previous year, an increase of 13.2 per cent.

Streamlined Train For Los Angeles-Chicago Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Transformation of the Santa Fe Railroad's Chief, crack flyer operating daily between here and Chicago, to a lightweight streamlined train was announced here by Samuel T. Bledsoe, president of the raod.

Forty-five sleeping cars of the very latest design are to be manufactured by the Pullman Company for use on the steam-powered Chief, the president revealed. These cars are in addition to an order recently placed by the Santa Fe with the Budd Manufacturing Company for 52 lightweight, streamlined, stainless steel cars, 22 of which also will be part of the Chief's equipment.

These include 10 de luxe diners, six club-lounge cars, and six club-baggage cars. The other 30 Budd cars, all de luxe passenger coaches, are to go into service on the Scout, the Santa Fe's transcontinental all-coach-and-tourist-Pullman train.

Rationalization Is Shown of Japan's Cotton Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Important changes in the organization of the Japanese cotton industry since 1929 were outlined here recently by Professor G. C. Allen when he addressed the Manchester Statistical Society following a visit to Japan to investigate "the so-called rationalization" movement in that country.

In 1929, Professor Allen pointed out, there were 17 specialist spinning companies, with 553,000 spindles, or 8.4 per cent of the total. By 1935 there were 26 companies, with 1,126,000 spindles, or 10.9 per cent of the total in this group.

Growth Is Rapid

Remarkable growth had occurred in the size of the firms. In 1929 55 companies out of a total of 68 had fewer than 100,000 spindles, and these companies together owned 2,500,000 spindles, or 30 per cent of the total. By 1935, while the number of companies had risen to 72, only 44 had fewer than 100,000 spindles. These possessed 1,514,000 spindles, or only 14 per cent of the total.

Even more striking changes had occurred in the size of the mills. Only eight per cent of the spindles were in mills with more than 100,000 spindles in 1929. This percentage had increased to 24 in 1935. In 1929 half the capacity was found in mills with fewer than 50,000 spindles. The proportion had fallen to one third in 1935.

In 1929 the seven giant firms had 50.3 per cent of the total looms, while 22 companies owned four fifths of the total. In 1935 the six largest concerns had 53.4 per cent of the total, and four fifths of the looms were in the hands of 18 companies.

Fewer Handlooms

Pointing out that the household system of manufacturing was rapidly dwindling, Professor Allen stated that between 1929 and 1934, the number of handlooms possessed by specialist weavers fell from 86,000 to 56,000, and the number of narrow power-looms from 106,000 to 80,000, while the wide power-looms increased from 93,000 to 150,000. In the spinning-weaving concerns the wide power-looms rose from 78,000 to 91,000.

In 1929 the output per operative in the mills of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association amounted to 7000 pounds of yarn, or 36,100 yards of cloth, and in 1935, to 9300 pounds of yarn or 49,500 yards of cloth.

Pure Oil Issue Totals $42,000,000

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Stockholders of the Pure Oil Company voted to approve an issue of $42,000,000 in preferred shares to replace 8 per cent shares of $7,662,000 par value, to retire all bonded and long term debt and to provide cash for capital expenditures.

The resolution was adopted by 71 per cent of the voting power of the corporation. Rate of interest of the new issue has not been determined. The meeting considered no other business.

Mortgage Money Available

Savings bank and insurance company funds available for financing or refinancing first mortgages in excess of $20,000 on institutional and commercial property throughout U. S. A. at 4½% interest.

Write Box S-95, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,700,000
Previous day	1,224,910
1937 vol. to date	330,312,616
1936 vol. to date	180,794,145

Numerous Issues Up Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Selected metals, oils and specialties were given lifts of fractions to 2 points in today's stock market while many of yesterday's rallying leaders were retarded by profit selling.

The going was a little rough for steels, motors and rails, but the majority of these only slipped moderately. The churning movement made for more activity than in recent sessions. Transfers were around 1,700,000 shares.

Trading, rather brisk at the opening, quieted later.

Coppers Rise

Another decline in United States Government securities, on moderate offerings, was a sobering influence. Commodities were mixed. Copper futures advanced while rubber reacted after an early upturn.

Shares tilting forward the greater part of the session included American Smelting, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Patino Mines, Standard Oils of N. J., California and Indiana, Seaboard Oil, Texas Corp., du Pont, Allied Chemical, Deere, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Phelps Dodge, Otis Elevator, Foster Wheeler, Oliver Farm, Western Union, Consolidated Edison and American Telephone.

In the hesitant class were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, General Electric, American Can, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Baltimore & Ohio. A loss of several points was suffered by the "blue chip" Homestake Mining.

U. S. Bonds Drop

Sharp reactions in the U. S. Government list had little influence on corporate and foreign bonds in the market today.

Federal issues fell back on moderate volume, and, late in the morning, stood 1-32 to 22-32 of a point lower with the majority off more than 10-32. More than a third of the group fell to new low prices for 1937, with some below par. Despite this general movement, about a half dozen issues failed to open.

Elsewhere in the market prices followed slightly mixed trends. Light dealing sent Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s of 1975, Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern Railway 4s to modestly higher levels. North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s "F" and Pennsylvania general 4½s, all declined a little.

Small gains in the utility and industrial sections were recorded by American Water Works 6s, Goodyear 5s, Hiram Walker 4½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s. Issues moving the other direction included American Telephone 3¾s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s.

Abitibi Power 5s made a spectacular upswing of nearly 2 points as the result of an active inquiry which started with the opening bell.

Foreign bonds edged back and forth in narrow trading ranges on meager turnover.

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Demand for oils, metals, utilities and industrial specialties enabled the curb share market to push higher today.

Strength of the domestic copper market stimulated interest in Newmont and Shattuck-Denn, and both had substantial gains.

Gulf Oil rose more than 3, then receded at bit. Advances ranged from fractions to 1½ in Aluminum Company of America, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share, McWilliams Dredging, United Gas and Wayne Pump.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass drifted off about 2, and Montgomery Ward "A" gave up 1.

Stocks in London Firm; Rubbers Up

LONDON—Trading in the stock market was further restricted in view of the end-of-account period Friday, but the general tendency remained firm, sentiment being stimulated by overnight strength in Wall Street.

Rubber issues again experienced a fairly large turnover and a further all-round improvement in quotations was shown. The commodity price was firm at 13½d.

Copper stocks were idle and steady, while tin issues were irregular. Leading oil securities showed some improvement. International issues were quiet and firm, Brazilian Traction strengthening to $27½ and Shell Union to $32⅜.

Among the mining shares Kaffirs were more active, both London and Johannesburg supporting the market. West Witwatersrand rose to £17⅝ and Libanon to 32s. 6d.

Diamond issues also were firmer, De Beers deferred selling at £22½, up ¼.

Rhokana Corp. was strong at £18 11-16 following the interim dividend announcement. Imperial Chemical Industries was firmer at 39s 6d in anticipation of a dividend which is expected to be announced this afternoon.

Royal Dutch rose to £47⅞ and Shell Transport & Trading to £6 11-16. Domestic rails were quietly steady pending publication of holiday traffic figures. Industrial shares were firm. Motor and aircraft issues were slightly firmer.

British funds and foreign bonds were featureless. War Loan 3½s were unchanged at £102⅝.

Connecticut River Power Co.

Connecticut River Power Co., subsidiary of the New England Power Association, reports for 1936 net operating income, after depreciation and taxes, of $2,595,620 and the balance available for fixed charges amounted to $2,607,764, an increase of approximately $130,000 over the preceding year. Interest and amortization charges of $1,158,852 were covered approximately 2.25 times, on the basis of these figures.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Mar29
80½	69¾	Acme Steel (4)	9	79½	78½	79½	+1¾
22½	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	41	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
36¼	34½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	36½	36	36½	+ ½
36	31½	Addressograph (1)	7	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	2	3½	3½	3½	
80½	72⅓	Air Reduc (1a)	6	73½	72	73½	+ ⅝
5¼	3⅝	Air-Way El Ap	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.40a)	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	3¾	Alleghany	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58¼	45	Alleg pf xw	3	53	53	53	+1
60⅝	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	54½	54	54	+1
59	45¾	Alleg pf $45 ww	3	53	53	53	—3
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	46½	45	45	— ½
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	17	44⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
260½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	3	245	243½	245	+1
39½	26	Allied Mills (⅝a)	3	28¾	28½	28¾	— ⅛
21½	16⅝	Allied Strs (.20g)	27	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82	82	82	+ ¼
63½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	20	69	68½	69⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	38	35¾	36	
61½	53½	Amal Leather	24	58	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
52¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	+2
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	2	108	108	108	
101½	89	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	3	95	95	95	+1¼
41¾	28½	Am Bk Note (¾g)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
80¾	61¼	Am Br Sh (3)	27	65	63	64½	+1¼
121	108¾	Am Can (4a)	23	109	108¼	106½	
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Mar29
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	8	62¾	62½	62½	+ ½
104½	92¾	Am Car & F pf	2	94½	93	94½	+1
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	13	83½	82½	83¼	+ ¾
124½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	3	124	124	124	Mar29
105¾	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	
23⅝	19⅜	Am Colortype	3	21	21	21	
30⅝	26⅝	Am Comi Ale (1½a)	83	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	
33⅝	28	Am Crys Sug (2g)	32	29¾	28⅞	29¾	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	6	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	Mar29
12¾	7⅞	Am & For Pow	27	11¾	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
56⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	6	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	31	30½	30½	+ ⅛
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	80	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	11	54½	53½	54½	+2
53⅝	46¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	3	25	24½	24½	— ¼
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	12	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
58¾	43	Am Loco	9	54	53	53¾	+ ¼
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	115¼	114¼	115¼	
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	7	26⅞	26½	26½	
13⅝	11⅛	Am M&Met (.30g)	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	39	65	63½	63½	— ⅛
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16½	11⅛	Am Pow & Lt	34	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
87⅛	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	67	67	67	+ ¼
73½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	9	57	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅝	Am Ra & SS (.60)	66	25¾	25¼	25½	+¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	134	42⅜	41⅞	41½	+ ⅛
38	31	Am Safe Ras (2)	2	31¾	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
39	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	4	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	146	99⅜	97⅝	98	+1½
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	143	143	143	— ½
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	15	106¾	106½	106½	— ¼
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	20	5¾	4⅝	5⅝	
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
73¼	57½	Am Sti Fdrs (½g)	16	63⅜	62⅝	63	
26½	21½	Am Stores (2)	7	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	47⅝	Am Sugar Ref (3)	6	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	+2½
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	172	170⅞	171⅝	+ ¾
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	14	83	82¼	83¼	+ ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	18	85	84¼	84½	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134¼	134¼	134¼	Mar29
30½	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
29½	22½	Am W Wks (1.20g)	44	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝	
107	99	Am W Wk pf (6)	2	99	99	99	Mar30
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	10	12½	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	9	74¾	73	73	— ¾
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	34	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	76	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	66½	66	66¼	+1¾
69½	52½	Anaconda (¼g)	228	67	65¾	66	+ ⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (⅛g)	1	90	90	90	+2⅝
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
37½	29	Andes Copper	5	34	34	34	+1¾
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar30
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	67	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	8	98	97½	97½	+ ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
70½	59½	Armst Cork (¾g)	7	67¼	67	67	+1
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	40	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	13	Artloom	3	14	14	14	Mar30
24¾	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	20	21½	20½	20½	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	98	98	98	— ⅛
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49¾	Assd Invest (2)	1	51	51	51	+1
106	100	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar24
87¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	36	83¾	82¼	82¾	— ⅝
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	3	101⅞	101	101⅞	+2⅝
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line (1e)	11	51¼	50¼	50½	
29	25	Atl G & W I (f)	2	24½	24¼	24½	—1
44	37	Atl G&WI lpf (3e)	2	38	37¾	38	
37	30⅝	Atl Refin (1)	20	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	23	18	17¾	17¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Mar30
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	83	83	83	Mar29
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	9	30½	29¼	30½	+1⅜
9¼	7⅛	Aust Nich	15	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	20	8⅛	8	8	

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	24	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	14	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	Mar30
120	85½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	124	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	10	44½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅝
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	43¾	43	43¾	— ½
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾a)	44	41	39⅝	40¼	+1⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	5	29¼	28⅜	29¼	Mar29
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	82	33⅜	32½	32¾	+ ½
20¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	6	16½	16½	16¾	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar29
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
15¾	13	Bolding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86½	86¼	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	13	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	9	21¾	21	21¾	+1
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	58½	57½	57½	— ½
105½	78	Beth Stl (1¾e)	97	101¾	99	99	—2¾
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	11	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	124	123	124	
69¾	57	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	57½	56	56	—1¾
38	30	Black & Deck (½g)	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	13	29	28¼	28¾	+ ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	19	42¼	41½	41½	+ ¼
48½	41	Bohn Alum (3)	8	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	53	26½	26⅜	26½	— ¼
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	13	81½	80¾	81½	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	7	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar25
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	29	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	50½	49½	49½	— ¾
53½	43⅜	Briggs & Str (3)	7	45	44	45	+1⅛
47	41½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
8	6⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr (3)	32	6¼	5¾	6	— ¼
38½	28⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr pf (3)	3	28½	28	28½	
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	*10	43	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
102½	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Mar25
52¾	39¼	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	10	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Mar30
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	15	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	11¾	Budd Mfg	32	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	88¼	89¾	+4¼
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	17	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	10	43	42½	42½	+ ½
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	6	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ½
35⅝	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	11	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7½ deb	1	30	30	30	
18¾	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	6	34	34	34	
52⅜	50½	Butte C & Z (.05e)	28	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
33¾	27	Byers Co	5	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	4	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅝

—C—

48¾	39¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	9	40	40	40	+ ¾
50½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	107	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (¼g)	85	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
37⅛	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	9	33⅜	33	33	
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	32	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ¾
17¼	14	Canadian Pac	41	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
61½	53½	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	53	53	53	+ ½
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mar30
8⅞	7	Carriers&Gen (.05g)	9	8	8	8	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	5	158½	158	158	+3
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	94¼	94	94	+ ½
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	37	33½	33⅛	33⅝	
113⅛	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	—1
48¾	36½	Celotex	5	42¼	41¾	42	— ¾
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	11	36	34½	36	+1¾
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	20	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
41⅞	35	Cent RR NJ	7	35½	34	34	—1¾
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	9	19½	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar30
58⅜	47¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	34	52½	51	51⅞	+1½
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	14	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
58⅜	35	Chain Belt (1.60)	8	56⅝	56	56¼	— ⅛
48	35	Checker Cab	2	41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68½	57¾	Ches & Oh (2.80)	41	60½	59⅞	59⅞	— ¼
100	97	Ches & O pf (4)		96	96	96	—1
90½	78⅝	Ches Corp (3)	1	81	81	81	+ ½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	13	13	13	— ½
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	16	16	16	Mar29
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	3	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
32	18¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	30½	30½	30½	Mar30
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (1¾k)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Mar24
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I & P 6% pr	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8⅝	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
27½	21⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	22	22	22	Mar25
22⅛	18½	Chick Cot Oil	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15½	12½	Chi|de Co	13	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
136⅛	116⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	26	126⅛	124⅛	124½	—1⅞
21⅝	18⅝	City Ice & F (3)	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
19⅝	9	City Strs	5	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
48⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	7	35	34¼	35	+1⅛
41⅝	35	Clev Cr Br (½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	
108⅝	78	Cleuti Pea (3)	2	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
169½	123⅛	Coca-Cola (3)	10	167	165	165	+ ¼
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	58	58	58	+ ¼
23⅝	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	41	23¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
104½	103¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	2	103	102⅝	103	+ ⅜
62¾	54½	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	56½	56	56¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	45¾	45	45¼	— ¼
20⅞	15½	Colum G&E (.40e)	86	16	15⅝	15⅝	
108	97½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	98¼	98	98	
39½	32⅝	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	34	33⅜	34	+1⅛
46⅜	43¼	Colum Pic pf (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
124⅝	113¼	Colum Carb (4a)	19	125½	123¼	125	+2
69¼	58⅞	Comi Credit (4)	9	60⅞	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅝
80¼	66¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)		68¾	68½	68¾	— ¼
120	104	Comi Tr ev pf (4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅝
21⅛	18	Comi Solv (.60a)	36	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	53	3⅛	3	3	
75⅝	56	Conn & Sou pf (3)	4	58	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	5	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	36⅝	Congoim-N (3)	9	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
19¼	16½	Congress Cig (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	4	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅞
13⅝	8½	Con Coal	8	12	11⅝	12	— ¼
49⅞	39⅝	Con Edis (½g)	57	41¾	40½	40⅝	+ ¼
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ½
5⅝	4⅜	Con Film	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18⅝	15	Con Film pf	6	15½	15	15½	Mar30
13½	9¼	Con Laundrype	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
17¼	15⅝	Con Oil (.60)	105	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
108⅞	103½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8½	8⅜	8½	Mar30
1⅛	⅞	Con Text	26	1¼	1	1	
33½	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	126	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
37⅜	27⅝	Cont Bak A	24	32⅝	31½	31¾	— ¼
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	56	4⅝	4	4¼	— ⅛
109⅜	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103	103	103	
69½	59⅜	Con Can (3)	23	60½	60	60	
25⅜	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	7	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	38⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	39¼	39	39	+ ⅜
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
45⅛	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	44	44⅞	43¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	4	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	67⅝	67¼	67½	+ ½
171½	160	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
10¼	6	Coty	24	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	— ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	7	53½	53	53	
121	116½	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Mar22
37	31½	Cream of Wh (1g)	2	30	30	30	—1½
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	2	24	24	24	— ¼
100⅛	74¼	Crown Cork (2)	11	80⅝	78	78	—2⅝
56½	50½	Cro Ck pf ww (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Mar30
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2½)	2	44	43⅝	43

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds at New Lows for Year—Curb Issues Are Strong

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Inflation Seen As Real Threat By Boston Bank

"The sharp advance in commodity prices, 46 per cent from the low point of the depression, is a disturbing factor in the general situation," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. The advance "has produced marked" inequalities in purchasing power, thus making for instability and, unless checked, these rapidly advancing prices presage another period of maladjustment.

After Napoleonic, civil and world wars "commodity prices at the low point were below the cost of production," the bank states. "Then came the turning point. Following the World War commodity prices, borne down by the weight of accumulated surpluses, reached the low point about the middle of 1932. Since then the consumption of raw materials has outstripped production and world stocks of basic commodities have been reduced by more than 35 per cent.

By last fall an equitable relationship among the groups seemed to be well established and these balanced values greatly facilitated the exchange of commodities and paved the way for a gradual and general advance in all prices. Then powerful artificial forces began to disturb the equilibrium. Government curtailment of production, excessive expenditures in the name of relief, old world expenditures for rearmament, have all been contributing factors.

"But the most powerful force of all behind this dangerously rapid advance in commodity prices is the inflationary movement generated by devaluation of currency, budget deficit and easy money policy. These several forces have all converged to provide a momentum that threatens to get out of hand and precipitate another collapse.

"Much has been said about the need for governmental intervention to control the impending boom. The greatest contributions the Federal Government can make to safeguard the country against the threatened danger are to keep within its proper functions, balance its budget by reducing expenditures and not to interfere with the productive forces of the nation."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Olympic Forest Co $8 pf	$4	Apr. 15	Apr.	5	
Nat Inv Corp pf	5½% $14.81	Apr. 15	Apr.	5	
Extra					
Inglewood Gasoline	$1	Mar. 10	Mar.	8	
Rainier Pulp & Pap	$1	Apr. 20	Apr.	10	
Do Cl B,v t c	$1	Apr. 20	Apr.	10	
Increased					
Arlington Mills	75c	Apr. 15	Apr.	3	
Pac N Bk (Seattle)	12 ½	Q Mar. 31	Mar.	31	
Initial					
Sorg Paper Co 4%-6%					
Ser B partic pf	$1	Q Apr. 1			
Irregular					
Bartgis Bros Co	15c	Mar. 31	Mar.	27	
Coleman L & Stv	25c	Apr. 15	Apr.	5	
Columbia Mills, Inc	$1	Apr. 1	Mar.	3	
Sieloff Packing Co.	40c	Mar. 31	Mar.	24	
Regular					
Ahlberg Bearing Co 7% part Cl A	$¾c	Q Apr. 1		Mar.	20
Allied Ch & Dye	$1.50	Q May 1		Apr.	9
Amerada Corp	50c	Q Apr. 30		Apr.	15
American Can	$1	Q May 15		Apr.	23
Bartgis Bros 6% cum cv pf	37½c	Q Mar. 31		Mar.	27
Cen Hudson Gas & Elec 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Apr. 1		Mar.	26
Cen. Illinois Securities $1.50 cum pf	37½c	Q May 1		Apr.	20
Chi Venetian Blind	5c	M Mar. 31		Mar.	29
Conn Ry P 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 1		May	15
Fall Riv Elect Lgt Co.	$1	Q Apr. 1		Mar.	27
Goodyear Tire & Rubber $7 2d pf	$1.75	July 1			
Horder's, Inc.	25c	Q May 1		Apr.	20
Horn & Hrdt (NY)	50c	Q May 1		Apr.	10
Mass. Inv.Trust	22c	Q Apr. 20		Mar.	31
Mississippi Power Co. $7 1st pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1		Mar.	20
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1		Mar.	20
Mont. & Erie Ry.	17½c	S May 10		Apr.	30
Nat Inv Corp	43-10c				
Nat. Bank of Com. (Pro. R. L.)	$1.50	S Apr. 1		Mar.	31
No. Am. Ed.pf	$1.50	Q June 1		May	15
Oceanic Oil Co.	2c	Q Apr. 20		Apr.	6
Pacific Nat. Bank (Seattle, Wash.)	$2	Q June 30		June	30
Quaker Inc Shares	30c	Q May 1		Apr.	15
Union Stockyards of Omaha, Ltd.	$1.50	Q Mar. 31		Mar.	20

Foreign Markets at Glance

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88¼	$4.88⅝	$4.8297
Cables	4.85	4.88⅛	4.8297
Europe			
France—franc	.0460	.0460	$
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2279	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5475	$
Sweden—krona	.2521	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2457	.2457	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2183	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090¢	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finn'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1859
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3258	.3257	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2852	.8440
India—rupee	.3695	.3693	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0014	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. ¶ Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 29: Receipts, $94,348,584; expenditures, $94,596,980; balance, $1,770,998,906; customs receipts for the month, $49,230,429. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,704,906,090; expenditures, $5,491,982,521, including $2,-119,462,128 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,787,077,431; gross debt, $34,667,738,858, an increase of $62,-104,562 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,582,813,484, including $321,585,218 of inactive gold.

Maine Central Net $55,647

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported net income of $55,647 for the first two months of 1937, compared to a $114,-855 deficit for the like period last year. February net income, the road's monthly report said, was $28,-501 against $3030 in February, 1936.

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	27.15	27.15	26.63	26.65—	.53
July	27.35	27.35	26.87	26.89—	.53

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
22	4½s '47-52	118	114.26	114.26
43	3½s '43-45	106.11	106.8	106.8
102	4s '44-54	110.24	110.16	110.24
31	2½s '44-46	106.24	106.24	106.24
20	2½s '41-43 Mch	106.3	106	106
40	3½s '43-47	108	108 28	108.28
21	3½s '41	106.6	106.30	106.30
127	3½s '44-56	106.10	106.7	106.7
18	3½s '46-49	107.30	107.30	107.30
10	3½s '49-52	104	104	104
99	3s '46-48	103.30	103.14	103.14
163	3s '51-55	102.24	102.8	102.8
410	3½s '52-55	108.23	108.10	108.10
888	2½s '56-59	101.30	101.26	101.26
260	2½s '58-63	100.2	99.30	99.31
671	2½s 51-54	99.22	99.12	99.14
632	2½s '59-62	99.28	99.8	99.8
837	3½s '46-49	107.4	97.28	97.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	2¾s '41-47	100.24	100.24	100.24
24	3s '45	102.14	102.14	102.14
6	3s '49	101.28	101.20	101.20

Home Owners' Loan

281	2½s A '52	101.8	100.28	100.28
230	2½s '49	99.28	99.24	99.24
27	2½s '42-44	99.28	99.20	99.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
15	Alleghany 5s'4	85½	85½	85½
6	Alleghany 5s'49	91½	90¾	91¼
12	Alleghany 5s'50 sta	62½	62	62¼
1	Allegh Val 4s'42	107½	107½	107½
5	Allied Stor 4½s'51	89¾	89½	89½
3	Allied Stor 4½s'52	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	Am Pap P 8s 2030	78	77½	77½
7	Am Tob 5s'43	96	95¾	95¾
14	Am I&Chem 5s'49	107½	107	107
2	Am Int 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
54	Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112¾	112¾
15	Am T&T 3½s'66	106	106	106
20	Am T&T 3½s'61	98¾	98¾	98½
1	Am W W & E 6s 75	109	109	109
4	Am Wri Pap 6s 47	78	77¾	78
19	Anaconda Cop 4½s 30	108	107¾	108
3	Arm Del 4s 65	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97	97¼
4	Arm 4½s 39	103	103	103
4	Armstrong C 4s 59	104½	104	104
2	AT&SF cvt 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
21	AT&SF 4s 95	110¾	110¼	110¼
11	AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	110¾	110½	110½
3	AT&SF adj 4s 95 pt	108	108	108
4	AT&SFRyM 4s	106½	106½	106½
18	A C Line 1st 4s 53	101¾	101½	101½
3	ACL cit 4s 52	95¾	95¼	95¼
10	A C Line 4½s 64	93	92¾	92¾
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	94½	94½	94½
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	48½	48½	48½
4	B&O rfg 6s 95	100¼	100	100
14	B&O 1st 5s 48	111¾	111	111
3	B&O rfg 5s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	B&O 5s 59 P	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	80¾	80½	80½
18	B&O cvt 4½s 60	80¾	80½	80½
4	B&O 4s 48	106½	106½	106½
6	B&O 4s PLE&WV 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
18	B&O 5s S W 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	BO 4s T C 59	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
11	Beth St 4¼s '60	103¼	103¼	103½
4	Beth Stl 3¾s '65	95¾	95¼	95¼
4	Big Sandy 4s '44	107	107	107
2	Boston & Me 5s '67	88½	88½	88½
1	Bost & Me 4¾s 2 '61	85¾	85¾	85¾
11	Boston & Me 5s '55	87¼	87¼	87¾
1	Bost Con Mills 6½s '34	34¾	34¾	34¾
5	Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	35	35	35
3	Bkly City R R 5s '41	95¾	95	95¾
12	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	99¾	99¾
28	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	100	99¾	100
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	109	109	109
14	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	115	115	115
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107¾	107½	107½
9	Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	104	103¼	103½
3	Bur C R & No 5s '34	26½	26½	26½
1	Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	26½	26½	26½
18	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66¼	65½	65½
9	By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
31	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	30½	28⅝	30½
15	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	111	111
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	111⅜	111	111
10	Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
7	Can Pac 5s '44	111½	111	111
1	Can Pac 5s '54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6	Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¼	103½
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	102	102¾
29	Can Pac 4s perp	92¾	92½	92½
2	Can Foundry 5s '41	110	110	110
19	Can of Ca 5s '39C	21¼	21	21½
3	Can Dl E & C 5s '51	103	103¾	102¾
3	Cen New Eng 4s '61	69	69	69
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	99¾	99½	99½
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¾	108½	108½
24	Cen R R N J 5s '87	118	118	118
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	88½	88½	88½
30	Chesap Corp 5s '47	137	136½	136½
16	C & O 3½s '96D	96¾	96½	96½
1	C&O gen 4½s '92	118¾	118¾	118¾
6	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96½
8	Chi & Alton 3s '49	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
2	CB&Q 3½s ill '49	107	107	107
11	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42	41¼	41¼
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	40½	40½	40½
30	Chi Gt West 4s '59	47½	47½	47⅞
7	Chi I & L 5s '47	20½	20½	20½
1	CM&StP 4½s '89C	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	CM&SP 4½s '89E	66½	66½	66½
10	CM&SP gen 4s '89	61½	61	61½
61	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	32¼	31⅜	31⅝
110	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	CM&StP ref 4s 2014	32	32	32
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	23	22	22½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	31	31	31
5	Chi&NW4½s2037C	31	31	31
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	46	46	46
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	22½	22½	22½
5	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
15	CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	13	12¾	12¾
4	CRI&P 4s '88	38¼	38¼	38¼
19	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	22½	22½	22½
7	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	20¾	20¾	20¾
3	CTHte&SE rf 5s '60	93½	93½	93½
3	CTR&SE inc 5s '60	85¾	85¾	85½
12	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104½	104½
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Chic&W Ind 4¼s '62	100¼	100¾	100½
28	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
1	Childs Co 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
28	CCC&StL 4½s '77	95¾	95	95¼
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	111	110¾	110¾
9	ClevUnTerm 5s '77	106½	106	106
10	Clev Un Term4½s77C	103	102½	103
1	Col F & I 5s '70	83½	93½	93¼
11	Col & So 4½s '80	70	69¾	69¾
23	Columbia G 5s '52 May	103	102½	102⅝
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Colmbia G 5s 2052	103⅞	103¾	103¾
11	Com'l Inc Tr 3½s'51	101½	101½	101½
2	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	103	102	103
20	Con Coal Del-5s'60	69¾	69¼	69½
11	Con Edis 3½s'65	103	102½	102½
6	Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106½	106¼	106¼
75	Con Oil 4½s'51	103¾	103⅜	103½
21	Consum Pow 3½s'70	100⅝	100¼	100¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	98	98	98
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Consum Pow 3½s'65	101¼	101	101
14	Container 5s '43	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
7	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	55	54¾	54¾
1	G Cuba RR 7½s '36Ct	64¼	64¼	64¼
5	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	102½	102½	102½
7	Del & Hud 5½s '37	106¼	106¼	106¼
38	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	92¼	91¾	91¾
3	D & R G 4s '36	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
3	D & R G West 5s '55	19	19	19
4	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	19	19	19
2	D & G West 5s '78	28	28	28
1	Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	112	112	112
3	Det Ed 2½s '66	103	103	103
6	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	62	62	62
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104½	104	104
16	El Auto Lite 4s '52	110¾	110	110
10	Erie rf 5s '67	83¾	83¾	83¾
19	Erie rf 5s '75	82¼	82¼	82¼
16	Erie 1st 4s '96	100	100	100
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	86¼	85¾	85¾
1	Erie Gene 6s '57	117½	117½	117½
4	Fed LL & T 1st 6s '42	103	102½	103
2	Fed LL & T 1st 6s	102	103	103
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	17½	17½	17½
70	Fla E Cst 5s '74	18¾	18	18¾
5	Francis Sug 6s '56	79	78	79
7	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Gen MotAccept3½s'51	101¼	101	101
40	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	92	91¼	92
11	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99½	99½
2	Goodrich 5s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
19	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104	103½	104
3	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	100	99¾	100
12	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116	116	116
7	Gt Nor 5s '73	111	110¼	110¾
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	103¾	103¾	103¾
23	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	102¾	102	102
33	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	132	131½	131⅞
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108½	108½	108½
2	Gulf M&N 5s '50	100	100	100
12	Gulf St Ut 4s '66	101½	101	101
32	Hiram Walker 4½s '45	106¾	106½	106¾
5	Hocky V 4½s '99	115⅜	115⅜	115⅝
7	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	92¼	91⅝	91⅝
7	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101½
1	Housatonic 5s '37	80¼	80¼	80¼
29	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47½	47	47
6	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	78	78	78
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	33	33	33
14	IllBellTel 3½s '70 B	103¾	103½	103¼
1	Ill Cent Ext 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90¾	90½	90¾
2	Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	84	83½	83½
9	Ill Cent RR 5s '51	96½	96½	96½
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	86½	86½	86½
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	81½	81½	81½
3	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Inland Stl 3¾s 61	103	103	103
7	Interb R Tr 7s 32	85	84¾	84¾
3	Interb R Tr 7s32ct	83	83	83
8	Interb R Tr 6s 32	42½	41¾	42
1	Interb R Tr 6s 32ct	40½	40½	40½
22	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	93½	93½	93¼
1	Interb RT rfg 5s66ct	92½	92½	92½
3	Interlake Iron 6s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
14	Int Gt Nor 1st6s32	39	39	39
40	Int Hydro El 6s 44	81¾	79¼	81½
6	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	84¼	84	84¼
6	Int Paper 6s 55	94½	94½	94½
4	Int Paper 5s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Int Rys C Am 6s 41	102¼	102¼	102¼
15	Int T&T cv 4½s 39	83¾	83¾	83¾
20	Int T&T 4½s 52	68½	68	68½
11	Int T&T deb 5s 55	73	72½	73
13	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	4¼	4¼	4¼
16	JamesF&Clare 4s 50	95	94¾	94¾
3	K C South 5s 50	94¾	94	94
23	K C South 2d 5s 50	88	88½	89
1	Keith R P 6s 46	98½	98½	98½
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Lac Gas 5s '39	91	90½	91
20	Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43	43⅛	43⅛
2	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	43	43
4	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	101	100⅝	101
2	Leh C&N 4½s 54	101	101	101
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	100	100	100
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'64	61	61	61
4	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	103¼	103¼	103½
2	Lehigh Val 5s2003	78½	78	78½
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	65½	64½	64½
3	Leh Val T'Herm5s'54	104½	104½	104½
8	Liggett & M 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122½
10	Lorw 2¾s '46	98¾	98½	98½
16	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
14	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	101¼	100¾	100¾
13	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	98½	98½	98½
19	Lou & N 5s '2003B	107½	107½	107½
9	Louis & N 4s '40	106½	106½	106¾
13	Louis & N 3¾s '2003	93	92¾	93
7	Maine Cen 4s 43	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Maine Cen 4½s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
3	Marion St Show 6s 47	97	97	97
6	McCrory Stra 5s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	McKes & Rob 5½s 50	104½	104½	104½
6	Mead Corp 5s 46 A	105½	105	105
4	Mich Cen 4½s 79	104½	104½	104½
1	Mil El Ry&L 5s 61B	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Mil Sparta & NW 4s 47	40	40	40
1	M & S L con 5s 34 ct	17	16½	17
1	M & S L 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	25½	25¼	25¼
2	MSP & SS Marie 4s 46	26	26¼	25¾
1	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '38	22½	22½	22½
5	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '38	87¾	87¾	87¾
7	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	30	30½	29½
3	MSP & SSM con 4s 38	28	28	28
1	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	83	83	83
80	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	74½	74¼	74¼
3	M-K-Tex 4½s 78	74½	74¼	74¼
15	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	90	88½	88½
1	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	70	69½	70
31	Mo Pac 5½s 49	17¼	17	17¼
1	Mo Pac 3s 65 A	42	42	42
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42½	42	42
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43	42¾	42¾
20	Mont Pow 3½s '66	21	20½	20½
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42½	42	42½
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ctf	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	91½	91½	91½
3	Mohawk C Mal 4s '91	91½	91½	91½
2	Monongah Ry 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
1	MonWPa PubSv4¼s'60	102½	102½	102½
20	Mont Pow 3½s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	Mor & Essex 4s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	90	90	90
2	Nassau El 4s '51	58	58	58
14	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¾	104½	104½
7	Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104¼	104¼
6	New Eng T&T5s '52	119½	119½	119½
5	N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	118½	118	118
2	N J Pow & L 4½s '60	101½	105¼	106¼
6	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	98½	97¾	98½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	98½	98½	98½
3	N Or Term 4s '53	94	94	94
21	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	85½	58	55½
68	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	62	58½	55
1	NO Tex &M 5½s'54ct	55	55	55
11	NO Tex &M 5s '54B	58¾	57½	58¼
12	NO Tex &Mex 5s 58C	59	57¼	59
3	NY Harl 3½s 2000	102	102	102
5	NY&Q'ns ElAP3½s'65	103½	102½	102½
269	NYC cvt 6s '44	133¾	133¼	129½
15	NYC rf 5s 2013	99½	99½	99½
63	NYC 4½s 2013 A	92½	92¼	92½
37	NYC con 4s '98	97½	97¼	97½
102	NYC 3¾s '46	102	101½	101½
11	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92¾	92½	92½
3	NYC & HR 4s '63	107½	107½	107½
8	NYC&HR 3½s '97	97½	97¼	97¼
8	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	92	91¾	91¾
4	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90¾	89	89
19	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	103	102¾	102¾
20	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	91¾	91¼	91¼
10	NY Ch&StL 4s '37	101½	101½	101½
6	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103¼	103	103
1	NY Conn 4½s '52	106½	106½	106½
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	64	64	64
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	99¾	99½	99½
8	NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	99¾	99¾
7	NY G El H&P 4s '49	111¾	111¾	111¾
13	NY Lack&W4s'T3A	100½	100	100½
4	NYNH&Hcvt 6s '48	49½	49½	49½
5	NYNH&H col 6s '40	63	63	63
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	42¼	42¼	42¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	30¾	30¾	30¾
6	NYNH&H 5½s '56	40	40	40

Cleveland's Drive on Crime Directed by Former G-Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A year of Eliot Ness as Cleveland's safety director has been marked by the transition from conspicuous crime to conspicuous crime prevention in this city. The one-time federal G-man, a particular thorn in the activities of the Al Capone gang, has written this record in the brief months under the reform administration of Mayor Harold H. Burton:

Hunted underworld characters no longer feel safe here, where they formerly sought and found refuge. Gamblers and promoters of vice, whose activities honeycombed certain sections of the city, have run to cover. The criminologists, who said Cleveland topped the list of American cities in lawlessness, have been given cause to revise their estimate substantially.

"It's that fellow Ness," the bootblacks and bankers will tell you.

Mild-mannered, soft-spoken and quick to smile, Mr. Ness looks like anything but a giant killer, but he has proven all of that when he's come to grips with the giants of crime.

Drive on Gambling

His first bit of city house cleaning occurred when he took a handpicked squad of police officers and swept out the gambling resorts in and close to the business district.

Old-time gamblers, formerly immune to punishment as "favorites" of previous administrations, were among the first to be taken in.

Soon word was flashed through the grapevine of the police department that the day of favorites had passed.

It was the most stimulating word that could have come to the officers. It meant they could arrest wrongdoers without fear of stepping on the toes of the politicians downtown.

For the first few months after he took office, Mr. Ness was seldom seen around City Hall. Few of his closest associates knew where he might be found at any given hour of the day. He took no one except, perhaps, the Mayor into his confidence.

Cleans Up Police Force

Yet it was learned quickly that he had not been idle. Rumors began circulating through the city that many police officers—some in the upper ranks—had learned that Mr. Ness was investigating their private and public activities before and after prohibition.

Bootleggers were beginning to talk, it was said. They were beginning to tell of alleged bribes paid weekly or monthly to the men higher up.

At about this time, Mr. Ness took a few rookie policemen and raided a wide-open gambling resort in the precinct of one of the better-known police captains.

Instead of indulging in a meaningless shakeup, as some of his predecessors had done, Mr. Ness went before the county grand jury and a long parade of bootleggers, gamblers and hangers-on of the underworld went with him. An inspector of police, two captains, two lieutenants, a sergeant and three patrolmen were indicted on bribery charges. They were accused of soliciting and accepting bribes that ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Wide World

Eliot Ness
Former G-Man and Now Cleveland's Safety Director

The two captains have been convicted. The inspector is now on trial. The others will all come to trial within the next two months.

So much for Mr. Ness' cleanup of his own department. While gathering evidence he has co-operated with government agents in rounding up ringleaders in the traffic in vice and narcotics.

Many of them are now serving prison terms. Others have pleaded guilty and are waiting to appear as government witnesses at the trials of their associates. It is, as one civic leader put it, concrete evidence that the city has purged itself of much of its dirt.

But that is not the most hopeful sign to observers who have watched over the city's progress for years.

That is to be found, they say, in Mr. Ness' most recent action in appointing a committee of 100 outstanding citizens to study juvenile delinquency, its causes and its treatment.

Mr. Ness said he intends to ask the committee to devise means of reducing crime by finding work opportunities and by opening other outlets of activity for young delinquents who may be reclaimed before they appear in court as serious offenders.

The community feels confident that Mr. Ness will be as efficient in combating crime at its source as he has been in tackling the criminal with a long trail of missteps behind him.

German Porcelain Used for Metal In Industrial Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger. — Unbreakable porcelain, claimed suitable to take the place of pewter, copper and cast iron in home and industry in Germany, is Bavaria's latest contribution to the four year industrial plan of self-sufficiency.

Experiments on a large scale seem to have substantiated the claim that porcelain can be manufactured which is as hard and unbreakable as cast iron, clean as glass, unaffected by weather influences, indifferent to the corrosive effects of acids and suds and to a sudden change of temperature of 150 degrees centigrade.

Retains Warmth Longer

The material has just stood its first practical test in the Wiesbaden Spa where 2000 feet of porcelain conduit-pipes have been installed for the hot springs. Not only has this installation fully come up to expectation, but the greater insulating capacity for warmth compared with metals was found to be a considerable and unexpected advantage, which will, of course, prove equally valuable for water pipes in domestic installation, which are exposed to frost.

One after the other of the porcelain factories in the Upper Palatinate which have been closed down during the years when the home market became duller every year are now resuming their work, and whole towns which were unemployed are again hives of industry.

Wide Use for Containers

While piping is the chief article of hard porcelain being turned out, the material is rapidly becoming popular for containers of acids, dyes and other chemical substances in the chemical and catering industries. Even the clattering milkcans of pewter-coated copper are being replaced by this ceramic substance.

The price of hard porcelain articles is higher than that of the same commodities made of iron, but it compares favorably with those of copper, bronze, lead, pewter and chromium-plate.

Tweedsmuir Visits Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

that their conversations had ranged widely—and presumably not fruitlessly. Lord Tweedsmuir was today resplendent in navy blue uniform, covered with medals, weighted down by vast festoons of silver braid, and equipped with a richly plumed hat.

"I must apologize as an old newspaper man," he said, "for this indecent finery. It is not my normal garb. I have some appointments. . . ."

The Governor General explained that officially he has no politics, holds no views on anything that are not those of his sovereign.

But President Roosevelt interposed that the two of them could sit down on a sofa together, could soliloquize to themselves, and "we can't help overhearing one another."

Someone asked Lord Tweedsmuir—desperately seeking some topic on which he might comment—the timeworn query about the British and American people being alike.

"They are not alike," replied Lord Tweedsmuir with no little animation. "Thank heavens they are very different. That's why we are good friends. We're just enough different to get along well together."

But neither President nor the Governor General wou'd give any description of the substance of their conversations. The reluctance was expected. None of the concrete details of Canadian-American or even British-American relations are expected to be considered.

Instead, the broad lines of cooperation between the English-speaking nations are the agenda. Never before except during the World War, it is pointed out by historical students here, have so many contacts between British and American officialdom been deliberately established.

Three have been: (1) The unusual visit of a British Cabinet member, Walter Runciman; (2) the very unusual visit of the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King; (3) the almost unprecedented sojourn of the King's personal representative, Lord Tweedsmuir; (4) the present mission of Norman H. Davis in London, where he arrived today. Other lesser sources of contact are multiple.

As a significant background, is President Roosevelt's last international venture: his visit to Buenos Aires, where in several important speeches he preached the necessity of co-operation between the democratic nations to preserve them from the perils and results of dictatorship.

Anglo-American solidarity, as expressed by all these events—and notably the visits to Washington—cannot fail to make its impression in other countries. Already, it is reported that President Roosevelt's South American speeches were deeply noted in Berlin—may even have been a factor stimulating so much outward resentment on Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia's recent statements about Adolf Hitler.

Moreover, it became known from the Navy Department this week that the United States does not intend to enter upon a competitive naval race with Great Britain, building ship-for-ship under the "navy second to none" doctrine, but would follow instead a steady and normal replacement policy.

In other fields, Anglo-American co-operation is in a healthy state. The Canadian trade agreement is working well. Prospects for a trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States are not very flourishing, but work goes on.

All told, therefore, the Tweedsmuir visit is much more than ceremonial; it is a fresh symbol of cooperation between two strong democracies at a critical moment in world history, couple with it the fact that Franco-British relations are warm, and that in Washington is a new, extremely able French Ambassador, M. Georges Bonnet, and a composite picture of considerable significance is perceived by international observers.

The Tweedsmuir visit staggers under a heavy load of ceremonial, out of which the genial informality of the two principals emerges after a struggle. The special train bearing the viceregal party arrived late yesterday afternoon, accompanied by American representatives from the border. At the station were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Hull; the Canadian Minister and Lady Marler; Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, and numerous other dignitaries.

After presentations, the party passed through a double line of marines, and "God Save the King," "O, Canada," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were played. Lord Tweedsmuir and Secretary Hull were borne to the White House in an open motorcar bearing the Canadian ensign, accompanied by a cavalry troop and—an armored car.

An informal tea was served at the White House, followed by dinner. Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir were White House guests, evidently the first Governor-General and Lady to sleep in the Executive Mansion. When the last Viceroy was here, in 1927, Lord and Lady Willingdon stayed at the Canadian Legation and merely exchanged calls with the White House.

Visitor Meets Press

This morning Lord Tweedsmuir met the press for an amiable chat. His uniform—partially described above—and those of his aides struck a new note in the President's office. Seven medals strung across Lord Tweedsmuir's chest; a sash of blue and red swept from shoulder to waist with another decoration thereon, and a medal at his throat. His epaulets were huge, his braid was silver, and he wore a straight ceremonial sword, hung from a silver and red belt.

Lord Tweedsmuir stood behind President Roosevelt—clad in formal morning attire—and around the semicircular room were standing members of the two officials' staffs, the Canadians in scarlet tunics, the Americans in blue dress uniform.

Union Upholds Sit-Down

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 31 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor today assailed "any labor organization which opposed sit-down strikers and thereby gave encouragement to industry." William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently opposed sit-down strikes.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—MEN

CUSTODIAN wants; for church near New York City; state references and experience. Apply Box X-22, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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COLE COTTAGE, Portsmouth, N. H., 6 miles; 6 single rooms, 2 baths; nursery or dormitory with bath; large livingroom and fireplace; large screened piazza. Fine river sunset views. 2 maids' room with bath. Summer day camp for children, 1 mile. Near many seashore resorts. To rent June-October or only July and August. Write Box F-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, June to October, old colonial house, on hilltop, in the country, exceptional view mountains, lake; 5 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 large fireplaces, screened porch, 2-car garage; completely and attractively furnished; 90 miles from Boston. $400 for season, including gas electricity, firewood. S. M. ALLEN, 80 Gates Ave., Montclair, N. J.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary, Boston, March 12, 1937. Notice is hereby given, of the discontinuance of the license of KAKAS BROS., INC., of Boston, as a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; by reason of their resignation of said office

Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5301

SINGING Correct diction speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800, 10 W 61st St., N.Y.C. Students broadcasting commercial programs.

TUTORING, intermediate and secondary subjects; experienced teacher. ELIZABETH LOWES, M. A., 70 Morningside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. Un. 4-5100

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 903. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7949. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

Local Classified

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist; European experience; New York City and vicinity. 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425.

ACCOUNTANTS

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
Barclay 7-3100

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call Lafayette 4306.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J.—Write Southard. Private home, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. Reasonable Heat, light, water, gas — $65.00 month.

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Attractively remodelled 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

VERY attractive room, kitchen and bath in well-serviced house for five months. Agent, 320 East 53rd St. New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., 181 Bedford Road—Unusually desirable 2½ and 3-room apartments; newly remodeled, modernly equipped, spacious lawn and porches; garage; individual gardening space free; 1 block Christian Science church; $60 and $65. BALL, Tel. Pleasantville 1445.

BUSINESS SERVICE

SOMETHING to sell? A service to render? Does your business need more sales or customers? My letters bring results! They're interesting and different and written with that breezy, newsy warmth and welcome that reflect you and your business in every word of them. Out-of-towners please write in detail.
HERBERT C. LEVENSON
300 FORT WASHINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
WA. 7-7489

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpets, many desirable colors unusually attractive price. Dexter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CLEANING AND DYEING

CHARLOTTE HAMILTON
210 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Delivery Service Only. Ashland 4-9221

CORSETIERES

CORSETS—CORSELETTES—BRASSIERES
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
WILLIAM R. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
349 West 57th, New York City

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet Tap, Social, Acting

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC. 387 Washington St., Boston LIB 0431 Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2084

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
10 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gedney Farms, at $14,000; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, plot 80 by 175; near 2 golf clubs; quiet, convenient location. E. M. Verdes, 110 Mamaroneck Ave., Tel. W. P. 5267.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Substantially built Dutch Colonial home; excellent condition; attractive and comfortable; 11 rooms—4 baths—spacious porches; 2-car garage, oil heat, unusually attractive suburb; excellent schools, good transportation facilities; Furnished or unfurnished. BRIGGS, 75 Roosevelt Ave., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 48 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, benchwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10 Call Center Newton 3237-M (Mass.)

YOUNG lady with following who would be interested to assist in starting a small camp for girls from seven to ten years of age; preferably Christian Scientists; camp situated in Pine Grove near New Hampshire Lake. Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

PROFESSIONAL woman would like to buy active interest (up to $20000) in going business; or would consider opening with experienced partner; prefer women's apparel; anywhere. P-3, Suite 2900, 333 N Michigan, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

IDEAL HOME—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL GARDEN, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, PERSIMMON TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE, SITUATED ON EDGE OF ORLANDO, ONLY $4000 TAX EXEMPT
A. T. KAY
REGISTERED REAL ESTATE BROKER
53 EAST CHURCH STREET
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

LARGE TRACT REDWOOD
About 1½ billion ft. standing timber.
—Priced exceptionally low—
E. PETERSEN, 420 Market St., San Francisco

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

Dial 24108
Landsmans
5205 Ventnor Avenue Open Evenings
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY M. LESHER
Real Estate - Insurance
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Member, Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood
Charter Member, Institute of Real Estate Management
58 NORTH GROVE ST.
at GROVE ST. STATION
Orange 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET
The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

Columbia Trust Company
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Interest paid on savings deposited on or before the 10th business day of next month.
Member
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

IRVINGTON

Tel. ESsex 3-5481
Experienced in all branches of Beauty Culture
Super Curline
John W. Rea
Featuring a permanent, put in by live steam! Guaranteed
• SPECIAL •
We are giving a steamed oil treatment free with each Permanent!
This special good till June 1st
Open Thurs. Evening
1039 Springfield Ave., Second Floor

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
The Home of Good Marketing
HEINZ PRODUCTS
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 4-4048

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, INC.
Open up a Charge Account
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 2-0510

Freytag and Anderson *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

PLUMBING and HEATING
Modernization Our Specialty
Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment, Ranges, Water Heaters and Refrigerators.
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Telephone Glen Ridge 2-8488

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Expert!
- The mechanics, who lay and fit our Linoleum, are aided in their work by the use of fine materials.
- We use only Armstrong and Sealex products.
- Our price quotation will surprise you!

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Now is the time to trim and spray your shade and fruit trees.
Trimming and spraying elm trees helps to prevent Dutch elm blight.
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Terrace Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-2493

MORRISTOWN

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS
WITTE-RICHARDS COAL COMPANY
EVERGREEN AVE. AND GEORGE ST.
Phone 40131

NEWARK

A NEW SERVICE FOR NEWARK
Fur Storage Repair and Cleaning
Crescent's new Fur Service is ready to take care of your furs. Have them repaired and cleaned by our experts; then put in our dry, cold fur storage vaults for protection against moths, and to preserve their lustrous beauty. The cost is small.
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

Stickel Auto Sales Corp.
195 Lafayette Street
NEWARK SALES Ford SERVICE DEALER
OVER 20 YEARS
Market 3-3497

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holiday and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6-{0427-J / 3614-R

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*
TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 8th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8582

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
Picture Framing
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

A. HANSEN
2 Overpeck Ave.
Hack. 3-1668
PAINTING DECORATING

RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 0-0999 IRV MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

See J. O. ANGEL for
Chevrolet
The Complete Car Completely New
LAIRD-JOHNSON, INC.
325 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2500

WERNER presents America's Finest Suits and Coats by SIMON ACKERMAN, HART SCHAFFNER, MICHAELS-STERN and other famous makers.
5-7 Sylvan Street Rut. 2-1178

Ace Cleaning and Tailoring
Dresses and Suits cleaned from 59c
Expert Service on Remodeling, Renovations and Repairs
Prompt Collection and Delivery
RUT. 2-6140 3 RUTHERFORD AVE.

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4771

UNION CITY

THE ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
Perfect Alterations Free
Clothes in the Ultra Modern Fashions
REASONABLY PRICED
650 Bergenline Avenue—Palisade 6-4089

WEST NEW YORK

PALISADE 6-0075
ELSIE your Beautician. ELSIE BEAUTY SHOPPE INC. 441-16TH ST. WEST NEW YORK, N.J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN

ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

HARRISBURG

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Glenside Ave. Wyncote, Pa. Telephone Ogontz 3290
Ogontz Laundry

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
Smart Spring Apparel
Suits - Dresses - Hats
615 West Avenue Ogontz 955

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown (Continued)

WOMEN'S APPAREL
LIL-LEE, Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Bank
The Shop That Shops for You!

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Spring 3156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
109 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Green Wad and Pit Eyes Phone Ger. 5812

THE CAKE BOX
Cakes and Pastries that are different
Strictly homemade products of highest quality
Orders taken for all occasions
105 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ideal Pearl Restringing Co.
GRACE A. CLYMER
PEARL NECKLACES RESTRUNG
Jewelry Repairing
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing while you wait. Knotting, 75c, $1.00. Plain Restringing, 50c. Beaded Bags Repaired
115 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3850
Philadelphia, Pa.

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

PITTSBURGH

W. RALPH BECK
Associated with John H. Beck Co.
6th and Wood Streets Pittsburgh, Pa.
PHONE GRANT 3728 HAZEL 4367
Rugs - Carpets - Linoleum
Information and Estimates Submitted

READING

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

PRINTZESS COATS
for Women and Misses
Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
POMEROY'S

TO improve your Sunday dinner try Saylor's fresh meats. They're different in more ways than one.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6253

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

FAE C. ALLEN
Notary Public
526 SCRANTON LIFE BLDG.
TELEPHONE 4-1133

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

CHAS. E. DUFF

Painting and Decorating
1322 Vance Avenue
Phone Coraopolis 736
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

SWARTHMORE

For That Party
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

Ash Motor Sales
148 GARRETT ROAD
Phone Boulevard 1600
Pontiac Sales and Service
Immediate delivery on all models
Also fine selection of cars taken in trade

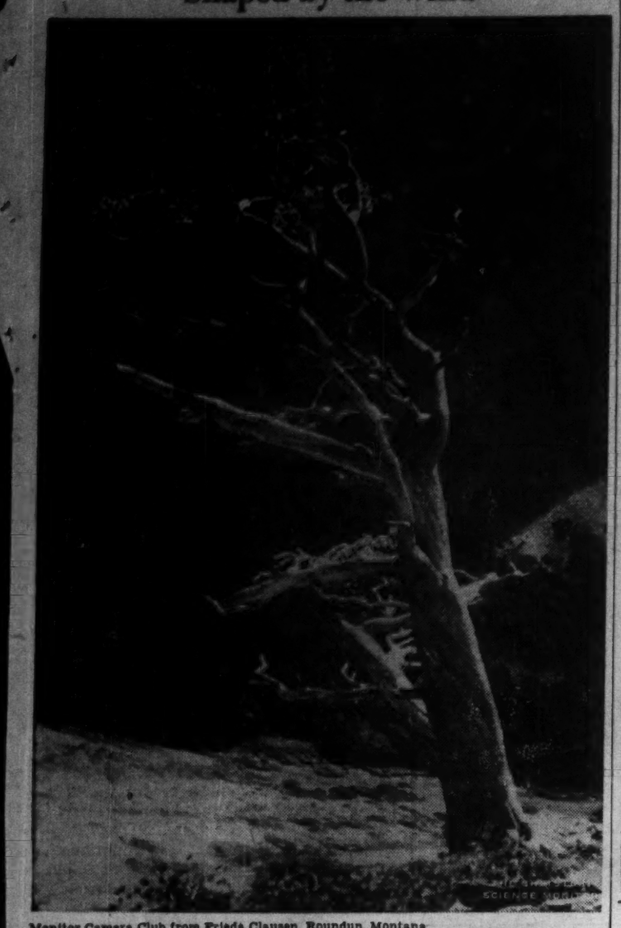
MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Bleaching *Dyeing*
Expert Permanent Waving
By Efficient Hairdressers
261 McClatchy Bldg. 69th and Market Sts.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

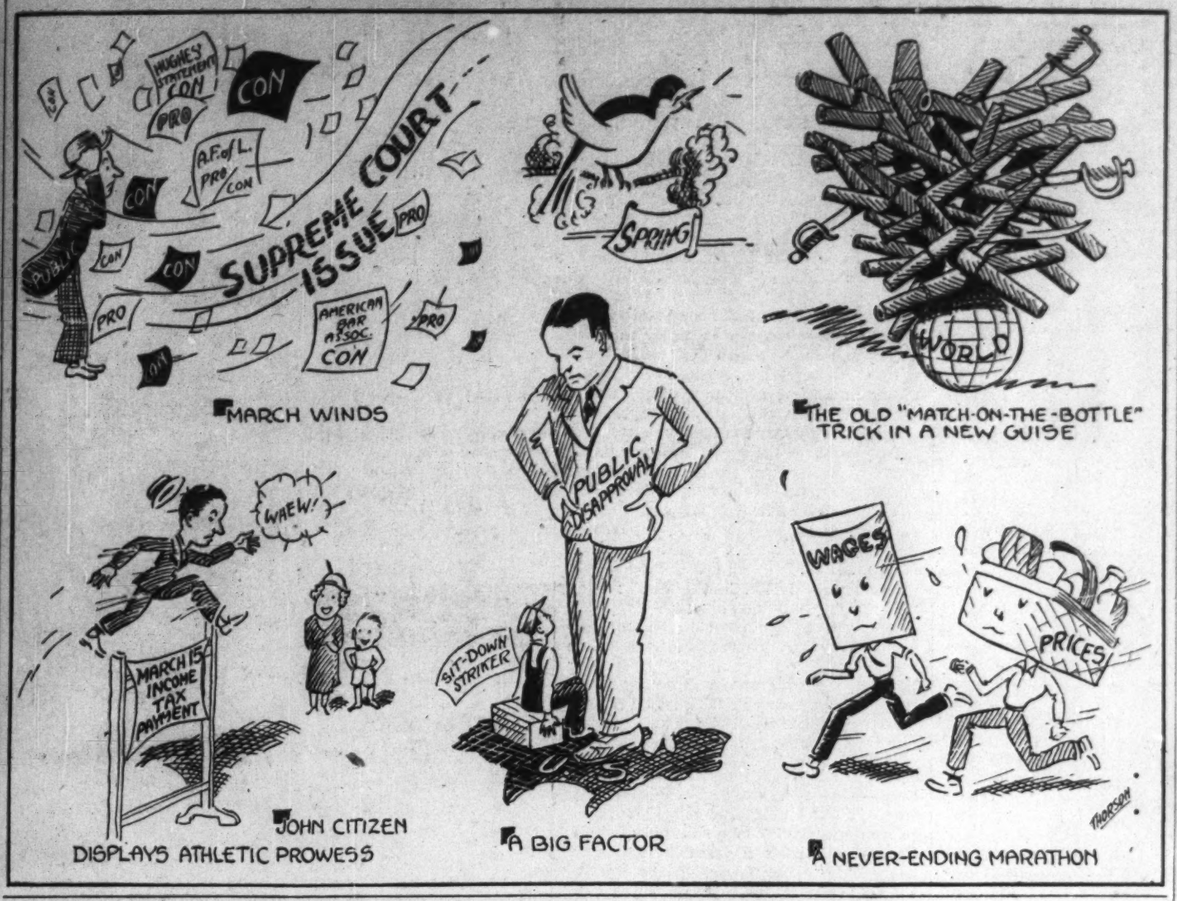
Shaped by the Wind



Monitor Camera Club from Frieda Clausen, Roundup, Montana

High Lights Reveal the Unusual Formation of Wind-Blown Tree on Mt. Henry, Glacier National Park

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over March



Grand Canyon Vista

Monitor Camera Club from Hazel R. Bell, Los Angeles

View of the Colorado River From Navajo Point, Grand Canyon, Arizona

Nature Notes

Bible Facts

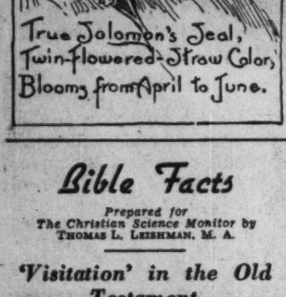
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Visitation' in the Old Testament

THE Hebrew term *pekudah*, which is regularly rendered "visitation" in the Old Testament, comes from a root which has the primary meaning of "to attend to," but was often practically synonymous with "punishment," especially in such a verse as Jer. 10:15, where it is said of "moulten images" that "in the time of their visitation they shall perish;" while in chapter 11, verse 23, of the same book we are told that "evil" lies in store for the men of Anathoth who had opposed Jeremiah, "even the year of their visitation."

On the other hand, the same word is occasionally used in a good sense as laying stress upon the "providence" or "protecting care" of God himself who visits His people. Thus Job, in one of his addresses to the Almighty, can make this glad affirmation: "Thou hast granted me life and favour, and thy visitation hath preserved my spirit" (Job 10:12).

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Bird
7—Dating from birth
9—Preposition
11—Musical note
12—Barni sugar
13—City of Chaldea
14—From whom many of the Pharaohs claimed descent
15—Closed car
18—Giver

Down

1—Indefinite article
2—Company of travelers
4—By
5—A liquid
6—Concentrate
8—Flower
10—Turned out
16—Accomplish
17—Negation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "We must adapt ourselves to our situation, complain of it as little as possible, and take advantage of all the benefits it can offer."—Seneca.

Factual Figuring: 9 (Virginia) plus 12 (December) minus 5, times 3, divided by 9 (September) equals 5.

Animals and their Mates: Seal—confirm; Bat—whale; Ferret—binding; Buck—pulverize; Ape—simulate; Vixen—termagant; Bear—produce; Steer—guide; Cow—intimidate; Sow—disseminate.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting Amendments En Masse

Question: When the board presents to its members at a business meeting several proposed amendments to the bylaws, should these amendments be submitted, discussed, and acted upon separately? If the chairman should see fit to recommend that they be voted upon as a whole, would it be in order for a member to make a motion to the contrary—that is, that each amendment have its own separate ballot?

Answer: If the amendments deal with unrelated sections of the present bylaws they should be considered and discussed separately. Preferably they should also be voted on separately, and that would be the order unless a motion were adopted to the contrary. It is quite possible for a member to favor one amendment and not another, and this can only be ascertained by voting on each separately.

If the chair should wish to recommend that they be voted on finally as a group, he may make that recommendation and ask for unanimous consent to do so. If a member objects he should so state. This would require separate consideration, unless a motion were adopted approving the chair's recommendation. The procedure would be different if the amendments were a complete revision of the bylaws. They should then be considered and discussed section by section, but finally adopted as a whole. (See Question and Answer, Oct. 25, 1935.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

"Earthquake Bridge"

This type of bridge party causes lots of merriment among the players, and it is played according to auction or contract rules, whichever the hostess prefers. The packages and instructions are fixed ahead of time by the hostess, so everything will be in readiness like an ordinary bridge party when the guests arrive.

After the hostess (or leader) passes out tallies, instructions in envelopes are given to each table for the first progression. After bidding the first hand, lay the cards face down and open the envelope: "First shock: Each person take the hand of the player on his right, and the declarer proceed to play the game with the new hand. The other three hands are played normally." Then dunce hats are given to the losers, which they must wear.

Instructions for the second progression might be: "Play the four hands as usual and then open the envelope." This might read: "An awful tremor has occurred; winners open the package and keep contents in mouth during next round." The package might contain suckers!

At the beginning of the third progression, the shock might be received after the first bid: "Deal cards over again and the bidder continue his first bid with the new hand. At the end of the fourth hand open the envelope"—which might instruct the losers to wear gloves during the next round!

During the fourth progression, the four hands might be played as usual; then the envelope could be opened, with the instructions: "Earthquake. Opponents exchange scores on the last four hands"—and the losers could receive a package which contains balloons.—Nell C., Hamlet, N. C.

Quotation for Today

I HAVE such a sense of religion that I shall never do anything that I would not do before the whole world.—MOZART.

In Lighter Vein

Well Churned

An admiring Frenchman, wishing to speak of "the cream of the English poets," momentarily forgetting, expressed himself, "zee butter of zee poets."

Overhearing this, a wag near-by said he was fairly churning up the English language.

Dictation

"This is awfully slow, Miss Griffin—can't you do shorthand?"

"Yes, but it takes longer."—Answers.

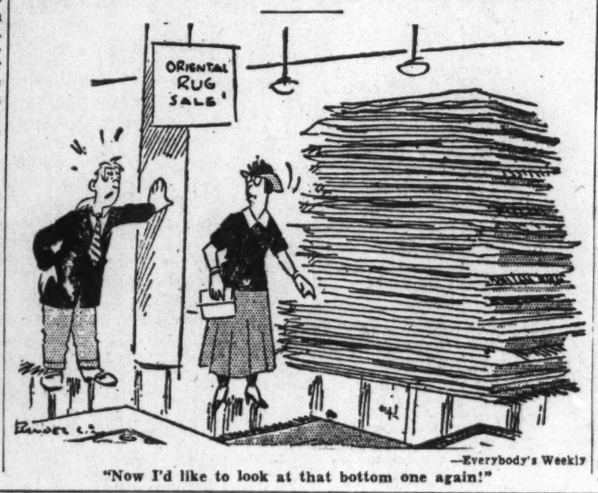
Poor Pekingese

"Madam, your dog has torn my trousers!"

"Naughty, naughty Fido! I shall punish him severely. I shall take his pink ribbon away from him for a whole week."—Tit-Bits.

No Hurry

Plumber (at phone) — "What's that? A leak in the water pipe? Well, tell yer 'usband to keep 'is 'and over it. And just 'ang on a minute and I'll tell yer what day I can come."—Montreal Herald.



—Everybody's Weekly

"Now I'd like to look at that bottom one again!"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Knitting Guide

A woman who knits and crochets well, and who has developed clever ideas about costume designing, has worked up a profitable business by designing and fitting dresses for women who wish to knit or crochet their own.

Many department stores will teach beginners how to knit, and how to follow printed instructions from a book if materials are purchased from them, but this woman's service is different. She makes a rough drawing of the dress, suit, or coat which she thinks will be becoming to her client, tells how much material will be needed, gives instructions, and helps with fitting whenever necessary; and she charges from $1 to $1.50 for her service. As she can handle a great many clients in this way, she is making a good income.

This plan not only allows women to buy their materials where they choose, but assures them of having clothes that do not have a "run of the mill" look.—Lyla G. M., La Mesa, Calif.

Daily Anecdote

Moody's Grammar

When Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, was a young man starting on his preaching career, he was handicapped by a deficient knowledge of grammar. This caused many lapses in his speech, and for this he was taken to task by a critical but inactive co-worker.

"Moody," the man said, "you make many mistakes in grammar. You should not speak in public."

"I lack many things," the evangelist replied, "but I am doing the best I can with what I've got. But look here, my friend, you've got grammar enough, but what are you doing with it for Christ?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation forms the basis of today's cryptogram, and the author's name is given in cryptographic form:

"AZ BYCX DWDEX VYFCZUGZC XV VYF CTXYDXTVH,SVBEUDTH VI TX DC UTXXUZ, DC EVCCTRUZ, DHW XDJZ DWGDHXDKZ VI DUU XLZ RZHZITXC TX SDH VIIZF."—CZHZSD.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Atlantic coastal State in which a famous Natural Bridge is located —— add the number of the month of the year symbolized by a turquoise ——; subtract the number represented in Morse Code by 3 dashes ——; multiply by the number of legs on a trivet ——; and divide by the number of the month in which autumn begins ——. What is the answer?

Animals and Their Mates

A Melrose, Mass., reader shares today's checking fun—a list of animals and their (?) mates. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	Seal	binding	
2	Bat	pulverize	
3	Ferret	confirm	1
4	Buck	termagant	
5	Ape	intimidate	
6	Vixen	guide	
7	Bear	disseminate	
8	Steer	shale	
9	Cow	simulate	
10	Sow	produce	

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Sweet Amenities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Mr. W—— commuted regularly into Boston. He noticed a certain happening each day. There was a little house on a hill; and when the train passed, the door always opened with clock-like regularity and a woman appeared for an instant, waving.

On asking the conductor a friendly question, Mr. W—— learned that one of the engineers lived in that house, and the man's wife, knowing her husband's schedule, never failed to wave to him in this happy, reassuring way. Even when the engineer might have been gone from home only an hour or so, at the beginning of the day's run, this bright token of affection greeted him on each passage.

Mr. W—— was reminded of the early days of his own marriage, when he was on the bottom rung of the ladder which he had ascended with financial success. Then he and his wife had shared each small joy. There had been gay gestures; the buying of a single small flower, a humorous little note arriving unexpectedly in the morning mail, budget book, which held the entire history of their good efforts together.

Abruptly, there came to Mr. W—— the sharp realization that with changing circumstances, certain elements of companionship had disappeared. Now, because he had provided his wife with an adequate account of her own, it had not occurred to him for some time to take home any of those little surprise tokens which had been so dear to her. In the press of larger responsibilities, and her own circle of social activities, Mr. W—— no longer telephoned his wife at noon, as he once had, to express a kindly greeting or ask her advice in some decision.

That day Mr. W—— did telephone his wife, telling her of an important transaction he was engaged in. From her voice, he knew how pleased she was that he had wanted to share his idea with her. And that night, on returning home, he took to her a single gardenia, like the ones he had purchased years ago on each Saturday noon when pay-day came around.

There came to them anew the realization that the true wealth of daily life is in the sweet amenities so easy to express in simple thoughtfulness.

Brevities

New Yorker: The Italian writers who booed Haile Selassie at the League of Nations meeting have been awarded prizes for "conspicuous journalistic activity." Vocal boys make good.

St. Louis Star-Times: Saving clippings and souvenirs is easy. The hard part is to remember, a year later, why you thought them worth saving.

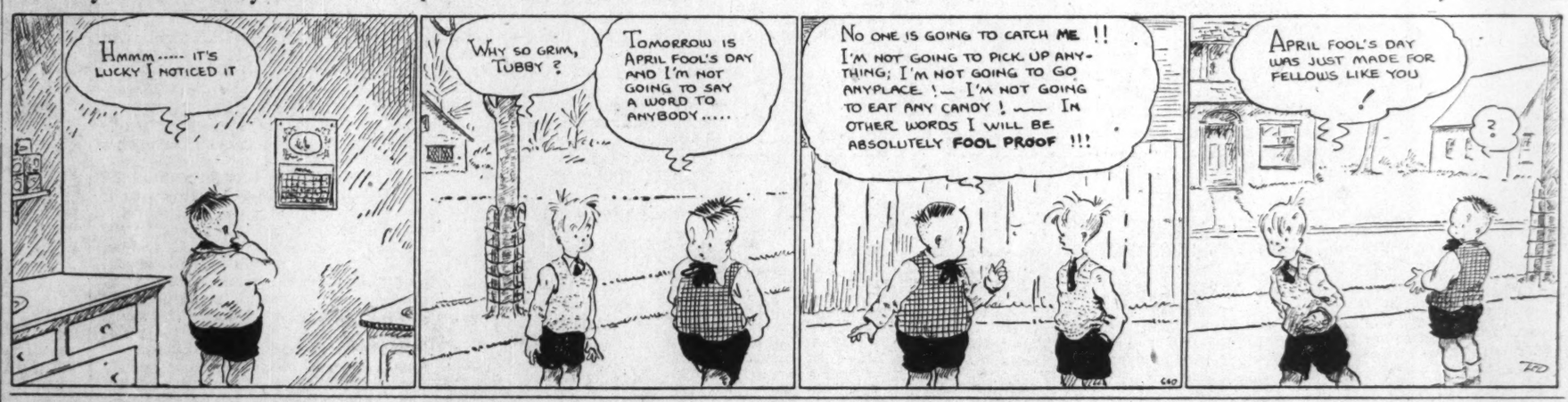
Punch: Coal is said to be an excellent substitute for jet in the making of jewelry. The only drawback, of course, is its prohibitive price.

Readers Digest: If all the economists in the world were laid end to end, they would never reach a conclusion.

Whitsitt Impressions: The fellow who pulls on the oars doesn't have time to rock the boat.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Prepared*

By LE PELLEY


HMMM..... IT'S LUCKY I NOTICED IT
WHY SO GRIM, TUBBY?
TOMORROW IS APRIL FOOL'S DAY AND I'M NOT GOING TO SAY A WORD TO ANYBODY.....
NO ONE IS GOING TO CATCH ME !! I'M NOT GOING TO PICK UP ANYTHING; I'M NOT GOING TO GO ANYPLACE !— I'M NOT GOING TO EAT ANY CANDY !— IN OTHER WORDS I WILL BE ABSOLUTELY FOOL PROOF !!!
APRIL FOOL'S DAY WAS JUST MADE FOR FELLOWS LIKE YOU

Animal Town—*A Visit With Mr. Hippo*

By DUMMER

OUR ANIMAL AVIATORS LAND IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE AND SEE A YOUNG HIPPO IN BATHING
CATCHING SIGHT OF OUR ANIMALS YOUNG HIPPO COMES ASHORE
LOOKS LIKE CAVE
BUSTER BEAR TELLS ONE OF HIS ANIMAL JOKES AND HOW HIPPY LAUGHS
DUMMER
REDDY SQUIRREL SAYS HE WOULDN'T WISH TO BE A DENTIST IN AFRICA AND HAVE PATIENTS WITH TEETH LIKE HIPPY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor a National Concern

WHILE the United States Supreme Court did not hand down the expected decision Monday on the Wagner labor relations act, it said things in its unanimous railway labor act opinion which must have important bearing on the broader subject. For instance,

> The peaceable settlement of labor controversies, especially where they may seriously impair the ability of an interstate rail carrier to perform its service to the public, is a matter of public concern.

Is it not equally true that peaceable settlement of labor controversies in such major industries as steel, textiles, automobiles, meat packing, rubber, and so forth, where they may impair services to the public, affect the competitive situation between states and threaten the spread of labor difficulties, is likewise a matter of public concern?

Justice Stone, delivering the opinion, went on to say of the railway act,

> The statute does not undertake to compel agreement between the employer and employees, but it does command those preliminary steps without which no agreement can be reached.

And the court held that this requirement is a valid exercise of congressional authority within the range of the interstate commerce power.

Is it not similarly reasonable to require meeting and negotiation with the authorized representatives of employees in industries whose operation involves the nation's prosperity, its supply of goods and its tranquillity quite as much as does the operation of the railroads?

The company in this case contended that since the employees in question were "back-shop" workers who did not themselves cross state lines, but repaired locomotives and cars used in interstate service, their working relations could not be regulated under the power over interstate commerce. The court held, though, that,

> The activities in which these employees are engaged have such a relation to the other confessedly interstate activities of the petitioner that they are to be regarded as a part of them.

Is it stretching the analogy too far to urge that persons who work in the manufacture of steel furniture, rubber tires, radios, cotton cloth or other goods plainly destined for interstate sale and made of materials assembled from great distances, are in fact engaged in a segment of interstate commerce?

Some experts favor an amendment to the Constitution which would explicitly include in the powers of Congress the regulation of labor engaged in producing goods for interstate distribution. Some believe that a large measure of this authority exists in the present interstate commerce clause if interpreted as broadly as Chief Justice Marshall construed it when he said of the word "commerce,"

> The counsel for the appellee would limit it to traffic, to buying and selling, or the interchange of commodities, and do not admit that it comprehends navigation. This would restrict a general term, applicable to many objects, to one of its significations. Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more—it is intercourse. It describes the commercial intercourse between nations and parts of nations in all its branches. (Gibbons v. Ogden, decided in 1824.)

Whether the enforcement of collective bargaining in major industries other than transportation is within the scope of the existing commerce powers of Congress is for the court to say. Whether constitutional or not, the Wagner act ought not to stand permanently in its present one-sided form. But if upheld, it can be smoothed off and rounded out.

The railway labor act with its processes of responsible conferences, mediation and arbitration or investigation, forms a desirable pattern for national machinery of industrial peace. So desirable, in fact, that if a constitutional amendment is necessary in order to authorize it, such an amendment, properly safeguarded, should be formulated. The nation, of course, does not want to intrude federal regulation or interference into any situation which local or state authority is capable of handling, but it does need powers for handling what have become clearly matters of national concern.

Words Across the Pacific

A FEW weeks ago the Japanese Minister of War was telling his countrymen that Japan, when she had her new naval program completed, would not need to fear the United States for three years. Tuesday evening in New York the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Hirosi Saito, told his American audience it was clear that the United States Navy was intended only for defense.

The contrast in the statements of these two representatives of Japanese official opinion arises not so much from a difference in point of view of the speakers as from the opposite purposes of their addresses. The War Minister naturally was thinking in terms of a bigger navy for Japan, and using such a vocabulary as has always proved effective in persuading a people to bear additional armaments burdens—a vocabulary whose key word is "enemy." The Japanese Ambassador was of course being tactful before an American audience. But apparently he also was speaking in terms of that security which arms are supposed to provide and expressing that attitude of mind without which swollen armaments must become one of the chief elements of world insecurity.

No doubt Japanese newsreaders are troubled every now and then by transcripts of American speeches urging a bigger navy because of the "menace" across the Pacific. A high United States official not long ago was talking of "meeting menace with menace" in the Pacific. And no doubt Japanese audiences are offered such reassurance as an American audience at the Japan Society dinner in New York heard on Tuesday evening.

People of good will in both countries are perplexed by the problem thus offered them of adding unlike quantities to reach a consistent sum.

The Kitchen—Social Frontier

LABOR'S unrest is spreading to the kitchen. Letters-to-the-editor columns of various daily newspapers have been filled recently with protests at their lot from domestic workers and replies from women without maids who declare they "do more than any servant and never get a cent for it." Some cooks have openly threatened sit-down strikes unless their pay is bettered. There is much to be said from their viewpoint.

An official survey in a middle western American city of 350,000 shows that the average household employee is paid $4.29 a week, with 65 per cent receiving board and lodging and the other 35 per cent board only, in addition. The National Youth Administration caps the climax by announcing domestic training service schools "free to employer and employee." The evidence indicates that the one is in need of instruction fully as much as the other.

The N. Y. A. will perform a distinct service if it disabuses American young women concerning the "social stigma" attached to household employment. The N. Y. A. apparently understands this, for one of its reports calls attention to the feeling of pride in their work prevalent among the "personal servant class" in Great Britain. That opportunities for improving the quality of domestic service in the United States are limitless will be admitted by every employer.

On the other hand, consider what the employer may learn. Whether the servant is designated as "hired girl," cook, "the help," maid, or "almost a member of the family," 8½ cents an hour—even above board and lodging—for a fifty-hour week is hardly "good pay." Along with farmers, domestic servants are the only workers excluded specifically from pension benefits by the Federal Social Security Act of 1935, and, moreover, there is no C. I. O. or A. F. of L. union to fight their battles. Houseworkers' guilds have been successful in Europe. But the problem begins with the individual. Perhaps the N. Y. A. can help by inculcating a professional attitude among domestic workers and encouraging a greater sense of fairness among employers.

Getting Both Sides

A NEWS reporter in New Brunswick, N. J., recently stumbled upon the principal secret of labor mediation—or of successful mediation in other kinds of dispute, for that matter.

Raymond Zimmerman went out to get the facts about a strike of ten clerks in a local shoe store. Talking with the clerks, he learned that their complaints had to do with wages, hours and the alleged brusqueness of the manager. Then, following the newspaper maxim of "get both sides," he went to the owner to interview him. On hearing what were the grievances of the strikers, the owner went back with the reporter and with a little discussion the strike was settled.

The first essential in settling any controversy is for each side to understand the other's demands and something of its point of view. Sometimes this alone is enough. If not, the thought or judgment of a third party may help them find common ground. The third party may be a casual bystander, an official mediator or in some instances the general public. When a strike, a political issue or an international situation reaches the stage where the general public has to be in some degree the arbitrator, the newsman's precept to "get both sides" is still to be commended.

DR. WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS, president of Lafayette College, recently deplored what he termed "shotgun education" in America. He said: "We scatter our fire, touching innumerable subjects, but not penetrating them. We pile courses upon courses in the universities, neglecting essential disciplines." There was plenty of "essential discipline" in a variety of "shotgun education" familiar to an earlier generation in the United States when irritable farmers loaded their barrels with rock salt to discourage the incursions of small boys into their melon patches. Nevertheless, Dr. Lewis's criticism strikes straight as a rifle bullet at some prevalent kinds of college and even pre-college instruction.

Grey and Peace

Book News of the Day

COULD the World War have been prevented? At a time when men, fearful of history's repetitious habit, are striving to avoid a second world war, much interest attaches to a biography of the man who, perhaps more than any other, concerned himself with that question. Sir Edward Grey, as British Foreign Minister, tried honestly and desperately to keep the peace in Europe. He sought also to maintain the power of Britain. When he rose in the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1914, he had failed in the first aim. His second goal was partly won; he had taken Britain into war against the nation whose power foreshadowed dominance in Europe and on grounds which united his own people and Empire.

Grey's importance is that he expressed his country, in policy, in failure and in success. The extent to which this one man's personal history epitomized his country's story at a crucial period comes clear in GREY OF FALLODON, by George Macaulay Trevelyan (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3.75).

Quite properly Mr. Trevelyan has given more than half his book to Grey the statesman, rather than to the equally great Grey the naturalist. The eleven years from December, 1905, to December, 1916, during which Grey directed British foreign policy, cover that part of his life with which the world is naturally most concerned.

* * *

But this biography offers few new facts and does not answer the question whether the World War could have been prevented. Mr. Trevelyan manifestly feels that the British Foreign Minister did everything in his power. He says: "Grey in fact could not have done more to warn and restrain Germany and her ally, without making formal declaration of our intention to fight, which public opinion in England would have repudiated and which would, moreover, have encouraged France and Russia to risk war."

Mr. Trevelyan makes a good case, and he stands in the first rank of British historians. Also he was Grey's warm friend and fellow Whig, and some of his interpretations will not be accepted by other historians, either in Germany or in Britain. Mr. Trevelyan concedes that Grey made missteps, as in his failure to report the military conversations of 1906 to the Cabinet. But the real criticism of Grey must rest on his general policy rather than on mistakes in carrying it out. Such mistakes were certainly not the cause of war. For instance, similar conversations were held last year between French and British military authorities. The fact that they were sanctioned by the full Cabinet does not now guarantee the peace of Europe.

* * *

The real trouble was that Grey had two policies. One, to preserve peace, the other to preserve—yes, to extend—the power of Britain. It was not his fault if the two did not always go together. By his own honesty and humanity he appears to have done as much as any man could to reconcile the two.

Remembering Britain's position in relation to Philip II, Louis XIV and Napoleon, the impartial observer may conclude that it was not Grey's fault that his country took the same position in relation to William II. As Mr. Trevelyan says, "Grey realized better than many of his countrymen, we stood 'committed,' not by this or that word or act, but by the brute need of self-preservation." Reading, one wonders whether British policy could have been different, could be different today.

All these grave matters of statecraft must seem to many who knew Grey no more than half his life, and by far the happier and more vital part of his biography deals with the Grey who was tennis champion, authority on fly-fishing and bird songs, who said an interview with an ambassador was less important than an appointment with a wild duck and that "it is only while one is dry that one is out of sympathy with rain," the Grey who fled from affairs of state to commune with the stars.

The whole biography is enriched by illuminating and charming quotations from Grey's letters, many of which have never appeared before. D. M. R.

More Nutcrackers Wanted

A Ballad for Brogues

AT THE end of a long and honorable career my brown leather walking shoes must finally be retired from active service. Too many far horizons have been encompassed in their stride for there to be any question of actually discarding them, but in the half-forgotten depths of some cupboard they will gather dust and memories until such time as redecorating or moving brings a ruthless end to all sentiment.

The little German who sold them to me in the shop in Berlin insisted they were "echte English," and genuine they have proved to be. In those days they were gleaming, and vain enough to develop a slight squeak, but in contour they have always embodied the sturdy down-rightness of a Thames barge.

It is believed that the squeak developed on a Bavarian mountain road one glowing September morning. We had started out of the village just as the sun was appearing over a lesser Alp, and the frescoes on the houses shone in the early light.

All about us the quiet, green land was stirring into activity. At the smithy a pair of cream-colored oxen were being shod, and more than one energetic hausfrau was beginning her washing in the little stream that ran through the town. The lanes were choked with cows and goats on their way out to pasture, and the cadence of their bells joined in the morning harmony.

Our path led us higher and higher, across narrow green valleys and past still lakes. We climbed for hours with no other company than an occasional argumentative black squirrel.

Toward evening the brogues grew unbearably stiff, and we were grateful for the cool shallows of a small, rushing river. Once back at the Post Hotel we put those squeaking new boots outside the door for their first polishing.

* * *

After a time it seemed that the brogues were to return with their owner to England, and before long they had learned their way about Kensington Gardens. It was the season when the daffodils had taken possession of that large wooded place and the Round Pond was a maze of small sailing boats and children and dripping spaniels.

But by the time we got down into Devon it was autumn again, with the hedges thick with bramble berries and the sea sparkling just beyond the high, rosy cliffs. Wandering down a lane we came suddenly upon Activity. He was perched like a fat, black cloud upon the sloping roof of a gray stone cottage . . . thatching.

Deftly balanced upon a small wooden stool he laid the golden straw with a cunning that had come down to him through generations. We were sure he was the widest thatcher to be found in the whole of England. His enormous face was highly colored and very solemn as he worked silently on, protecting the house against the wind and the gentle Devon rain.

It was when we returned to London that the brown brogues were threatened with an early blight. The rubber soles had grown thin and pathetic looking and once they actually leaked. It seemed time for new ones. But someone with a sound knowledge of the staying qualities of English leather took them to a cobbler, and in a week they were home again, invincible old campaigners.

It is best to admit at once that they did not accompany us on that sudden trip to Paris. Following a heated debate they were voted as much too thick and even ugly for that fashionable center. And yet, we longed for them that morning we climbed up and then down the tower of Notre Dame. And that longing became audible the day we walked all over the Latin quarter.

* * *

When packing on a major scale began again there was no question as to whether the brogues should go to America. But they remained in the bottom of a steamer trunk for months after they got there. It took Oregon to bring them out.

We had unwisely chosen November as the time for our journey. Not May or June when all that western land is in blossom, nor October when the scarlet brilliance of the vine maple in the valleys is past all belief. But November when it rains.

After it had rained steadily for two weeks we gave up and put on the brogues and went out for a good sloshing walk. And a fine thing it was, for with all the years between we had forgotten what it could be like in Oregon when it rained.

In the first place it is *green*. All the grass is an unbelievable emerald, and the bushes are a medium green and the trees, the spruce and the hemlock and the firs, are a deep, mysterious green, like a valley in Tannhäuser. The sky is as soft as gray chiffon and the air is gentle. If you walk far enough you will come upon a wood where long, silvery moss hangs upon the trees and the fallen logs shine blackly in the wet. Very early next spring there will be the white stars of trilliums here in the dark shadows.

By this time it seemed that my brown brogues were invincible, but this legendary tendency was destroyed by two weeks on a Maine island. Whatever kind of rock a Maine island is made of it is unquestionably tougher than English leather.

Their end did not come all at once. For most of the two weeks they slipped and scuffed along rocky paths, and waded in sea water in the little coves. It took off all the finish and ground down the soles, but it was a good, a valiant last gesture.

Somehow we feel that when one of the more practical poets has finished with spring and with sailing ships, with heroes and with hoes, he might turn himself to writing a ballad for brogues.

E. W. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Tinker's Exit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our much beloved Shakespeare expressed more wisdom and art than most men.

Anent your editorial "Forgotten, But Not Gone," may I say as one who has played Christopher Sly in "The Taming of the Shrew" that the dramatist in making that much befuddled tinker pass out of the picture made him do exactly what a tinker would do after attempting to absorb an act or two of that poetic but, to him, bewildering farce? Kept on the stage for much of the play, he would become a nuisance, or if given lines with Shakespearean spirit and art, he would have to be killed off, like Mercutio, to keep the stars in their proper orbit.

Seaford, N. Y. G. H. TRADER

Songs of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Where are the peace songs? Who is singing them? Who is hearing them? Can there be no demand for them? We well remember the stirring war songs familiar to everyone and welcomed with enthusiasm everywhere during the years of the World War.

Are we not neglecting the "soldiers" of today? Do not our peace soldiers need the moral support of militant peace songs, songs of courage to stand for the might of right, songs to inspire a stronger faith in brotherhood and international good will, songs of tolerance, of justice, of brotherly love? All statesmen, ambassadors, legislators, judges, peace workers, in fact, all clear-thinking citizens of every land constitute the armies of this hour.

There are prize contests galore for essays on peace and how to keep out of war. Why not a contest for peace songs? Here is a challenge to the poets and composers of every land. Give us songs for our peace crusade—strong, educational, stirring, cheer-inspiring songs. We need them to inspire us for any sacrifices for peace in order that war may become impossible, a bad habit overcome and outgrown by a civilization awakened and enlightened.

Music has well been called a universal language. We should surely employ music along with every other universal agency to bring about a closer understanding and unity among men and nations that the foundations may be laid for a sound and irrevocable, universal peace. A. G. L.

Concord, N. H.

"To End Child Labor: Next Step"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my gratitude for the clear and helpful editorial on "To End Child Labor: Next Step," and for the Monitor's active share in its effort to end child labor. Your editorial helps to awaken interest and to arouse a sense of personal responsibility in a new amendment as the next step toward ending child labor. ANTONIE C. DORNER

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

God and the Common Life

By the Marquess of Lothian

[From an Address Over the British Broadcasting System]

Second of Two Articles

I AM not pleading for superstition or for a return to a theology of authority, but for progress from belief, through faith, to understanding. There is a big gulf between belief, which is often blind, and faith. Faith is what happens to a child when it first hears a Beethoven Symphony or looks on a great engineering miracle like the Forth Bridge, and realizes, in a flash, the principle upon which each is based. It then and there enters a new world of music or science where its unillumined fellows just see a lot of musicians fiddling, or a mass of iron and steel. But even so faith is a long way from understanding, from the first impact of vision to the capacity to perform the symphony or build the bridge. So with Christianity. The indispensable element in faith is not belief but spiritual vision.

For the essence of that religion we are dealing with the contact between the eternal and the temporal, the immortal and the mortal, the spiritual and the material. That is why the profoundest Christian thinkers have recognized that the revelation of God given by Jesus marked a new time—an era in which a power entered human experience from outside time and space, which was destined, in proportion as it was understood, to redeem what used to be called fallen man, and to bring into being "a new heaven and a new earth in which dwelleth righteousness." Does reality lie within the boundaries of time and space? Can we learn about God—the Eternal—through the five senses? What is that carnal mind which St. Paul describes as enmity against God? Did God create nature, the nature of tooth and claw, earthquake, pestilence, and calamity? If not, what is nature? Did God create that human nature which issues in war, poverty, cruelty and exploitation? These are the vital questions—which an understanding love of God as prescribed in the first great Christian commandment can alone answer.

* * *

Admittedly official Christianity has often gone astray, especially in its attitude to the State, to property and to money. Much true religion, too, has been expressed by people who are not professed Christians. But the life, Gospel and works of Jesus of Nazareth have been the greatest force in promoting true progress as opposed to mere change during the last 2000 years. As a great Oriental writer said the other day, the Christian spirit has been the major influence behind the ending of slavery, in establishing the rights of man, in promoting social and humanitarian reform, and in vindicating the equality of women. Professor Macmurray, in a lecture originally broadcast by the B. B. C., attributes to the inflexible reverence for truth, which every true Christian feels, the discovery of the modern scientific method, and the stupendous achievements of natural science.

But today even these gains seem to be under challenge. War, both international war and interclass war, on a scale and with a destructive power never previously known, threatens to destroy the very bases of civilized existence. Totalitarianism is substituting propaganda and mass hypnotism for reason, conscience and moral courage, among millions of human beings. Religion itself is being suppressed and persecuted or converted into the instrument to justify obedience to dictatorship. Where can we turn for salvation in a world which seems bent on its own destruction? Reason, the principal guide of mankind for 300 years, while an invaluable test of truth, gives us no clear lead out of our present difficulties, or the power to master the evils which beset us. Natural science is an amoral force, lending its discoveries as readily to the service of evil as of good.

* * *

But may not an understanding return to the first great Christian commandment be the means whereby we can discern the truths and gain the character necessary to the establishment of the Kingdom of God upon earth? This is the road of salvation which has long been proclaimed but never really followed. It is certain that war is no part of the Kingdom of God. . . . Christianity certainly has a close affinity to the Socialist ideal. But if a Christian Socialism is to be the next great advance it will be the spiritual rather than the materialist interpretation of history which will show us how to secure economic freedom without losing political and individual freedom. And if democracy is to survive and literature and education to be spiritualized, it will be because more of us become intelligent, public-spirited, unselfish, morally courageous and free-minded citizens. Yet what power can work this essential transformation in the individual save revitalized Christianity?

We have tried every method save that of understanding God, and allowing His law and His love to operate in the minds and hearts of free men and women. But if we are to understand God, we must study intensively for ourselves the meaning of the life and works of Jesus, the Christ. Then and then only shall we begin to see the way to the millennium which it is the purpose of the promise of Christianity to create upon earth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, MARCH 31, 1937

Watercolor, "Rhododendrons," by Robert Blattner

Roses by Another Name — *See Article on Page 8*

One Pace Behind the President

The Official Rank of Chief Executive and Secretary Is Dissolved in Friendly Comradeship as All Help to Shoulder the Multifarious Demands That Flood the Administrative Offices

By George Aubrey Hastings

ON THE FIRST MORNING I reported for duty at the White House as Administrative Assistant to President Hoover, I asked an old-timer on the staff what the office hours were.

"From 7 a. m. till midnight, except the nights when we work late," he replied.

While this did not prove literally true, I soon learned that the President and the secretariat faced days like this: A thousand letters in the morning mail, and more coming all day . . . messages ticking in by telegraph . . . a dozen callers scheduled before luncheon, and several more whom the President summoned to consult with him in the afternoon . . . delegations to be received . . . a Cabinet meeting . . . a convention group to be photographed with the President . . . a press conference . . . invitations to deliver addresses . . . a speech to be prepared . . . a message to Congress to be written . . . consultations with secretaries . . . telephone calls . . . reading reports and legislative bills . . . a line of people waiting to shake hands . . . calls from Cabinet officers, Congressmen and citizens . . . bills and documents to sign . . . foreign diplomats to receive . . . and possibly a state dinner or reception in the evening. All this—and often more.

How do Presidents get through such days, and a succession of them, some even more crowded?

The answer lies in the administrative ability of the President himself, in the division and delegation of many responsibilities to secretarial and executive assistants, and in a smooth functioning system of routine built up through the years to handle details.

A PRESSING MATTER — Harris & Ewing Photo

President Roosevelt Sees the Press Twice a Week, but Secretary Stephen T. Early Holds Daily Conferences With the Corps of Newspaper Correspondents Who Cover the Executive Mansion

No one who has worked with the President will dispute the need of more assistants, as President Roosevelt recently proposed.

In my day there was a four-ply secretariat. One dealt with the press and handled the President's calendar and callers. Another devoted himself to Congressional and political contacts, conferences and correspondence. A third, who had been with the President for years before he came to the White House, handled the more personal and confidential matters. To my desk came many of the remaining duties, and I was delegated to assist the President in the preparation of material for addresses, messages and public announcements, and in contacts with government departments and various unofficial fact-finding commissions and special conferences. It was plain, every-day digging up facts for the President, and writing them in a form useful to him. Nor was I engaged, as the papers said, as a "ghost writer." Usually when President Hoover had worked over my material for his particular uses, my manuscripts were more of a ghost than I was.

Alexander Hamilton, who served Washington as a secretary before he became President, helped President Washington prepare papers, including his Farewell Address.

Presidents John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore and Grant had their sons as secretaries. President Buchanan chose a nephew, and Andrew Jackson his wife's nephew. President Lincoln had John G. Nicolay and John Hay. The latter, who had studied law in Lincoln's office in Springfield, Illinois, became Secretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Hay and Nicolay wrote a life of Lincoln. Daniel S. Lamont was President Cleveland's secretary and later became Secretary of War. Charles D. Hilles, President Taft's secretary, had been superintendent of an orphanage. George B. Cortelyou, a stenographer, and William Loeb served President Theodore Roosevelt, who inherited Cortelyou from President McKinley; Cortelyou later served as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury. Loeb succeeded him as secretary to President Roosevelt.

President Wilson had as his secretary Joseph P. Tumulty, a lawyer and politician, who had been with him when he was Governor of New Jersey. George Christian was secretary to President Harding. Bascom Slemp, Ted Clark and Everett Sanders were at President Coolidge's elbow.

President Hoover had at various times Lawrence Richey, formerly a Secret Service agent, mining man and confidential assistant to Mr. Hoover in the Department of Commerce; George Akerson and Theodore Joslin, newspapermen; Walter Newton, lawyer and former Congressman; French Strother, editor and author; and this writer, who had been a newspaper and publicity man and a social worker.

President Roosevelt began with three secretaries. Since Secretary Howe's passing, Stephen Early and Marvin McIntyre have carried the load, aided by the "Brain Trust," until recently the President added his son, Col. James Roosevelt, to the staff as Administrative Assistant.

One of the most useful and important members of the White House secretariat, not a secretary at all, is the Chief Clerk, Rudolph Forster, who has been an aide of eight Presidents during his 40 years' service. Presidents, as well as secretaries, change their letters when "Rudy" advises. So wise and subtle is his benevolent censorship that he "corrects letters by lifting an eyebrow."

A secretariat has certain advantages over a single secretary, yet an Irish member of the newspaper corps observed that the secretaries got along better with each other when there was only one of them.

Callers come in a never-ending stream—officials and office seekers, agitators and peace propagandists, generals and social workers, tourists and dignitaries, actors and preachers, bankers and diplomats, peach queens and round - the - world fliers. Will Rogers called frequently when Coolidge was President. Once in the Hoover Administration a Maine farmer drove into the grounds with a cart drawn by a yoke of oven and presented a load of potatoes to the President.

Much of the White House mail does not belong there and is immediately forwarded to the proper government department. To many letters, routine replies are typed by clerks. Letters requiring the President's attention go to his desk. Proposed replies to many other letters are placed before him for signature or revision. An average of 6000 to 7000 letters a day are received now. In the Hoover Administration it averaged about 3000.

President Hoover started his day at 6:30 with a session at medicine ball with a few close associates. Breakfast followed, and 8:30 usually found him at his desk glancing over the morning papers and reports on clippings compiled from papers in all parts of the country. At 9 or soon after, the executive machinery began to hum. Here is a calendar of a full day, unusual only in containing a reception, a Cabinet meeting and press conference, which were not held daily:

9:00	A. M.	Secretaries and mail.
9:30	„	Senator Vandenberg.
9:45	„	Representative Davenport.
10:00	„	Ambassador Davis.
10:15	„	Secretary of Labor.
10:30	„	Cabinet.
11:30	„	Mr. Gordon C. Corbaley, president, American Institute of Food Distribution, and group.
11:45	„	General Hines to present a friend.
12:00		Photograph with delegates to the Convention of American Ceramic Society.
12:15	P. M.	President Farrand of Cornell University.
12:30	„	Chairman of the National Red Cross.
12:45	„	The Master of the National Grange.
1:00	„	The Ambassador of France.
1:15	„	Luncheon.
2:30	„	Mr. Lane, Counselor at Mexico City.
2:45	„	Secretary of the Treasury.
3:00	„	Director of the Budget.
3:15	„	Dictation and work on message.
4:00	„	The Press.
4:30	„	Correspondence and work on speech.
6:00	„	Return to the Mansion.
8:00	„	Dinner.
9:00	„	Reception to the Diplomatic Corps.

When big news breaks, the President's press conferences are dramatic. On the day President Hoover announced the debt accord with France the correspondents sauntered into his office unaware of the news which would soon be leaping over the wires to every corner of the country and the world. The doors of the office were not wide enough to accommodate them in their rush to the wires when the President read the announcement. A similar dash occurred another day when the President read an announcement beginning "I have requested General Dawes to accept the position of President of the new Reconstruction Corporation." Those days during the debt negotiations were the tensest I saw while in the White House. Cables were marked "triple priority," and the trans-Atlantic telephone was used night and day.

Yet there were days when news was "slow." One of the correspondents said one day when weary of hanging around waiting for something to happen: "This job certainly requires patience and two-pants suits."

Gathering material for the President was as varied as it was stimulating. Here are types of subjects on which he asked for information: What countries have had revolutions during the past five years? . . . What were the Federal deficits year by year from the beginning of the Federal Government? . . . Data on national productivity and foreign trade. . . . Statistics on wheat production in this country and abroad last year. . . . Oil production by fields in the United States during the past five years. . . . The physical volume of business 1865-1931. . . . Federal construction expenditures during the year. . . . Highway construction. . . . The number of marines in Haiti and Nicaragua. . . . A table of debts owed by various nations to each other. . . . Data on relief and unemployment.

Every day the President is asked for messages to individuals, conventions and groups of wide variety. Other messages are sent unsought. Calvin Coolidge was not forgotten when his birthday came around on July 4. Nor was John D. Rockefeller's birthday. Col. and Mrs. House were remembered on their fiftieth wedding anniversary. So was the New York Times on its eightieth anniversary, and the Brooklyn Eagle on its ninetieth. The city of Los Angeles was felicitated on its 150th anniversary. Justice Brandeis received a message on his birthday.

Not all requests are granted. In the depths of the depression someone asked him to proclaim a "National Smile Week." An inquiring young cleric asked the President his "opinion on what is the task of the Christian minister." A young lady beginning her radio career asked the President to listen in on her broadcast and send her an "unsolicited" fan letter.

How close to the President are his secretaries? About a pace behind him, and on his left, when they are walking "together," etiquette prescribes.

But in their day-by-day associations in the offices, at social functions, and on public occasions, there is a friendly, dignified and simple, natural relationship such as any co-workers would have.

President Hoover probably inspired a loyalty and admiration among his co-workers not exceeded by any President. His manner toward them was quiet and usually reserved. He possesses a sense of humor that the world has never fully realized. He worked steadily, but the hours he kept were longer than those he asked—or permitted—his staff to work.

When I left the White House to do other work for the President, I took with me these two strong convictions:

The chief qualification for being a White House aide is to know 50 synonyms for the word "no." And, after personal observation of the President's job and responsibilities I decided irrevocably never to be President.

Italy Changes Its Mood

Victory in Ethiopia, and Success in Meeting Economic Problems, Have Raised Mussolini's Stock and Given New Confidence to a People Who Truly Want Peace

By Sisley Huddleston

ITALY'S MOODS ARE MANIFOLD. Every time I go into the country or talk to Italians I am conscious of definite changes. That there is a steadfast general purpose in the new Italy cannot be doubted; but ts manifestations fluctuate. Subtle differences are perpetually revealing themselves. On my last previous attempt to form an estimate of the public temper in Italy a bravado became clearly evident which barely concealed dismay. That was before "sanctions." Today, Italy is proud and confident, and the Duce is unanimously acclaimed as an inspired leader, almost as a demigod.

The contrast is the most striking that I have seen in a long experience of Europe. Despite the discipline of Fascism, and the courage which Signor Benito Mussolini attempted to instill into his countrymen, there were many thousands of good Italians who questioned the brave gymnastic virtues, and were skeptical of their permanence.

As for foreign observers, they affirmed that you cannot transform a people in half a generation. It is indeed probable that the effects of Fascism (I am considering it not as a political doctrine, but as a social phenomenon) on the Italian character are as yet superficial. The old faults of the Italian temperament, at once lovable and exasperating, peep out in every contact I make with the people. No Fascist is half as "hard-boiled" as he would like to look.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the holding of ideals before a nation must eventually influence the "soul" of that nation. It does not matter whether you and I like these ideals or not. It suffices that, bad or good, they be inculcated on every conceivable occasion; and they will profoundly affect the whole mentality. For 14 years Italy has heard nothing but insistence on personal obedience and state efficiency. The miracle is not that the Italians feel themselves more and more like the ancient Romans, but that they should preserve so much of their fantasy, gaiety and charm.

* * *

Those who choose to employ the word "Fascism," with more or less imaginary political connotations, will continue to do so; I am merely concerned with the actual results of what is called "Fascism" on the Italian people. I am persuaded that, just because the Italians as individuals and as a nation have come to believe themselves strong, they are potentially an important factor making for peace. The reason why we always think of Great Britain and the United States as peace factors is that they are free from fear and have no doubt of their strength.

It is deplorable that, to reach this confidence in themselves and in Signor Mussolini, the Italians, paradoxically, had to win a war. True, it was only a little war, but it was a war which shocked the conscience of the world. The intervention of the League of Nations, naturally, converted the Italo-Ethiopian War into a matter of major importance. The war itself would have been a sufficient test of Fascist institutions, and, as such, was dreaded by a large number of Italians. That 52 states should, in sympathy with Ethiopia, take up economic arms against Italy was regarded with the deepest apprehension. The test was, however, thereby rendered decisive.

In point of fact, the test was far less severe than it appeared on the surface. Many of the 52 states were reluctant, and most of the rest did not mean to push things far. Were the full story written, it would be seen that the victory of Italy, both military and diplomatic, really proves very little, except that the opposition, both at Addis Ababa and at Geneva, was feeble. But such explanations would not alter the opinion of the Italians. They naturally feel "good," and are proud of their prowess.

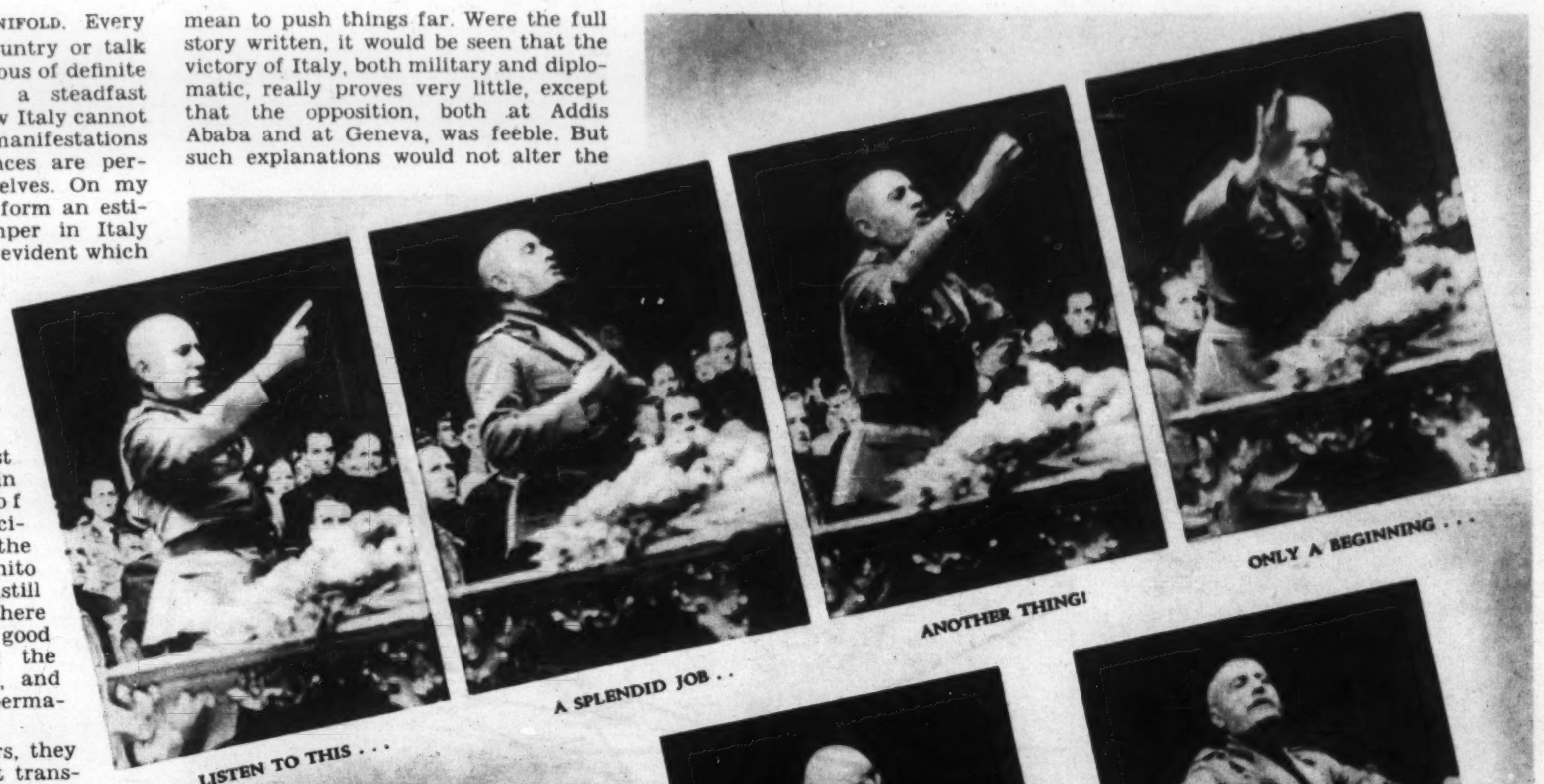
That is the most notable feature of Italian life today. You feel it as soon as you speak to the first Italian you encounter across the frontier. It speaks from his eyes. His carriage is more assured; his manners have been subtly modified by the knowledge that he belongs to a race of conquerors, but he is not over-assertive.

Now, this was far from the Italian attitude when last I visited Italy. Then there was a lively vision of privations. Would Italy, indeed, according to word used at the time by a responsible statesman, be "strangled"? Besides, was it sure that Italian troops, which had looked fine on parade, would not crack up? Although it was impossible to repudiate the Duce, his stock fell several points. Grim realities, and even the possibility of catastrophe, troubled the Italian. Everything was done to stimulate his patriotism, and the response showed once more that external pressure serves to unify a nation. The first stage was hesitation, but the second was solidarity. Whatever happened, the Italians now had to stick together.

* * *

In diplomacy it will always be debatable whether external pressure, even for the most altruistic motives, is psychologically desirable. Such pressure applied to Russia (the "cordon sanitaire") undoubtedly saved, instead of destroying, bolshevism. Following such pressure applied to Italy (sanctions), every resource was thrown into the Ethiopian conflict by Mussolini in order to obtain a quick win; a compromise being ruled out, there was nothing for it but complete triumph or complete disaster.

Today, the ordinary Italian is highly conscious of triumph. He is conscious that Italy is not merely a Kingdom but an Empire. Oh, the spell of words, the magic of names! It seems to him that his horizon has been indefinitely extended! He tries to visualize the lands beyond the sea and the desert. He believes there is a golden opportunity for labor, for administration, for engineering, for exploration, for boundless development; and he holds that it is Italy's mission to carry civilization into the black country. We may properly make demur on moral grounds, but the Italian is not bothered by such considerations. He describes himself as a realist and, like all realists, he is a dreamer possessed by a mystic faith in destiny.



Besides the creation of highways, there are cities to be constructed, factories to be erected, land to be cultivated, mines to be discovered and exploited, systems of transport to be arranged. It is premature to pronounce on the resources of Ethiopia, but it is probable that stock-raising, cotton-growing, coal extraction, and so forth, will be paying propositions; while the lot of the native will be improved, since Italy is, as it were, on its honor, the world looking on.

For the first time, the Italian really feels that Italy is a first-class power. Be it remembered that the unification of Italy was not completed even in 1870, and that it has always been treated as a poor and protected relation. At the Peace Conference it 1919 it was not taken very seriously. It felt it was robbed of its share in the division of the spoils of war. It proclaimed itself a dissatisfied nation—a dynamic as opposed to the static and replete nations.

* * *

By a series of diplomatic and military moves, Signor Mussolini endeavored to prove that Italy was a pivotal power. He proposed the Four-Power Pact of Britain, France, Germany and Italy to preserve peace in Europe. He made himself the champion of Austrian independence, and kept guard at the Brenner Pass. He helped to form the "Stresa front" to hold Germany in check. And, when that collapsed, he did not hesitate to join hands with Germany, to the consternation of France.

Thus he had made Italy a power to be reckoned with. Even Britain regarded Italy's rise in the Mediterranean with some alarm, and at last, by a "gentlemen's agreement," resolved to bring the Mediterranean rivalry with Italy to an end, before it resulted in war. Britain always has the good sense not to waste idle regrets on the past and its failures. Italy is therefore at the same time on excellent terms with Britain and on terms which imply at least a moral alliance with Germany; while Hungary and Austria move in its orbit. Roumania and Yugoslavia are ready to effect a rapprochement, and Turkey is anxious to strike a bargain. Nor does the diplomatist, who sincerely aims at peace, deprecate these diplomatic successes of Italy. It may well, by its influence over Germany, bring Germany back into the European concert. It may well, by its unique position, be the peacemaker of Europe.

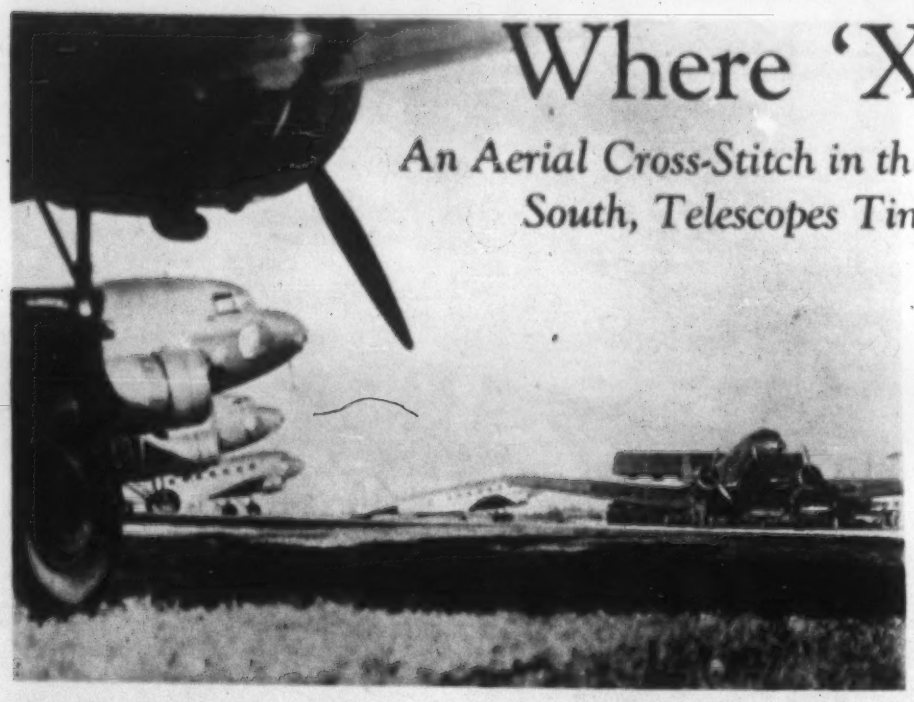
* * *

Italy wants peace. For, although the Italian is ready to rejoice in his strength, he is, if you penetrate deeply enough, not unaware of his weakness. Financially and economically, Italy is not well off. True, the financial collapse which was predicted last year for Italy occurred, instead, in France. Italy prudently readjusted the lira, after France had readjusted the franc, and so lost no prestige. Incidentally, the monetary operation enabled it to make good the losses of "sanctions" and to pay for the war.

Signor Mussolini has forbidden an unjustified rise in prices, and he has the means of imposing his will; whereas in France there is an unregulated rise which stultifies the advantages of devaluation. The workers are content, because their wages—which are certainly not too high—have been increased all round.

Of course, Italy cannot make itself

(Continued on page 14)



Where 'X' Equals 'Progress'

An Aerial Cross-Stitch in the Map of the United States Now Links North and South, Telescopes Time, and Has Erased the Mason-Dixon Line

By Robert W. Desmond

WISE BIRDS MAKE two long trips a year. They fly south for the winter months, and north for the summer. But that really is nothing. Human birds are flying the same course every day; and 30 per cent of them are ladybirds. So many are making the trip, at least for part of the distance, that it sometimes is difficult to find space in the planes for all those who would fly. The bird business is good.

It is partly because the travel posters depicting the palm-shaded beaches of Florida tantalize northern birds, and posters advertising snow sports are flaunted before southern birds. Ultimately, many yield to the invitation; they fly south, or they fly north. Also, they fly on business, many of them, business having to do with cotton, textiles, sugar, tobacco, fruit and produce, steel, timber, glass, coal, livestock, and also with Government matters. They make connections to and from the West Indies; South America, Mexico and Central America, as well as the rest of North America.

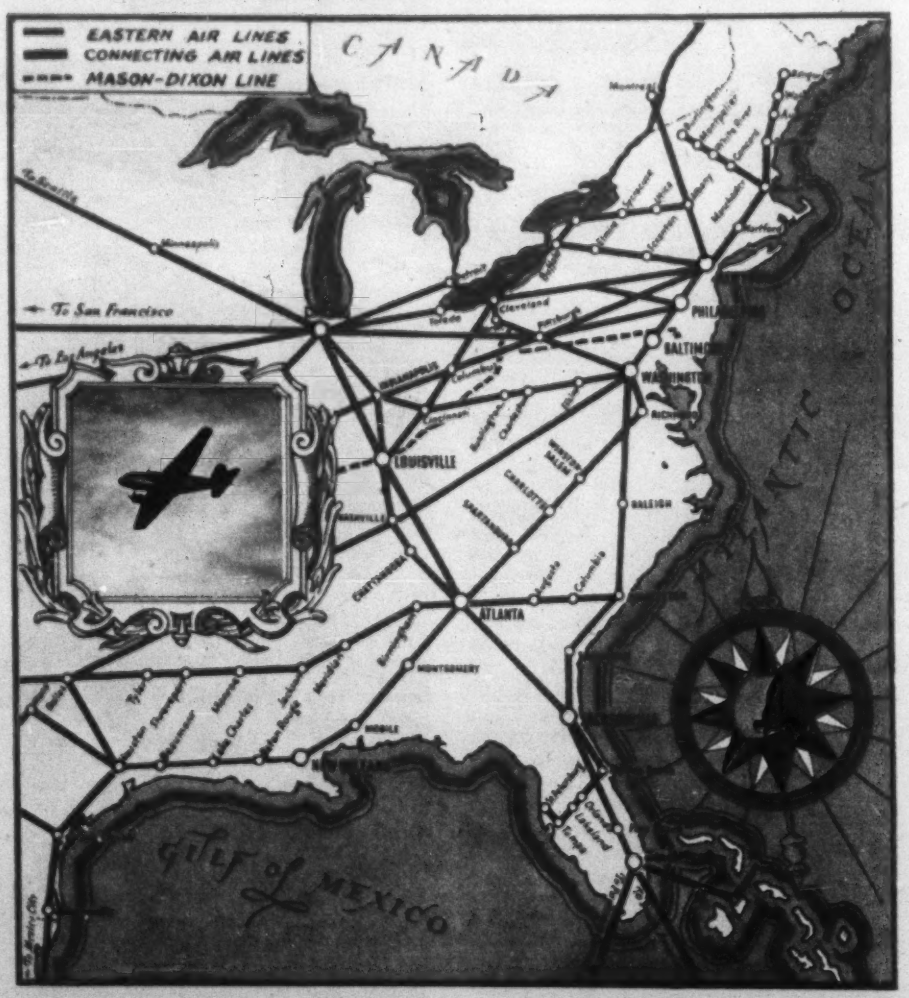
* * *

Sixteen states have been joined by a great red "X" marked across the eastern third of the United States, representing 28 major cities united by the so-called Great Silver Fleet of Eastern Air Lines planes. The parts of the "X" run from Chicago to Miami, and from New York to Houston, with Atlanta serving as the aerial crossroads. And, in addition, there is an Atlantic coastal branch which runs from Washington to Jacksonville, extending north and south of those points on the arms of the main "X." All of the routes make connections with planes operated by Pan American Airways, American Airlines, United Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Airlines, and Northwest Airlines.

But it is this aerial "X" which has had the effect of obliterating the connotations of that line previously drawn by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, dividing North and South. The "X" is bridging old prejudices and bringing Yankees and Rebels together on the same golf courses. It has moved winter and summer within eight hours of one another, and it has put southern fruits, nuts, flowers and vegetables on northern tables the year around. Therefore, nobody can deny that in this instance "X" equals progress.

It seems possible, too, that "X" may stand for the hitherto unknown quantity which is to help solve the economic problem of the Southland by bringing it closer to markets and placing it in active communication with the more populous centers of the country. Aerial business is increasing by giant strides. It must come from somewhere, and, when such activity exists, prosperity should follow in the communities where the business originates or terminates.

Look at passenger traffic, as one index. More than 10,000 passengers are transported in a month now, over this one line. In 1927, when Eastern Air Lines began operations, passenger volume was very small, and most of that was on urgent business. Since then, business travel has gone up like a skyrocket, as it has on all lines. But tourist traffic also has reached important proportions, with the line offering special all-expense vacation trips, and other advantages. Fourteen round trips each day are required to handle the business between New York and Washington, a distance covered in 80 minutes. Altogether, passenger traffic has increased 22 per cent over last year alone.



LINES AND PLANES THAT MAKE A DESIGN FOR PROGRESS AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

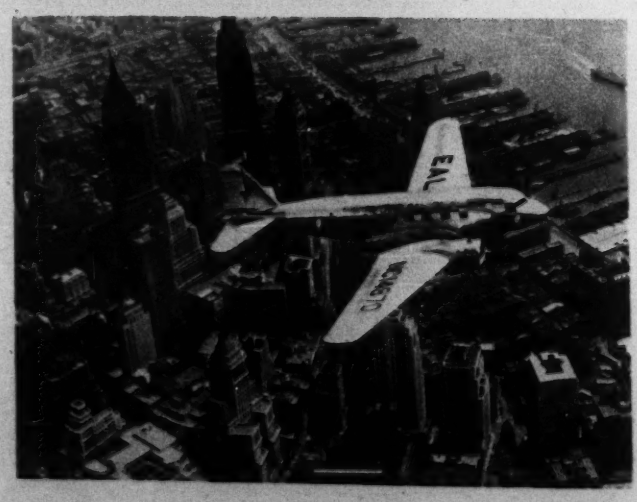
Photos by Margaret Bourke White
Map by courtesy of Eastern Air Lines

Air express is another index. It made a gain of 120 per cent in 1936 over 1935, representing a total of 420,622 pounds carried. Much of the express load consisted of perishables shipped from Florida, New Orleans, and other southern points to northern places. The ready market for such perishables would seem to hold a promise of southern agricultural prosperity.

Within the last few weeks, the line has been extended from New Orleans to Houston, thus tapping that rich Texan agricultural area, and bringing Houston and New York within 9 hours and 40 minutes of each other. Soon the line probably will go on to Brownsville, linking the Eastern Air Lines to Pan American Airways at the Mexican border, repeating the link which already exists at Miami.

The growth of the aviation industry in the last decade has been so phenomenal that he would be rash who attempted to forecast what the next decade may bring, and far rasher to set any limit on the possible social changes that already are under way, due to the airplane. What the motorcar did to change the face of the land, from 1900 to 1930, may be duplicated in kind by the airplane from 1930 to 1960, and it is obvious that we have only just entered that era.

Equipment changes have brought rapid improvement in overhead transportation, and Eastern Air Lines have recently ordered $1,250,000 worth of new planes. Added to its present fleet, it will have 10 big new 21-passenger ships



in service by the end of this year. That line and Northwest Airlines lately received National Safety Council awards for "never having had a passenger accident fatality throughout their entire operating history," and that means 10 years and 141,794,894 passenger miles for Eastern Air Lines. With equipment so comfortable, and with so excellent a safety record, there can be no doubt that the advantages of air travel will become apparent to more persons every day.

The motorcar once was a badge of wealth and privilege. To some extent, the airplane now occupies that position. Those city workers who daily surge up out of the subways or dodge rush-hour traffic now may look wistfully at the luxury coach carrying passengers to the airport. Yet they are looking at what eventually will become their own means of escape. It is damp and cloudy in the city, but 10 minutes and 4000 feet above the airport the sun is hot and bright, and a fried chicken dinner presently will be served by the deft steward. This is but a symbol of what the plane may mean to the earthbound.

Yesterday, there was small hint of the present. Only the first faint gestures had been made toward that which now exists. Then New York was 1196 miles from Miami, as the bird flies, and two to four days' land travel. It remains 1196 miles, but is less than eight hours away by plane, and the time between other places has diminished in proportion.

The particular aerial revolution, whose results we now see, started with the 1925 Florida real estate boom—although nobody dared call it a "boom" at the time, at least not in Florida. There it was only a "natural development" and certain to continue for 10 years or more. But, whatever it was, it attracted thousands of persons to that southern sandbar, where real estate salesmen, like Lorelei, sang various versions of "Home, Sweet Home," accompanied by a piano and a sobbing violin. That persons with money might be brought more quickly to the shearing pen, it was suggested that a regular passenger air line should connect northern cities and the new real estate goldfields.

* * *

Among those who took a legitimate professional interest in this proposal was Mr. Anthony H. G. Fokker, Dutch airplane designer and manufacturer, who had won fame and fortune building planes for Germany's use during the great war, and who subsequently turned to the production of commercial planes in Europe. By 1925, he had a factory in New Jersey.

Three or four newshounds met Meinheer Fokker at the late lamented Royal Palm Hotel in Miami one December afternoon in 1925. I was one of them. A stocky, apple-cheeked Hollander, he spoke little English, but his publicity man made up for that. They had flown south from New Jersey, taking several days for the journey, and the publicity man was full of stories about the ducks which he said had attacked the plane on the way. But you may be sure that he did not forget to mention the plan to establish a passenger air service between New York, Miami and other magic cities of Florida.

It seemed slightly improbable at the time, even in Florida, where practically nothing seemed improbable. Some of us sensed a stock-selling campaign to follow newspaper publicity, and one paper, at least, never ran the story. But at the precise moment it appeared to be a good idea to make assenting noises if we expected to get the hoped-for plane ride. The publicity man went on for a long time, but we finally did start for the remote field which now is Miami's Municipal Airport, but which then was a mere pasture far from Biscayne Boulevard.

There, indeed, was the plane—and a fine-looking job it was. It was an all-metal monoplane with three engines.

(Continued on page 14)

Alloys: Challenge to Industry

Combinations of Metals Have Made Possible Great Bridges and Dams, as Well as Better Tools, and New Ideas Seem Certain to Bring Fortunes and Jobs to Many

By Herbert B. Nichols

NEW ALLOYS, MOLECULES rebuilt by combining two or more metals, largely account for the realization of great structural visions. Boulder dam, the new San Francisco-Oakland bridge, streamlined trains and stratosphere balloons became possible because chemists and physicists imparted new properties to established metals by rearranging their atoms.

And if, as one industry would have us believe, the backbone of America is the tremendously important alloy called steel, then it must be chromium-plated—stainless—steel. Certainly the rate with which new products are inaugurated, higher wages paid and larger dividends declared contradicts any mournful dirge about this industry going rusty.

But more important is the story still unwritten, of great success achieved throughout the whole field of alloys, the story of unassuming researchists and the new industries resulting from their discoveries.

* * *

Chemists and metallurgists themselves are often surprised by the effects they gain through slight changes in the proportions of metals mixed. Some of the more common alloys like brass, which is the resultant of copper and zinc, or bronze, which is copper and tin, have been known for centuries. But guessing what will happen when metallurgists stray from such beaten paths is like trying to predict the exact position of a speeding electron in an atom of argon when the atom can't be seen through the microscope, and the electron, which is a thousand million million times smaller, hides itself like a speck of dust in a cathedral.

Only a few weeks ago, 4 per cent of silicon was mixed with monel metal, itself a mixture of nickel and copper, with the result that a new product was made which turned out to be twice as hard as cast iron. If it were not for the silvery color, it might have been mistaken for the long-sought "hard copper" of the ancients, a secret lost in the ages.

Still further experiments with monel metal disclosed that it becomes non-magnetic at 200 degrees Fahrenheit despite its copper content, and by adding a small amount of aluminum, the alloy became non-magnetic at ordinary temperatures.

A boiler manufacturer found this information valuable recently when a large supply of steel and monel metal rivets became mixed and had to be separated. He heated the whole lot to 200 degrees and then, using an electro-magnet, removed the steel rivets, leaving the monel.

While a great many of the world's most useful alloys have been discovered by chance, this is the exception rather than the rule. Usually, the result wanted is known and the search, long and diligent, is in a definite direction. It was Thomas Edison, working to improve the electric battery, who told a friend, offering sympathy for his having done so much work without results, "Oh, I've had plenty of results. I now know 9000 things that won't work." Eventually, he found what he was looking for, and continuous service by lighthouses, electric beacons, air-conditioning apparatus and a hundred other modern inventions became possible. His nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery worked.

* * *

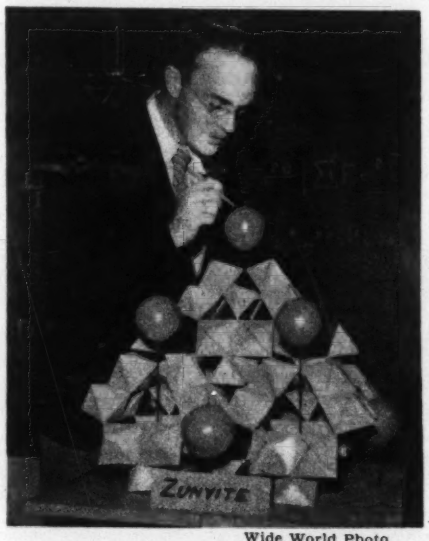
There are more than 7000 different methods of making steel, about 100 being in common use. One automobile firm, taking inventory a year ago, discovered it was using 109 different kinds of steel in its cars, 83 of which contained an alloying metal, while the other 26 were carbon steels. Included in the list were 10 nickel steels and 22 of nickel-chromium.

Alloy steel wrenches were once far too expensive for ordinary ownership. Today, they can be bought in the 10-cent store, even the shiny, hard, nickel-molybdenum steel so much in demand.

Quality in steel means the difference, many times, between a useful tool and a broken one. Sooner or later, every wrench meets a nut that refuses to budge. Here comes the test. Which will prove the stronger, rusted nut or shiny wrench? Screwdrivers, too, must have a toughness far beyond that of a year or two ago. Mechanics not only use wrenches on screwdrivers to force rusty screws, but hammer them as if they were cold chisels and use them for pry bars and, in fact, seem to make them double for any tool that happens to be out of reach.

Nitralloy is a new special steel, case hardened with ammonia gas instead of with metals likely to introduce carbon. This has proved one of the most important metallurgical developments in years. The end product is a metal so hard it will scratch glass. Ordinary steel files are worn smooth without affecting the surface of nitralloy, and hardness remains to a remarkable extent even at high temperatures.

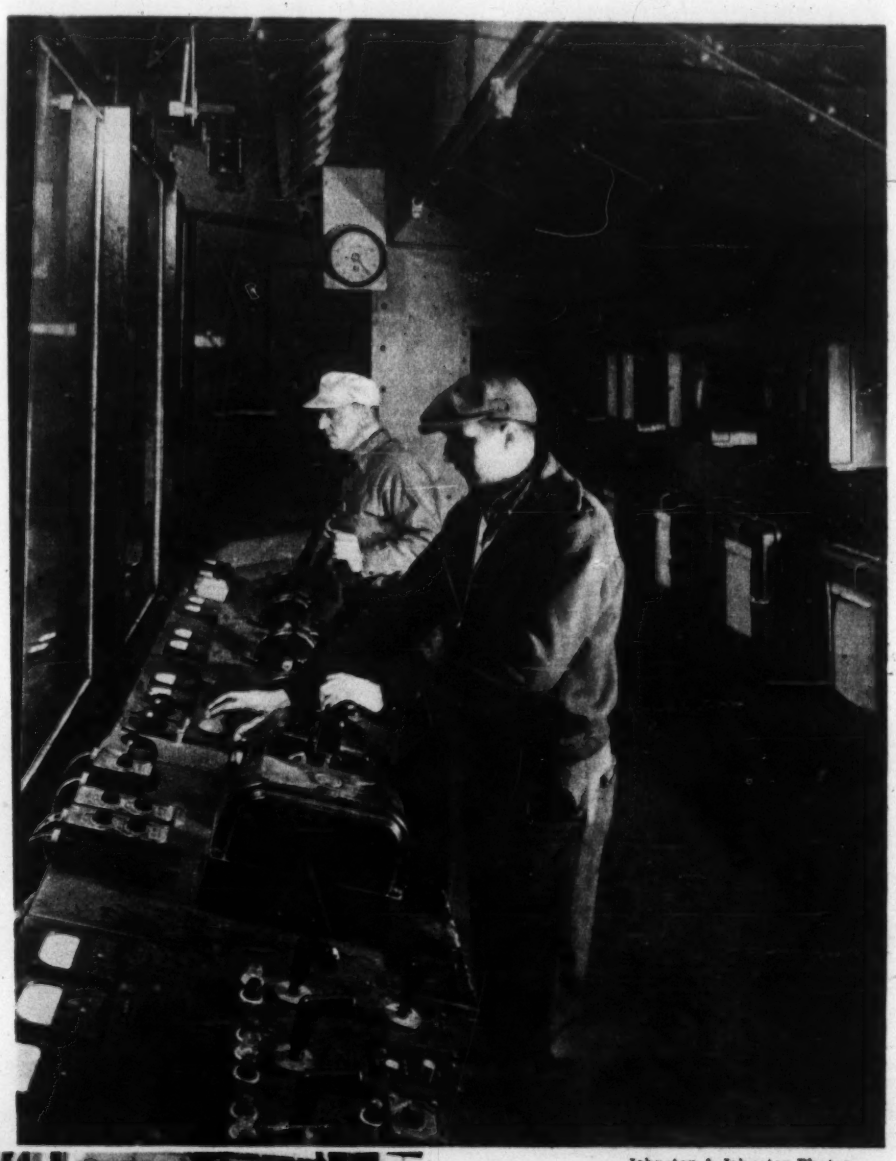
Thus nitralloy has found a niche in the manufacture of anvils, bushings, cams, clutches, cylinders, dies, gauges, gears, steering mechanisms, steam nozzles, pinions, rollers, spinning rings, camshafts, crankshafts and spindles. Here is a new industry which paid its own way from its beginning.



Wide World Photo

WHAT ARE COMPOUND ATOMS MADE OF?

David Harker, Research Worker, Studies the Mineral, Zunyite, From a Model 250,000,000 Times Larger Than the Actual Molecule. This Compound of Chlorine, Aluminum and Oxygen Is Used to Strengthen Steel and Iron



Johnston & Johnston Photos

IN FULL CONTROL

The Two Men Above Direct Operations From the "Bridge" in a Steel Plate Mill. Left, the Steel Plate Being Maneuvered Into Place in the Foreground Has Just Slid From the Transverse-Rollered Stacking Arms Which Are Tilted by the Operator at the Rear

The increased demand for steel has meant far-reaching changes in the industry itself. Merely because the weird flares of Bessemer converters, melting pots whose open mouths ordinarily belch forth flaming hot gases, have not been as lively of late, dwellers in steel towns blame the "depression." The truth is, throughout America's Ruhr, open hearths and strip mills have supplanted the old-time converters and rolling mills.

Instead of a skilled mill crew pushing a red-hot sheet-bar through sets of rollers like those of a tremendous laundry wringer, each time bringing the rolls closer together until the steel is the desired thinness—a single operator controlling the rollers electrically from a tower can handle the whole process automatically. Men no longer need approach the hot metal. The capacity of one such mill is 50 to 60 times that of the old type. The workmen for the most part have been absorbed in the industry as inspectors, repairmen, electricians and control operators.

Another improvement that seems just around the corner allows engineers to pour liquid steel directly into a gap between a pair of water-cooled rollers, thus giving out a continuous strip of metal to be passed along and treated further by additional rollers.

* * *

Success with such a process depends upon a delicate balance being reached between the temperature of the steel and the temperature, pressure and speed of the rollers. But it will mean elimination of time-wasting ingot casting, expensive soaking pits, blooming and breakdown mills.

New markets for steel products have been steadily appearing. Nearly 300 different kinds of rustless, stainless steel have been patented since the first discovery. They furnish new materials for building construction and automobiles, new chemical containers for railways, tank trailers for trucks and the like. Others have taken on a high polish and appear as rivals of silver for tableware in daily use. All of which is good news for job hunters.

Where will the next triumphs in steel arise?

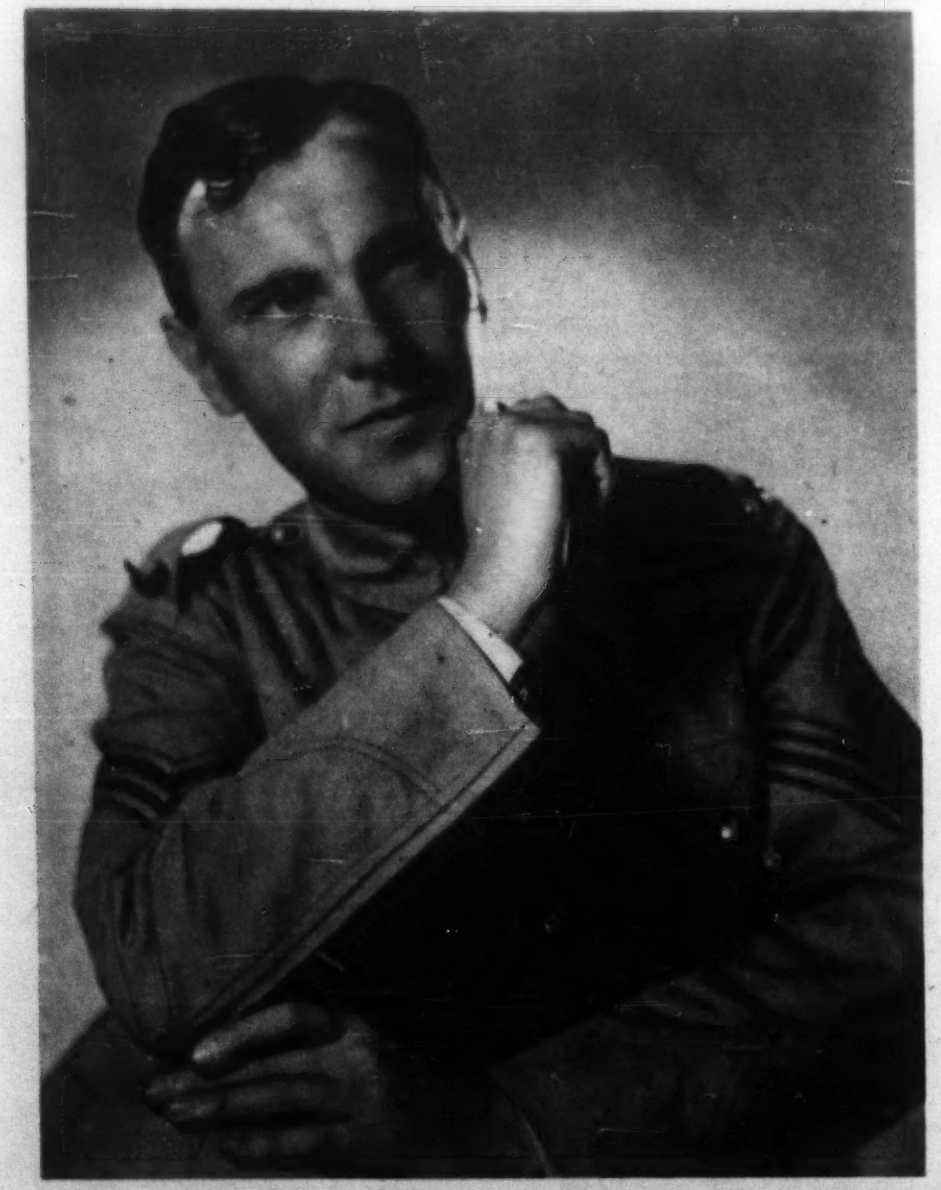
One hint is found in the investigations being carried on with the creep

(Continued on page 12)

Day Dawns for the Actor

The English Theater Has Come to a Time When the Player Is More Important Than the Writer, Which Places Mr. Ralph Richardson on the Brink of New Fame

By Harold Hobson



IN A POPULAR ROLE — Sasha photo

Ralph Richardson as Sergeant Fielding, the Bunyan-Reading Soldier of Bernard Shaw's "Too True to Be Good"

IN THE LAST DECADE, the theater in England has been full of life and vigor, adding new recruits to its forces, and blossoming out into many fresh experiments.

Miss Dodie Smith, whose first play, "Autumn Crocus," was produced in 1931, has proved to be the most popular English dramatist discovered since the war. Miss Leontine Sagan and Mr. Theodore Komisarjevsky are noteworthy Continental directors who have settled in London, to the great enrichment of the West End stage.

Mr. Aubrey Menon has tried to bring new fields of action within the range of the drama by dramatizing Sir James Jeans's "This Mysterious Universe." Mr. W. H. Auden has attempted, in "The Dance of Death" and other plays, to provide a new worth-while art form of serious import by using the conventions of musical comedy for the purpose of political satire; an effort in which Mr. Sean O'Casey, the Irish dramatist, preceded him in "Within the Gates."

Finally, Mr. John Van Druten, in a piece called "Somebody Knows," threw aside that fundamental convention by which an author is supposed to be cognizant of every fact that concerns his characters, and wrote a play in which he frankly confessed that he was ignorant of whether his hero was or was not guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

One of the most significant single events in the British entertainment world in the last 13 years probably is to be found in the emergence of a new leading actor, Mr. Ralph Richardson. The importance of Mr. Richardson lies not only in his own abilities, which are great, but in the nature of the development which is now taking place in the English theater.

I first saw Mr. Richardson in a theater audience. It was at Malvern, in August, 1932, when Sir Barry Jackson was holding one of his annual theatrical festivals. It was the fourth day of the festival, and Mr. Richardson was not in that night's play. But when he entered the auditorium there was an outburst of cheering which showed that on the previous evenings he had done good work. The seal was set on his Malvern achievements on the following Saturday afternoon, when he took the part of Sergeant Fielding in the first English performance of Bernard Shaw's "Too True to Be Good."

"Too True to Be Good" starred one of England's best and most successful actors. But even Sir Cedric Hardwicke—in a poor part like the Burglar's in this play—could not get a real grip on a restive audience. Not until the opening of the third act, when Sergeant Fielding makes his first appearance, did the play settle down. From the moment that Mr. Richardson made his entrance, reading from "The Pilgrim's Progress," in his fine and moving voice, the theater became a different place. People stopped shuffling their feet, mopping their brows, and clearing their throats. Something important was going on on the stage, something they did not want to miss, and they became quiet.

The Sergeant's opening speech is one of the best things that Mr. Shaw has written. When, much more recently, I met Mr. Richardson in a dressing room in the Queen's Theater, London, I asked him whether it was not a joy to an actor to get hold of a fine piece of rhetoric.

"In a way, I suppose it is," he said. "But a grand speech will often make its own effect. The real challenge to an actor is a stretch of realistic twentieth-century dialogue—bald, curt, unadorned. To put fire and color and spirit into that sort of thing is a real achievement."

"The harder the dialogue, the more fun it is to speak it?" I asked. "Then perhaps the worse the play, the greater the satisfaction in acting?"

"Of course," said Mr. Richardson. "In a good play, you have to express the author's ideas. In a bad one, there are no ideas to express. You get a chance to put in a few of your own."

It is a paradoxical theory, but the best actors have held it. Why otherwise did Irving appear so frequently in trumpery melodramas?

In the course of this conversation, Mr. Richardson was probably talking a trifle gaily. However this may be, his rendering of a good, rousing piece of eloquence is one of the joys of the current theater. Modern acting is generally admitted to be negligent of the rhythms of speech. I have heard "Richard II" played three times—once in Sheffield, a second time in Stratford, and a third by the Oxford University Dramatic Society over the radio. On each occasion the principal actor asserted that

> Not all the waters in the rough, rude sea
> Can wash the balm off from an anointed king,

though the spoiling of the rhythm shrieks in the ear.

But this sort of thing is not confined to contemporary actors—or to bad actors, either. When Boswell and Dr. Johnson were up in the north of Scotland, somewhere near Inverness, they recalled that Garrick often used to get the emphasis of his lines wrong. That great actor—perhaps the greatest that England has known—would say, "I will speak *daggers*, but use none," dwelling on the word "daggers" instead of "speak."

I have never heard Mr. Richardson make a mistake of this kind. He never bungles either the sense of his lines, or their music. His rhetoric is therefore a thing to rejoice in. When, as the half-bankrupt Cornelius in J. B. Priestley's play of that name, he spoke of the way in which a plate-glass window in the Strand would send his imagination roving beyond the Seven Seas, the walls of the Duchess theater dissolved for me into the wide plains of South America and the great hills of the Andes.

H. C. G. Stevens photo

WHAT'S WRONG HERE?

Mr. Richardson as the Doctor (Center Figure) in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse"

Garrick could play every kind of character, said Johnson, except "an easy, fine-bred gentleman," yet he was a small man. Few modern actors dominate the stage so much as does Sir John Martin-Harvey, when, as Sidney Carton, he mounts the steps of the guillotine in "The Only Way," the stage adaptation of "A Tale of Two Cities." But Sir John is one of the smallest men in the English theater. Nevertheless, the thews and sinews, the bulk and big assemblance of a man are of no little assistance in a profession that lays great emphasis on personal appearance. In this, as in his voice, Mr. Richardson is fortunate. He looks every inch of his six feet, and his drive at golf, which, along with fishing, drawing, modeling and reading, is one of his chief recreations, ought to be quite respectable.

Practically every first-class actor has some special line in which he is pre-eminently at home. Sir John Martin-Harvey excels in displaying the self-sacrificing devotion of the romantic Bohemian type of stage character. This is the keynote of his Sidney Carton, of his David Garrick, and of his Lieutenant Reresby, in "The Breed of the Treshams." Miss Marie Tempest never plays so well as when she is upholding the cause of virtue and common sense with a scarifying wit in some drawing-room comedy. Miss Elisabeth Bergner is the personification of loyalty, which grows the stronger the more it is abused. Mr. Richardson's characters are usually simple men, like the ex-naval officer in Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered," who was so deplorably vague about the etiquette of checks, or the hero of Mr. Maugham's last play, "Sheppey," who took literally the injunction to give all that thou hast to the poor.

Like these two men, like the father in Henri Bernstein's "Promise" or the Captain in Mr. Priestley's "Bees on the Boat Deck," they have generally an inexhaustive fund of good-fellowship and kindheartedness. Yet, though they have in such strong measure the qualities of ordinary men, they have streaks in them that are not ordinary at all. Sheppey's determination was quite outside the range of average people, and did not the Captain read Schopenhauer? It is this capacity to be at home with the unusual, embedded in apparently the most solid conventionality, that has enabled Mr. Richardson to carry off with such great success the chief character in his latest play, "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," that excellent fellow whose fondness for playing with fire got him rather more than singed.

In parts like these, Mr. Richardson can do great things. With what a heart-lifting zest, as the ruined Cornelius, he hurled his ledgers through the dingy windows of his office, and strode out into newer and more spacious worlds! With what convictions, as the reckless young preacher in James Bridie's "Marriage Is No Joke," when asked why he was a Calvinist, he replied that it was not because the Calvinist creed comforted him, but because he believed it!

Equally good was the simplicity with which, at the end of that ill-fated play, he put temptation behind him, and returned to his home. And there were moments in his portrait of the unsuccessful provincial actor, Charles Appleby, in Mr Priestley's "Eden End," when the audience got that feeling of being on the brink of understanding incommunicable things which is often the reward of great poetry.

Mr. Richardson is fortunate in the epoch at which he has entered the English theater. An actor is an artist just as much as an author, with perhaps as urgent things to express. Moreover, an author can say them in books, but an actor can speak only in the theater. We are now apparently coming to a time when, as in the days of Garrick, as in the days of Irving, it is the player and not the writer who is the dominating partner in the drama. It is a great opportunity for men like Mr. Richardson.

ILLUMINATION

By Walter Sandon

THE OTHER DAY, a well-known English cleric said that "lives that are strained and starved, stunted and impoverished, cannot be religious except in the most rudimentary sense of the word. When there was better redistribution of wealth we might look for the revival of energetic religion amongst such lives." A century or so ago the established religious bodies deemed it sufficient to teach a life of self-denial here and now, with the promise of ample reward in heaven hereafter. The poor were told that their state of poverty was a blessing in disguise; a heaven-sent opportunity to prove themselves worthy of a well-provisioned future life.

This teaching was based upon the age-old belief that man had been cast out of heaven into an environment wherein he might barely earn his bread by "the sweat of his brow," and by so doing win his way back to divine approbation.

* * *

Time, and discoveries made in the realm of natural science, caused men to doubt the truth of this picture. Men began to see gradually that poverty and human misery were due to man's ignorance of the nature of creation. The idea grew that if mankind only knew enough about the world in terms of physical science, all the economic ills that had hitherto crushed the generations of man could be eliminated from the experience of future ages.

During the last fifty years the physical scientist has undoubtedly brought to light the fact that economic poverty is a man-made product and not a divine decree. Yet a vast amount of poverty still exists in the world. It seems strange that man, now seeing that poverty is not a divine product, is still apparently blind to the fact that the consequence of divine activity must be abundant good.

The reason for this blindness to facts may be found in man's belief in a multitude of so-called material laws which he deems to be the unchangeable medium through which economic plenty must be produced, controlled and distributed.

In this matter man is obviously still living in the past, for most of these so-called laws are based upon the old religious concept of God as a god of wrath, who punished men with death, sickness and poverty, which made these conditions seem permanent.

This concept of God is as old as our oldest records of man, and the Nazarene ofttimes found himself opposed by it. In many cases he realized it was useless to teach undiluted truth against this falsity, and he instructed the people by means of parables that illustrated the truth in familiar everyday terms of the time and place. It was an outstanding characteristic of Jesus that he made himself all things to all men so long as by so doing he could find his way into their thought and enlighten it.

* * *

When the multitude were hungry he simply fed them, but at the same time he showed them the power of the spiritual law of abundance to overrule the physical appearance of lack. On another occasion, when some of his disciples had toiled all night and caught no fish, he taught them a practical lesson as to how faith or spiritual understanding could meet human needs. But on the occasion when Peter raised the subject of the withered fig tree (Mark 11: 20-24) the Nazarene answered in terms of direct truth and said, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them and ye shall have them."

The world of today has drifted a long way from the vision that enables men to understand and rely upon such pure Christian truths. It has been fed so long on stark materialism that few (in comparison to the vast world population) are as yet able to accept statements of undiluted truth. So that if the churches are to bring a "revival of energetic religion" into the "strained, starved, stunted and impoverished" lives of humanity, the truth must be taught in easily digested parables that have a practical aim and purpose, in relation to the present international state of uncertainty.

When the Nazarene taught his disciples to cast their net with faith, or on "the right side," he gave them a practical demonstration of pure spiritual law which is also pure economic law. But in the case of the 5000, he fed them, and their wonderment at his method brought light into their dim understanding.

Today humanity is burdened by the dead weight of a mass of ill-founded and wrongly reasoned so-called laws, economic and otherwise. From day to day the world's press reports the possibility of war between this and that nation, due to ill feeling primarily engendered by the operation of man-made limitations.

* * *

Then what better work could the churches be doing than to offer the people better ways and means of bringing about a just distribution of the unbounded abundance in creation? To induce men to discard old and unjust theories, and accept methods based upon a more enlightened and enlightening understanding of God and creation, would be to teach sermons having at least a fellowship with the Sermon on the Mount.

For the Sermon on the Mount and the Ten Commandments were rules for helping human society to greater peace and well-being. They were economic as well as spiritual in intent. If there is now offered to this more complicated age an explanation of more just methods of distributing the economic good that lies to man's hand, so avoiding the creation of irreligious and dictatorial forms of society, this must surely be one method whereby men can be awakened to the fact that instead of being a god of wrath, God is Good.

Roses by Another Name

Rhododendrons and Azaleas Are of the Same Floral Family, and Horticulturists Have Bred Them So and Fragrance of These Gorgeous Mountain Flowers Are Available for Home Garde

By Walter L. Winchester

IT'S SPRING IN THE mountains! Melting snow on the high peaks rushes down the Appalachian slopes in noisy rivulets. The pungent odor of smoke from pine knots, that curls upward from the little cabins of the mountain folk, blends with the vernal freshness of earthy smells. Along the winding Carolina highways, rug weavers display their wares from cottage porches, to catch the attention of travelers homeward bound from a winter in southern playgrounds.

In the quiet and peace of the hills, tiny bluets, bloodroots and nodding wild flowers timidly lift their heads. Deep in the woods, rare orchids unfold their blooms, and fragrant lilies make aisles along the streams. At length the rhododendrons, most spectacular of the mountain flowers, join the floral procession. First they engulf the lower slopes with showy blossoms, and then roll upward, wave upon wave, to lay a carpet of color across the mountainside . . . rose-pink, lavender, purple, pearly white.

* * *

Never, I think, are the mountains as gay as in the late spring and early summer, when the rhododendrons expand their great clusters into full bloom. These delightful wild flowers are beloved by the hill folk, who often call them laurel. And they are proud to share their beauties with the thousands of visitors who come each year to view the floral pageant of the mountains.

High up among the clouds, on the mountains of western North Carolina, vast acres of rhododendron gardens thrive in their native setting. They spread out in all directions, often in dense thickets, readily accessible over motor roads. This region, favored by abundant moisture and not too severe temperatures, is recognized as the home of the best natural stands of rhododendrons in North America. Along with them grow the closely related mountain laurel and azaleas.

* * *

These gorgeous flowers bloom profusely on the slopes of Mt. Mitchell, tallest peak of the Appalachians. They mantle the peaks of the Craggies, 600 acres of them in a practically continuous stand . . . like some Titan's corsage. Here the absence of trees opens to view a charming vista of color. Nature also has lavished the rhododendrons on Mt. Pisgah and Roan Mountain, among other North Carolina peaks, and they form an outstanding floral display in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, on the Carolina-Tennessee border.

Rhododendrons grow naturally throughout the Appalachians, on Pacific slopes and elsewhere in America. Indeed, they thrive in many mountainous regions of the world. From Alpine pygmies of a few inches, to giant flowering trees 60 feet or more in height, they have been found . . . even in the arctics and high up in tropical mountains.

Literally, rhododendron means "rose tree"—truly a rose by another name, for its range of colors challenges even the rose. Since the rose is dubbed queen of the floral kingdom, many will agree with botanists that the rhododendron's beauties and large flower trusses entitle it to be known as king. Exquisite in its natural setting, probably no flowering shrub possesses greater charm for gardens. In the British Isles and Europe it has long been dignified as an aristocrat of the garden, and in America it is steadily gaining warm friends.

"Delicate rhodora," a magenta-rose or lilac flower, found in May along river banks and swampy woods in northeastern states and Canada, is non-evergreen, belonging to the azalea group. It won poetic renown in the well-known lines from Emerson:

> In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
> I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
> Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,
> To please the desert and the sluggish brook.

Several notably handsome evergreen species are native to North America. The great rhododendron, or great laurel, is the most common of them, and softly bedecks the mountain slopes late in June and July. Its five-lobed blossoms vary widely in color . . . almost pure white, lovely shell-pink, or deep rose. Found all through the eastern part of the continent, it is very abundant in the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge Mountains, where its bent and gnarled trunk and limbs sometimes reach skyward 30 to 40 feet. It is very hardy and widely planted in gardens, especially in parks and large estates.

Earlier in the Appalachian springtide appear the more brilliant flowers of the Catawba rhododendron (R. catawbiense), often called red laurel. Its spectacular blooms are larger and deeper in color than the more common species, varying from a lilac-purple to a deep purple magenta. Large clusters of bell-shaped flowers cling to slender downy stems.

The Catawba is at its best the first two weeks in June. It thrives on slopes and even on 6000-foot summits. It is especially abundant in the southern Alleghanies, and in North Carolina Roan Mountain takes its name from the coloring of the Catawba. Usually three to six feet high, it sometimes reaches 18 to 20 feet. Its hardiness and beauty make it most useful in gardens and it has played an important role in the development of hybrids.

The rose-tinged Carolina rhododen-

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PARTIAL TO THE BANKS OF STREAMS IS THE LOVELY PINK RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM BELOW. THE RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE, LOWER LEFT, IS A POPULAR NATIVE SPECIES. IT IS HARDY AND THRIVES WELL IN THE MOIST AIR OF MOUNTAIN SUMMITS AS ON CRAGGY DOME, NORTH CAROLINA, AT THE LOWER RIGHT

Photos by Elliot Lyman Fisher

n. appearing late in May, and the rplish-rose rhododendron minus, a e June bloomer, are among others aillar in the southern mountains.

The height of the blossoming season signalized by the annual rhododen-n festival in Asheville, in the heart the North Carolina mountains. Usu-y this is a mid-June function, lasting eral days and attracting many vis-rs. There are extravagant street rades, a pageant and a ball at which e king and queen of the mythical ododendron kingdom are crowned. rdens of the French Broad River rden Club are visited.

And in searching for the prolific tive gardens among Dixie's historic ck hills, you still may chance upon picturesque resident who will tell u that the distance to yonder moun-n is "a screech, an' a holler, and a ht good go by!"

* * *

June also is rhododendron time on nerica's West Coast. On Pacific pes grows the California or western ododendron, extending north into itish Columbia. Blossoming in May d June, its large flowers have a pink-, or rose-purple cast. It is kin to e Catawba rhododendron of Carolina d some think it even more beautiful. The State of Washington annually ys homage to its official state flower, e rhododendron. At Bremerton, the ountaineers each year present a play their forest playhouse on the Olym-c Peninsula. From their camp in the rest, a trail leads down the slope rough a bower of June blossoms, to a natural amphitheater among the firs, hemlocks and cedars, where the stage is set for the play.

The rhododendron also is state flower of West Virginia. The kindred mountain laurel has been adopted as state flower by Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

For many years, America was famed as the greatest home of native rhododendrons. The American great rhododendron was introduced in England in 1736, for horticultural experimentation. It first bloomed in London in 1756 and, in the years following, other species were introduced from Mediterranean regions, the Caucasus and the Himalayas. These experiments in England, which, oddly enough, does not have a single native species of rhododendron, formed the beginning of the cultivation of these fastidious shrubs. Today there are thousands of gorgeous hybrids from which gardeners may choose.

In recent years, the center of interest for native rhododendrons has shifted to China. There, in western Yunnan, more than 200 species have been discovered. Some of them have yellow flowers, and introduce a new color strain to these shrubs.

Experiments with the Chinese species have been conducted by many botanists, including those at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, at Boston, where several hardy hybrids already have been produced from them. The work there is under direction of Prof. Alfred Rehder, curator of the herbarium. Since the Asian species include a much wider color range than previously known, Mr. Rehder is hopeful they eventually will be worked into many more hardy evergreen hybrids. Success with them, he told the writer, would considerably enhance the use of rhododendrons in gardens.

* * *

Mr. Rehder was honored for his outstanding work with the rhododendrons when the Royal Horticultural and Rhododendron Societies of England awarded him the Loder Cup for 1936. Only twice previously had the award been made in America. The first American to win this distinction was Prof. Charles S. Sargent, founder of the Arnold Arboretum. Later it was awarded to Dr. E. H. Wilson, who was assistant to Mr. Sargent.

Messrs. Rehder and Wilson worked together for years and made many contributions to published knowledge about rhododendrons. Three botanical genera and many species have been named for the former, who also has written many technical works on various aspects of horticulture. Dr. Wilson will be remembered, too, for his globe-circling journey in search of rare floral specimens. His zeal carried him up the

(Continued on page 12)

Among the New Books

Virginia Woolf, Novelist of Hesitations and Inconclusion

The Years, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to give a clear idea of what this book is about, and quotation—though I shall be driven to it—will illustrate only a corner of Mrs. Woolf's manner, method and matter. She is thought to be one of the important novelists of our generation; more accurately, it seems to me, she is an eccentric, one who is always on the fringes of experience, the novelist of hesitations and inconclusion. Her people—members of the English upper middle class in its almost aristocratic phase—are concerned not with things themselves but with the way things are done. Each isolated, like some museum specimen in its case, they are concerned only with themselves. The private world has become the only one. And it is not the private world of action and morality, but of passivity and psychological sensation.

* * *

As in Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and in Proust, the chief character is time itself. The theme of this novel, says the blurb, is the passing of the last fifty years seen through the everyday life of separate individuals. But whereas in "War and Peace," the greatest of the time novels, events and persons recede with stately and elegiac tread into the past and, in Proust, *le temps perdu* winds away in full stream, the time of Mrs. Woolf has broken into fragmentary music. Under her skeptical eye time loses its volume and absolute majesty, and has dwindled to mere echo and evanescence.

Mrs. Woolf seems to yearn, like all the aesthetic novelists since Flaubert, for a novel with no people and no events in it, and about nothing. If anything overwhelming did happen to her characters in the past fifty years, she has avoided such a vulgarity and has written instead of those things we think of when we say, rather wearily, "One just goes on living from day to day." She has restricted herself to that small deposit of impression which is continually made by the daily trivialities of the stream of living.

* * *

A father leaves his club, goes to the City, returns home for tea, meets his children. A mother lies ill in a hushed house. A son worries about his career. A young girl goes in for good works. The generations grow up. People go to parties and think about people and return from parties not saying what happened at them. Eccentricities and foibles develop. A man goes to the war, another returns from Africa, a dinner party is held in a basement during an air raid. Speculative arguments begin but go to pieces because no one quite knows how to go on. What are we? Where are we going? No one can put his thoughts in words; all drift about the fringes of the subject. This is the kind of material.

Jacket Design for J. B. Priestley's "Excursion Into Autobiography," Called "Midnight on the Desert" (Harper), Which Will Be Reviewed Shortly in These Columns

For the reader the characters have a momentary visibility only. Eleanor, the one who has taken up good works, is about the clearest; but you can hardly open a page without finding some felicity of minor observation, the expression of method without the passion of a subject. One has the sensation of seeing a number of curious, delicately observed cats all mewing for milk—but there is no milk. Here is an elderly woman going north in a sleeping car:

> The sound of the train became louder in the darkness; its roar, its vibration, seemed to fall into a regular rhythm of sound, raking through her mind, rolling out her thoughts. Ah, but not all of them, she thought, turning restlessly on her shelf. Some still jutted up. One's not a child, she thought, staring at the light under the blue shade, any longer. The years changed things; destroyed things, heaped things up—worries and bothers; here they were again. Fragments of talk kept coming back to her; sights came before her. She saw herself raise the window with a jerk; and the bristles on Aunt Warburton's chin. She saw the women rising, and the men filing in. She sighed as she turned on her ledge. All their clothes are the same, she thought; all their lives are the same. And which is right? she thought, turning restlessly on her shelf. Which is wrong? . . . . Where is the train at this moment? Now, she murmured, shutting her eyes, we are passing the white house on the hill . . . a blank intervened; her thoughts spaced; they became muddled. Past and present became jumbled together. She saw Margaret Macnaole pinching the dress in her fingers, but she was leading a bull with a ring through its nose. . . . This is sleep, she said to herself, half opening her eyes; thank goodness, she said to herself, shutting them again, this is sleep.

I have taken this passage at random. Matter, says the natural scientist, is made of atoms and these atoms are really events: Mrs. Woolf has directed this scientific atomization to thoughts and people. The difference between "the stream of consciousness" novelists and Mrs. Woolf is that she goes a skin deeper to the palpitation and impact of consciousness itself and shows in concrete and domestic detail how much of random impression is conditioned, repetitive and not voluntary. There is a curious, eerie pleasure in recognizing the buried stimuli. The process of the disintegration of character in the novel could hardly go further. But one wonders why it was necessary to write a novel of 450 pages when the death blow to development on any plane was dealt in the first fifty by her method. One is made less aware of the passing of fifty years than of the fragmentary tedium of the hours withdrawn from passion and purpose and reduced to an inventory.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Mr. Coward Keeps His Secret

Present Indicative, by Noel Coward. London: Heinemann, 12s. 6d. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

MR. NOEL COWARD, Mr. Ivor Novello and Mr. Jack Buchanan furnish between them one of the most interesting paradoxes of the post-war age. Two of them through their writing and all three through their acting are accepted by the British and American publics as the epitome of the sophistication and unconventionality that have been the hallmark of the last 20 years. Yet, if one is to trust the gossip writers, they possess the most characteristic of the bourgeois virtues: they love their mothers.

In the case of Mr. Coward there can be no doubt. His devotion to his mother is the theme that runs through the whole of his autobiography. He admires the courage that enabled her to let him wander alone in London, even when he was a small boy. It is to her that he rushes when his adolescent imagination is first confronted with things that shock and wound it. He refers over and over again to the drudgery which she had to endure for years when she kept a boarding house in Ebury street, and when he has any money in his pocket, he has only two ideas about spending it. He either goes off on a holiday to America or the Far East or the south of France, or he buys his mother another cottage. Such a relationship has, of course, its ups and downs. There was one dreadful moment, of which Mr. Coward gives a bracing account, when his whole family thought, quite unjustly, that he was ashamed of them before his rich and titled friends. But the crisis passed, and happiness resumed its sway.

* * *

"Present Indicative" is one of the best things Mr. Coward has ever written. Bright and provocative it was bound to be; but it has a steady movement, a sense of climax and construction and a capacity to communicate emotion that mark only the most triumphantly skillful of autobiographies. Mr. Coward draws a picture of himself nervously waiting for his cue on the first night of the New York production of "The Vortex" that is difficult to forget. His description of the performance and the attitude of the audience is full of a choking excitement. Indeed, "The Vortex" invariably stimulates Mr. Coward to write his best. The first performance of this play in Chicago gives him pages of rich comedy.

* * *

Most books of theatrical memoirs are collections of anecdotes which can be easily quoted. In a sense, the worse the book is—the more it consists only of detachable jokes—the more amusing it may seem in review. But "Present Indicative" is a genuine book; its merit lies not in its occasional stories, but in the gradually developing portrait which it draws of one of the most interesting and spectacularly successful men of the age. Nevertheless, it has many delightful minor episodes. When a very young man, Mr. Coward was engaged to write lyrics by a publishing firm for three years at an annual salary rising from £50 to £100. At the beginning of this period Mr. Coward haunted the publishers' steps with little poems, but could never get to see anyone who mattered. Still, at the end of the year he received his £50. The year after, he paid less attention to poetry, but got his £75 all right. The third year he was busy with other things and did not call round on the publishers till the last day of his contract. He was politely given a cheque for £100. Soon afterwards the publisher went bankrupt.

Mr. Coward is the most eminent of the frank, "modern" dramatists. His book knows no restrictions in phrase. Occasionally, indeed, its expressions are naïvely daring. But this daring is entirely in manner, not matter. Some recent autobiographers have told us all, perhaps more than all, about their private life. It should interest them to notice how completely Mr. Coward keeps his private life to himself. There is not, for example, one word in this long book to suggest whether Mr. Coward has ever thought of marriage either in the abstract or in connection with a particular person. This may suggest a reason why Mr. Coward is so much better than his imitators. His superficial frankness veils a fundamental reticence. His secret is not so easy to get hold of as some people suppose.

H. H.

To Serve an Author's Purpose

The Persian Journey of the Reverend Ashley Wishard and His Servant, Fathi, by Elgin Groseclose. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $2.50.

LAYING ASIDE this small volume, one wonders whether the author did not err in calling it a novel. Surely it is an allegory, replete with spiritual allusions and implications. Delicately and beautifully conceived it is, too: this account of a proud modern, equipped with human knowledge and with all manner of appurtenances designed to bring him success in his travels as a missionary in Persia, who yet finds at last that he must lose all before his message can be heard. Yes, an allegory having intent to show that the age of the expert with all his machine-made paraphernalia weighs less than nothing beside the things of the spirit.

Dispatched to Persia by the congregation of the Church of the Age, New York City, the young missionary spent some time in learning the language and in watching the erection of his splendid headquarters, which included school and hospital. Then he wished a closer acquaintance with the Persian people for whom his message was intended. So, with his servant, Fathi, he set out in his motor-car for the wilds. The car survived the ordeal but a few days, and its successor, a Russian carriage drawn by three horses, only a trifle longer. For there was a calamitous tumble down a mountainside which occasioned the loss of all the cherished possessions of the Reverend Mr. Wishard.

What follows, say what one will, it is difficult to find convincing: The missionary's capture on a wild mountain pass of the Garaput range by a mighty chief of the savage Kurds, and finally the *firenghi's* sojourn in the tents of the Kurdish clan where, through his sharing their hardships and striving to help his rugged hosts, at last they showed themselves ready to listen to what he told them of the story of the Founder of Christianity. All this has an extraordinary strain of improbability. One sees the trend; one understands what is in the author's mind; but one cannot accept these developments as plausible. No novel, this; even the allegory is sorely strained.

For anyone easily engrossed by the mental concept of Persia—its scenes and scents and color, its refinements and barbarities, its history and struggles toward a future—there is much here of interest. The book could have been written only by a man intimately familiar with life in the Near East. And yet one is less than satisfied. Perhaps because this is no actual missionary at all—as, contrariwise, Pearl Buck's father, the "Fighting Angel," was burningly real—but only an imaginary missionary tricked out to serve an author's purpose.

M. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Time of Witchcraft Trials

Gallows Hill, by Frances Winwar. New York: Holt, $2.50.

PROBABLY the Salem witchcraft delusion still contains the elements of more novels, just as it furnished material for Esther Forbes's "A Mirror for Witches," a few years ago, and just now for Frances Winwar's "Gallows Hill."

Miss Winwar's novel is strong and rich in color, but with some of the natural harshness mitigated by devoted human affection. The prime characteristic of the book, which binds all its other qualities together to catch and hold the reader, is its steadily mounting excitement. At first, on that October day when the Sarah's Adventure sailed away with its crew of North Shore men, among them Sperry Lane who was betrothed to Mary Bishop, Salem was only tinged with portent. Red men haunted the forests, a reddish mist hung over the town, the sea was dull, and women and children hid their heads at night thinking of a vessel that sailed with ill omens, of old wives' tales that had come overseas, and of heathen rites going on in the darkness of the woods.

* * *

These were only beginnings. As winter passed and spring came, the Shattucks, neighbors to the Bishops, were talking openly about witches, about a calf that had been "overlooked,' about their boy Sam who was oddly afflicted; and Granny Shattuck, remembering an old grudge, was dropping hints about Mary's mother, the tavern-mistress.

So the delusion gathered way as it had done in other parts of the world. It is all history, with the same names on the record books that Miss Winwar uses in her story—the Widow Bishop, Philip English and his lady wife, the witch-harriers, Cotton Mather from Boston and Samuel Parris, minister of Salem-Village, whose own daughter was one of the first to say she was bewitched.

Even in the stiff phrasing of the records there is drama. How much more in this story of grieving hearts; of Mary, waiting for the long-delayed return of the Sarah's Adventure, and when that battered ship returned, finding no Sperry Lane aboard; of Mary's mother, sorrowing for her daughter more than for herself when the Shattucks and others pointed their fingers and cried "Witch!"; of poor befuddled Martin Downer doing his sorry best to save Mary when she, too, was caught in the net cast for witches; and Mrs. English, who had done good all her life, but was a fine lady, and so marked for the people's easy hatred.

* * *

Because we know that so much of the story is true and that the trials were a mockery and the executions actual, we realize as we read "Gallows Hill" that here is something that we cannot get away from. It is going on to its consummation. Nothing can stop it, not even a writer of fiction. Respectable folk who have been unfortunate enough to make an enemy are going to be marked for accusation, silly girls thrilled by notoriety are going to delude themselves into showing the evidences of being bewitched, sober magistrates specially appointed for the Witchcraft Trials by Governor Phipps will accept hearsay or imagination as testimony—these things which actually happened in 1692 will inevitably crop out in the story. It has the breath of doom.

All this is enhanced by Miss Winwar's art. She has read widely and deeply and saturated herself in witchcraft lore. She has the gift of using words evocative of shapes and shadows that lurk behind the history. Cotton Mather's misdirected researches, Mistress Hobbs's old books of magic, the tales of Mr. Parris's Indian slave, Tituba, are transmitted by the novelist into a wild refrain.

But men's minds did clear. A part of the Bay Colony remained skeptical, and that part in time prevailed. In a year or so the force of the delusion was spent. Miss Winwar finds happiness and safety for Mary Bishop, taken out of Boston prison, where she had been lodged because Salem jail was overcrowded, and with Philip English and his wife put on board one of English's ships captained by Sperry Lane—returned from pirate captivity. Thus they were taken to the less superstition-ridden province of New York.

Miss Winwar's feeling for the past has led her of late chiefly to biography—to the Rossetti book, "Poor Splendid Wings," which won her the Atlantic Monthly non-fiction prize in 1933, and the group study of Byron, Shelley and Keats, "The Romantic Rebels." In writing fiction, as in "Gallows Hill," she is able to give unhampered play to her imagination and sense of drama which sometimes impaired the word-by-word exactness of her biographies.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Constitutional Government and Politics, by Carl J. Friedrich (Harper, $3.50). A textbook for those who are puzzled about the future of democracy.

Angry Dust, by Nikolai Gubsky (Oxford, $3.50). Autobiography of a Russian émigré novelist.

The Story of Marblehead, by Joseph S. Robinson (published by the author at Marblehead, Mass., $3). The record in war and peace of a famous New England town.

Showman, by William A. Brady (Dutton, $3), sets forth incidents of a lively 60-year adventure in the theater.

Cavalier Drama, by Alfred Harbage (Modern Language Association), presents a historical and critical supplement to the study of the Elizabethan and Restoration stage.

Time and Chance, by Alexander Black (Farrar & Rinehart, $3.50). The biography of an editor, novelist and photographer who helped to make the New York nineties gay.

Art and Society, by Herbert Read (Macmillan, $4), discusses historically the cultural and social backgrounds of creative art.

Decency in Motion Pictures, by Martin Quigley (Macmillan, $1), relates the history of the establishment of a Hollywood production code.

Art and Prudence, by Mortimer J. Adler (Longmans, $5), discusses the motion picture medium in terms of Aristotle's method.

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"The Poet" as Author of Shakespeare's Plays

Will Shakspere, Factotum and Agent, by Alden Brooks. New York: Round Table Press, $3.

THE AUTHOR of this curious book is, his publishers tell us on the dust-jacket, a graduate of Harvard University and a former member of the English faculty of that institution. Certainly he has traveled a long way since he quitted the academic halls associated with the names of Kittredge and Neilson. Probing for the truth about Shakespeare, "swathed in the stiff wrappings of centuries of accepted tradition," he derives from his examination of contemporary allusions and from his interpretation of the text of the plays and poems a "Shakspere" (whom he is careful to distinguish from "Shakespeare") who was an Elizabethan counterpart of the modern motion-picture magnate, primarily a man of business, employing and directing the talents of men of letters but with a sadly slender literary taste or talent of his own.

* * *

Beneath him in worldly success but above him in talent were various well-known writers; and towering over all, deliberately concealed from public view but discernible to Mr. Brooks, was The Poet. Who The Poet was, Mr. Brooks promises to reveal in another volume. For the moment all that we are told (has the reader guessed?) is that he was the true author of the plays and poems misascribed by "orthodox" scholars to the uneducated but sharp and clever rustic from Stratford. Not, however, the author of the entire texts as they have come down to us. Shakspere, the theatrical agent, occasionally attempted to touch them up. The passages where his fumbling and vulgar touch is detectable are generally those which "orthodox" critics have been inclined to regard as spurious additions unworthy of the traditional Shakespeare.

* * *

This is but one of the many topsy-turvy conclusions in the book. One more example must suffice. The much-discussed sonnet describing the "rival poet," who is haunted by an affable, familiar ghost is not by Shakspere but actually describes Shakspere. Shakspere is Greene's "upstart crow," not because he revamped plays by Greene, but because he, the theatrical magnate, got all the pecuniary profits and left the playwrights to starve. In the course of Mr. Brooks's examination of the evidence, a complicated biographical story is built up, involving the Earl of Southampton and a Dark Lady and Sir William Davenant and Thomas Thorpe and William Hall and a crowd of supernumeraries.

Mr. Brooks speaks pretty harshly of the hypotheses and guesswork of the "orthodox" scholars and commentators. His own handling of evidence is astonishingly free. Read, for example, the argument leading to the conclusion that "A Lover's Complaint" is a burlesque sequel to the Sonnets. Or the argument that Thomas Nashe was the creator of Falstaff, who, like Autolycus, is a portrait of—Shakspere! (The scene of the rejection of Falstaff records the separation of The Poet from his old but unworthy friend, Will Shakspere.) Another amazing example of Mr. Brooks's methods of argument may be found in his contention that "it is hardly possible" that Shakspere wrote the dedication of "Venus and Adonis." On page 267 there is a good instance of this unorthodox critic's technique. He remarks that on the pages following the title page of the Sonnets "there is no line of tribute to the author"; yet all the world knows that in the dedication there are the words, "our ever-living poet." Is not this a tribute? One of the most amazing pieces of argument is that designed to show the "forlorn maiden" of "A Lover's Complaint" is a satiric portrait of Shakspere abandoned by the Earl of Southampton. Other appalling instances of the manipulation of evidence may be found on page 134 (the argument for an early date of "The Winter's Tale") and on page 218 (the discussion of the meaning of "the first heir of my invention"). But it is useless to say more; the entire book bristles with such absurdities.

S. C. C.

Oxford has now published in America Philip Noel-Baker's "The Private Manufacture of Armaments." The English edition (Gollancz) was reviewed in the Monitor Nov. 18, 1936.

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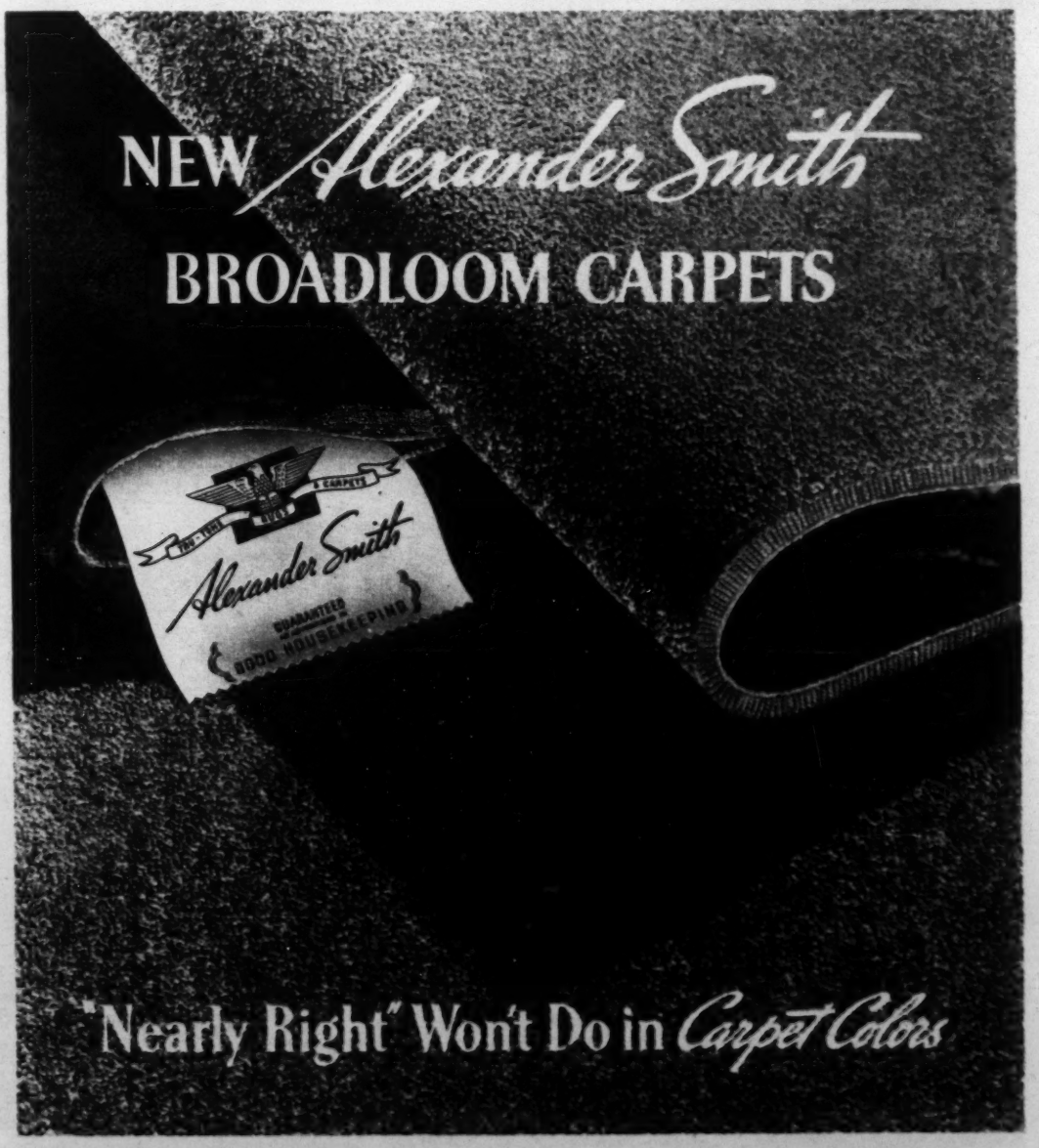

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. . Roses by Another Name

(Continued from Page 9)

sides of 15,000-foot mountains in Asia, where he found many remarkable new rhododendrons.

In the last half century there has been relatively little breeding of rhododendrons in the United States, but large numbers of beautiful hybrids have been developed in England, and also in Germany and the Netherlands. Compared to their extensive use in European gardens, they cannot be considered widely used in America. But authorities feel that no flowering shrub excels them for an evergreen garden. In combination with the fragrant azaleas, which drop their foliage in winter, they provide a wide range of desired colors and a long blooming season. Botanically there is little distinction between these shrubs. The azalea is a favorite in Japanese gardens.

* * *

For gardens in northeastern states, there is a sufficient variety of rhododendrons of proved hardiness to permit attractive arrangements. A dozen or more choice evergreen hybrids are able to withstand the rigorous climate. A favorite is the Mrs. C. S. Sargent, a deep rose flower, developed in England but honoring an American. There are also whites, crimsons, lilacs and purples. Of native types, there is an even larger number of "ironclads" for this region, leading off with the Catawba and the great rhododendron, previously described.

For milder climates, the list of availables is considerably wider. Pacific coast gardeners are particularly favored with a wide variety from which to select, as rhododendrons find the mild climate and abundant moisture of that region most friendly, Mr. Rehder explained. About any variety that grows in England will do well on the Pacific Coast.

Many home gardeners have believed these shrubs difficult to cultivate in America, and their use has been largely confined to private estates and parks, under care of trained gardeners. But as new facts about them have been revealed, their usefulness has increased.

* * *

Horticulturists agree that when properly planted in a congenial setting, these garden aristocrats are not difficult to grow and require little care. They do have definite peculiarities. A peaty soil, of adequate acidity and organic content, is needed. Generous use of the garden hose is essential, to simulate the frequent mountain showers of their native habitat.

The Atlantic seaboard has large areas where soil and climate are very favorable, and many beautiful gardens have been developed there. Arid regions of the West and windswept prairies are not congenial to their culture.

Shady spots where many other plants and shrubs fail often are ideal . . . even the perpetual shadows of great city buildings. But partial sunshine is better. The evergreen types need the shelter of a wooded or natural garden setting, and are right at home among the oaks, pines and hemlocks. An evergreen background brings out the beauties of the flowers and blends better with their green leathery foliage than does a light wall.

* * *

Some types have leaves with a peculiar habit of curling under on cold days, as if hugging themselves to keep warm. Mr. Rehder finds those planted about his home almost as reliable as a thermometer, curling under at about 10 degrees above zero.

Charming results are produced by using rhododendrons in shaded nooks about the home, or against an old-fashioned stone wall. Many gardeners find them attractive at the edge of a lawn, where there is plenty of room to show them off. To beautify the dooryard of a cottage, one would select the small-leaved rhododendrons, or the azaleas. The latter require more sunshine but their finer texture and brilliant colors make them very versatile. They may be used safely against a light background, a point that needs careful consideration in laying out the rhododendron garden.

Elliot Lyman Fisher Photo

PURPLE RHODODENDRON AND FLAME AZALEA ON ANDREWS BALD, GREAT SMOKIES

Mighty in Name

The mighty Mississippi River, upon which $1,000,000,000 has been spent for flood control works, is known as the "Father of Waters" in the United States. Yet it is only 2500 miles long, while the Missouri River, which empties into it, known as "Big Muddy," is 2945 miles long. Combined, these two streams reach 4220 miles, from the American Northwest to the Gulf of Mexico. The Nile in Egypt has a total length of 4000 miles, the Amazon in South America 3900 miles.

. . Alloys:

(Continued from Page 5)

and stretch (fatigue) of metals. Engineers investigating steam turbines and boilers that have worked so hard they blew up find the trouble due to a "stretching" of the metal by amounts computed in thousandths of an inch. It is evident, then, that to build stronger turbines, enable higher steam temperatures and greater efficiency, new high-creep-strength steels must be built.

Even in the manufacture of cast iron, marked improvements have been made. Though iron pipes cast in Pennsylvania long before Napoleon led his army to defeat at Waterloo are still giving good service in many parts of America, new kinds of cast iron alloyed with nickel, copper and chromium overcome not only rust but corrosion due to chemical agents. Some will even serve in place of steel. Ordinary cast iron breaks like cold molasses taffy dropped on the floor, but new processes developed in California will allow iron castings to be twisted into rods or spirals. They would almost serve for spring steel.

* * *

Just to list a few of the things needed, ideas worth $1,000,000 each to someone with the ability to find correct answers, one might start out by asking for an alloy that would be a perfect conductor for electricity. Pure metals allow considerable leakage over long distances, making it impractical to supply power to points more than 200 miles from a power station. The laboratories at the University of Toronto are close—they now have an alloy that is perfect at high temperatures, but they still need to find one that will serve at ordinary temperatures.

Someone else might find a non-corrosive plating for sheet iron or steel that will make this suitable for metal roofing, or build fireproof curtains for the theater that will stand heat without crumbling, screening that will stand up in tropical climates, tin cans that are not so expensive and won't waste so much of the world's meager supply of tin.

If none of these things appeals to inventive minds, they might look for overhead railroad wires which will not be affected by dense smoke or the abrasive action of soot and cinders, a new coating that will prevent soil corrosion of pipe lines, a cheap method of taking gold from sea water (bromine pays its way, why not gold?).

Until recently, lithium sold for $240 a pound and was used sparingly as a ready mixer with other metals. It is particularly valuable for imparting a sweeter tone to bells. Now it can be produced for $15 a pound, and in ton lots. A very similar story might be told about aluminum. Lithium, though a metal, is so light that it floats on water like cork.

* * *

Liquid copper gave inventors sleepless nights as they carried on the search for it over many decades. Available now as a non-corrosive covering for coating metals that rust, the nation's losses in this direction—estimated at more than $1,000,000,000 annually—can easily be cut in half.

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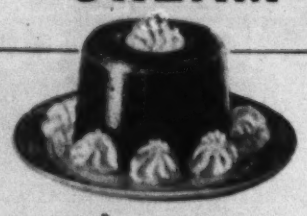

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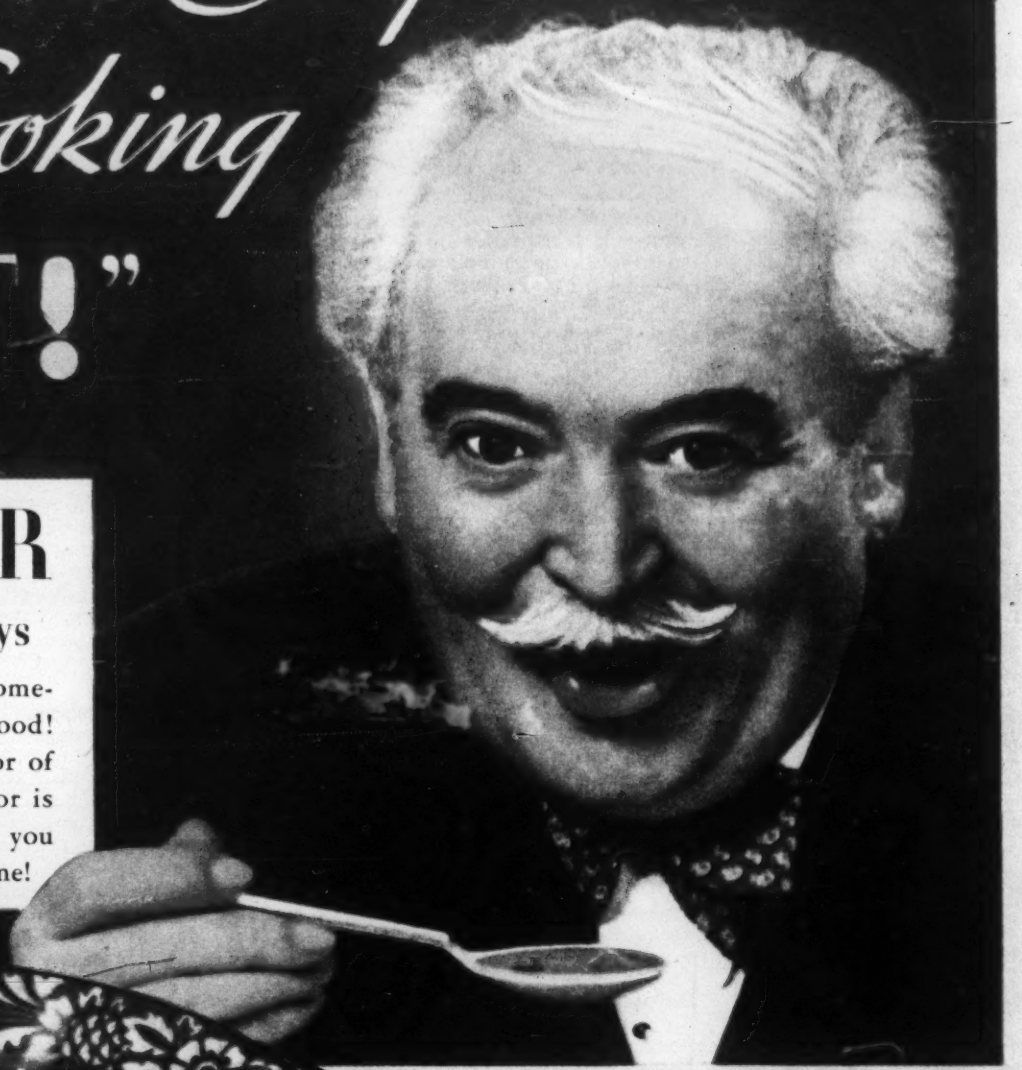

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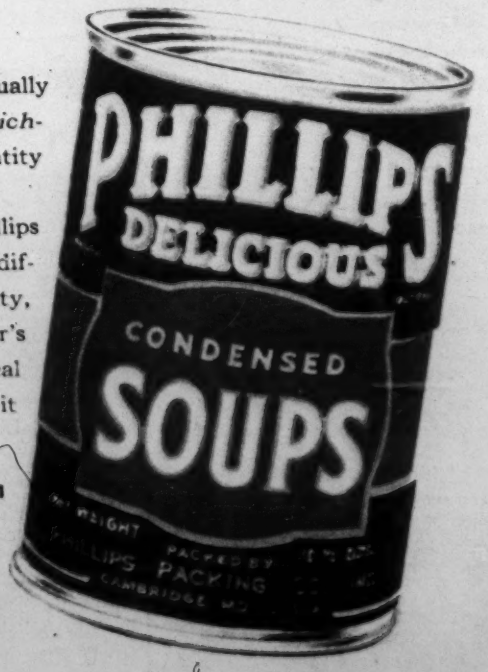

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Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

It's spring, according to the calendar. Already we have seen the first robin and felt the heady sweetness of warm south winds. And because spring means flowers, the Magazine presents a flower cover for a spring bouquet, and WALTER L. WINCHESTER, Boston free lance writer, tells about the rhododendrons that soon will be mantling mountain slopes and adorning home gardens.

The request for an enlarged secretariat at the White House reminds GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS, Administrative Assistant to President Hoover in 1931, of the multitudinous duties of the Chief Executive's personal secretaries. Mr. Hastings was extension director of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, is a social worker and writer, a contributor of articles and editorials to many newspapers and magazines.

Going by air last month on a fact-finding trip to the Virgin Islands, ROBERT W. DESMOND, associate editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, was so impressed by the service and accomplishments of Eastern Air Lines that his article about the organization in this week's issue practically wrote itself. Other reports on the West Indies, and the Virgin Islands in particular, will appear in later Magazines.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON was for many years the Monitor's correspondent at Geneva and Paris. He has contributed many articles on European affairs.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS and HAROLD HOBSON are Monitor staff writers.

WALTER SANDON'S frequent editorials have made him familiar to Magazine readers.

GUERNSEY LE PELLEY'S cartoon family knocked at the door this week and they looked so wistful we invited them in. The front section was pretty full, so you'll find them—Tubby, Buddy and Marmaduke, in person—on a back page, but none the less important for that. Mr. Le Pelley is a member of the Monitor staff in Boston.

. . Italy . .

(Continued from Page 3)

self-sufficing. Nevertheless, it is correcting the disparity between exports and imports by the most ingenious schemes. "Sanctions" gave an impetus to autarchy. Production is being cheapened, so that exportation may be increased. If an Italian product can be substituted for a foreign product, it is so substituted. Experiments in synthetic production appear to be remarkably successful. Signor Mussolini does not wish to push the doctrine of self-sufficiency to extreme lengths; he does not, for example, assert that Italy prefers cannon to butter. But no longer will Italy lie at the mercy of other nations.

I am convinced that he is followed wholeheartedly by all but an infinitesimal number of Italians. Liberals of the old school may dislike various restrictions, but many believe them to be necessary, and point to the encroachment of the state on individual liberties even in some democratic countries. They feel that Italy is in process of becoming a great nation, and that sacrifices, in the shape of stern discipline and rigid order, are necessary.

Moreover, Europe lives under the danger of war. Italy faces it, and confidence comes from its preparedness. When Mussolini declares that Italy offers an olive branch springing from the forest of 8,000,000 bayonets, the Anglo-Saxon smiles at the extravagant rhetoric. But Signor Mussolini means much the same thing as Mr. Anthony Eden when the British statesman asks for military forces to defend peace. With their conquest of Ethiopia behind them, all Italians whom I have met want peace, to consolidate the new empire.

Photo by Margaret Bourke White

AIR EXPRESS IS AN INDEX TO PROSPERITY
It Made a Gain of 120 Per Cent in 1936 Over 1935 on the Eastern Air Lines Alone.

. . Where 'X' Equals 'Progress'

(Continued from Page 4)

The cabin had individual wicker chairs, without seat belts, and the windows slid back. Everyone climbed aboard, and the ship took the air with a great roar. There was no such thing as soundproofing, in those days, and conversation was impossible. The ship banked steeply, turned, and flew over Biscayne Bay, circled the western part of the city, thence east over Hollywood and other seaside "developments," and south along the shore at a very low altitude.

Mr. Fokker had more fun than anyone. He bounced about the cabin, fluttering a handkerchief out the windows at bathers in the lovely green water, who returned his salutations warmly; and he took pictures with a prehistoric, hand-motion picture camera. The plane never flew faster than 80 miles per hour, or rose above 1000 feet, but it was the forerunner of today's Great Silver Fleet, composed of Douglas and Lockheed planes, which speed at 150 to 200 miles per hour, at heights as great as 10,000 feet. Yesterday's improbability is today's reality.

* * *

But it was not until two years after Mr. Fokker's Florida visit that the Eastern Air Lines was started by quite another group and under another name. It was called the Pitcairn Aviation Corporation. Later, it absorbed other lines, including the Ludington Line, Eastern Air Transport, and Weddell-Williams Air Service, Inc. Known for some years as Eastern Air Lines, it is a division of the North American Aviation Corporation, which is itself an offshoot of General Motors, and it has as its general manager Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, erstwhile wartime ace and motor-car manufacturer, affectionately known to all of the staff as "Captain Eddie."

* * *

Insistence upon the finest equipment, the ablest personnel, the best in weather analysis, and the most efficient radio communications has borne fruit. Service has improved, business has increased, and the lines have been extended. But, best of all, the great aerial "X" which the organization has put across the map of the United States has come to equal "Union." And perhaps "Prosperity" as well.

The Game of Kings

TENNIS IS PLAYED at the Manchester Tennis and Racket Club, Manchester, England, in exactly the same way as it was played more than 1000 years ago. This is quite different from the modern game. Wielding heavy rackets, the players energetically crash a solid ball backward and forward, making clever use of the walls surrounding the court.

Huge arc lamps overhang a court 110 feet long—32 feet longer than the modern lawn tennis courts—and a net slopes from five feet high at the sides to three feet in the center. The court is marked in the traditional manner, by painted representations of the crown and fleur-de-lis.

Mr. Charles Job Feldon, who became apprenticed to a professional at Oxford 55 years ago, and has served as manager and professional to the Manchester Club for half a century, says that the game has apparently changed little in a thousand years.

"It has neither waned nor gained in popularity," he added. "Owing to the fact that a court costs anything from £8000 to £10,000, it has never been a game for the masses."

"The king of games, the game of kings," is still played in some of the stateliest homes in England, and more than one noble lord is an able exponent of the game which thrilled his forefathers. It is almost exclusively a man's game. Women, generally, find it too heavy and strenuous.

For hundreds of years almost every king of England has played tennis as it is played at Manchester. Rare as these tennis courts are, they have played a prominent part in the world's history. A room at Versailles, which is forever linked with the French Revolution, was once a tennis court similar to the one at Manchester. Another, at Hampton Court Palace, dates back to the days of Henry VIII.

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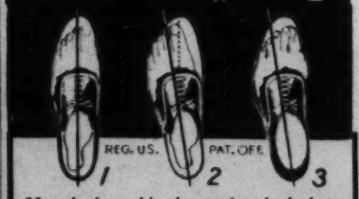

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
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Six Children—and a Dog

By Guernsey Le Pelley

BEING A BACHELOR, I never had much of an idea about how to raise a family. Then suddenly I got six children. They descended on me one right after the other, so for over two years I have had my hands full, and am only just beginning to lose some of the trembling bewilderment that seized me at first.

Of course, I'll have to admit they are not *real* children, but Monitor readers know them, since they exist in the Monitor's daily comic strip, *Tubby and Buddy & Co.*

Don't think for a minute that cartoon children are any easier to handle than real children. Quite the contrary! If a real child does something he should not, one can talk the matter over with him; explain things to him, or even scold him a little if need be. On the other hand, if any of my cartoon children are bad, I'm the one that gets scolded, and they all go running off scot free.

* * *

Perhaps readers never thought that little cartoon children did more or less what they please, but they do, and just as often as not there is nobody more surprised at the results than the artist. For instance, when the cartoon strip *Tubby and Buddy & Co.* was being prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, prior to publication, Buddy was the main character. He developed rapidly as a mischievous little rogue . . . not bad, but full of fun . . . and since he couldn't have very interesting adventures all by himself it was necessary that he have a chum; a running mate; someone who didn't quite measure up to him in either ability or agility. So a little, awkward, fat boy was developed. That was Tubby.

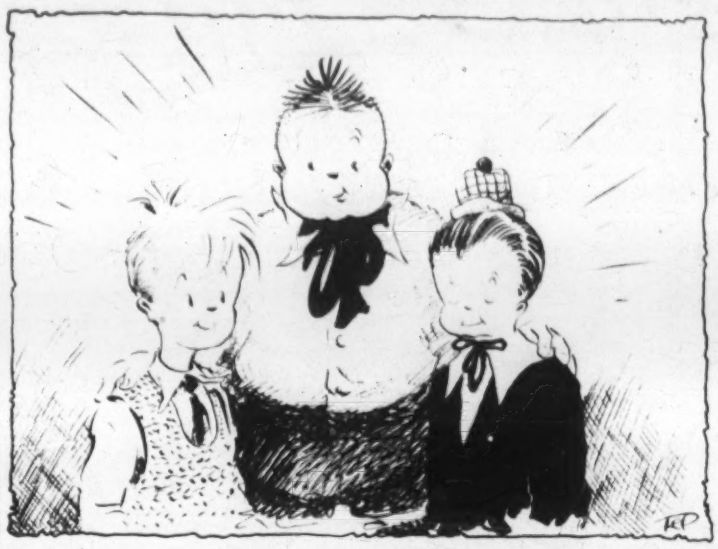
As I worked on the adventures, Tubby usually just trailed along with Buddy, and acted as the foil or the "stooge," for most of the jokes. Tubby was always a little more clumsy and so he did things funnier; he usually had to have things explained to him twice, not because he wasn't intelligent in his own way, but his learning was not the orthodox learning of books. His inspiration seemed to be something elfish. The more I had to work over Tubby—helping him understand, helping him over fences, and running through the woods—the more I liked him; until by the time the strip was really under way, lo and behold, the strip *was* Tubby.

It sounds strange to say it now, but I had no more intended that Tubby should play a leading role than anything in the world; but I had to keep using him, and the more I used him the more important he became, so that in spite of everything I could do he is really the favorite, not only with me, but with the readers of the strip. Perhaps I should make one possible exception — Skidmore. But we'll come to him later.

* * *

Now just having two boys adventuring together became monotonous very soon, and a new character had to be introduced. That character was Marmaduke.

Marmaduke's original purpose was contrast. Some readers may have noticed that Tubby and Buddy do not talk exactly as real American children do. To fit in with the Monitor's policy, they do not use slang or bad English. So to make them appear more boyish and like "regular fellers," it was necessary to contrast them with someone who was practically flawless. In other words — Marmaduke — whose clothes are always immaculate, whose hair is always combed, whose face is always washed, shoes always shined, and grammar always perfect.



HELLO! HERE WE ARE!
Buddy Tubby Marmaduke

It was a question as to whether Marmaduke would last. But Marmaduke became a real character, and people liked him; and so did Tubby and Buddy; and so did I! So Marmaduke became a permanent member of the family.

So far so good. But I didn't really understand Marmaduke as well as I thought I did, for the more I worked with him, the more I realized that for a boy to have such sterling qualities he must be very intelligent; and his intelligence, you must admit, is extraordinary for a child of his age. He positively never makes a mistake and I am literally quaking in my boots when he starts to talk, because he is constantly using words that I don't know how to spell and I have to go look them up in the dictionary. Day by day Marmaduke grew smarter and smarter, until you can see what an awful realization is dawning upon me. I have made Marmaduke smarter than myself!

I never intended that should happen!

Susie and Dorie Lee, my two little girl characters surprise me least of all. They are both quite matter of fact, and do just what I want them to do.

* * *

The way characters adjust themselves in the strip is one of the many things that make a cartoonist's work interesting. When I first thought of Buddy and Susie, I said to myself, in each case, "This will probably be one of my leading characters!" But they never attained the prominence I intended. With Tubby and Marmaduke, they were deliberately intended to play "second leads," and I was amazed to see them become stars; so naturally when a shaggy, vagabond dog named Skidmore walked into my strip I decided not to make up my mind about him.

So with Skidmore I was very cautious, because when he came he was such a tramp, and there wasn't a doubt in the world that he had a few fleas, I was almost certain there would be objections, and I stood prepared to reform him at a moment's notice.

As weeks went on I noticed that more and more letters were about Skidmore, and I kept getting more pleased; till I woke up just in time to the fact that the rascal was running away with the strip bag and baggage. So from then on Skidmore was used very sparingly, and is seldom featured, because, after all, if one or two things don't turn out as I plan them, my editors will look at one another and say, "Hm-m, it looks as if this fellow isn't very smart—he lets his characters do just as they wish." And, goodness knows, it's the lifelong job of every cartoonist to keep his editor from finding out what a dunce he is.

* * *

Once in a while, though, something happens that leaves him absolutely without an answer and rather at his wits' end. At present I am in just such a predicament. And it was evolved by a character introduced so casually that as yet he has never appeared. I refer to one Hymie Dobson.

Oh, what a load of dynamite he was. And all because one day I wanted the boys to carry on a conversation about someone not present.

It is a very convenient device to use when one is telling a joke, or a story, or drawing a comic strip, to say, "I met So-and-so the other day and he said to me. . . ." And so forth. Only instead of So-and-so I used the name Hymie Dobson. I don't know why. It was just the first name that popped into my head, and I merely wanted the name of someone the readers didn't know and wouldn't be interested in. Wouldn't be interested in! My word! For some unknown reason Hymie Dobson suddenly became the most important person you can imagine. I don't think I had used his name more than two or three times when it seems that every reader of the strip was demanding to know, "Who is Hymie Dobson?"

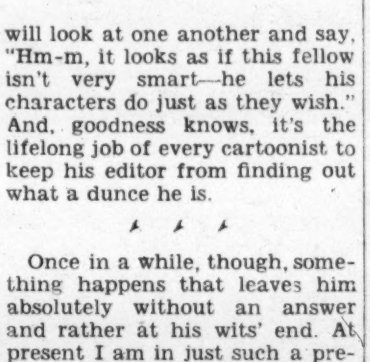
Well, I don't know who he is. I didn't intend him to be anything. He was just an accident.

Letters came in saying that *Tubby and Buddy* was uninteresting and dull, except for the ingenious Hymie Dobson. Others said that they always enjoyed the strip, but they couldn't stand this person, Hymie Dobson. Why didn't I show Hymie? What does he look like? Hymie Dobson has received valentines, amorous notes, Christmas cards, and presents of different sorts. He has even been offered jobs.

So you can see how things go, and how little problems develop entirely apart from the fatherly guidance of the artist. I'm sure I would have stepped into many more pitfalls had it not been for the generous help of Paul Carmack, originator of Snubs, who gave me the benefit of his many years' experience on the Monitor. Furthermore, since he is raising a real family of his own, he can extend to me the sympathies and advice that only we parents can comprehend. As often as not he comes to the office completely amazed at the accomplishments of his own children, and this gives me new courage.

Even as I write this, Tubby is into some complications that puzzle me a bit. Perhaps some of you won't like it and will write a bit of advice which will be very welcome.

There always seems to be some matter popping up that calls for careful consideration! Those of you who have six children and a dog know all about it.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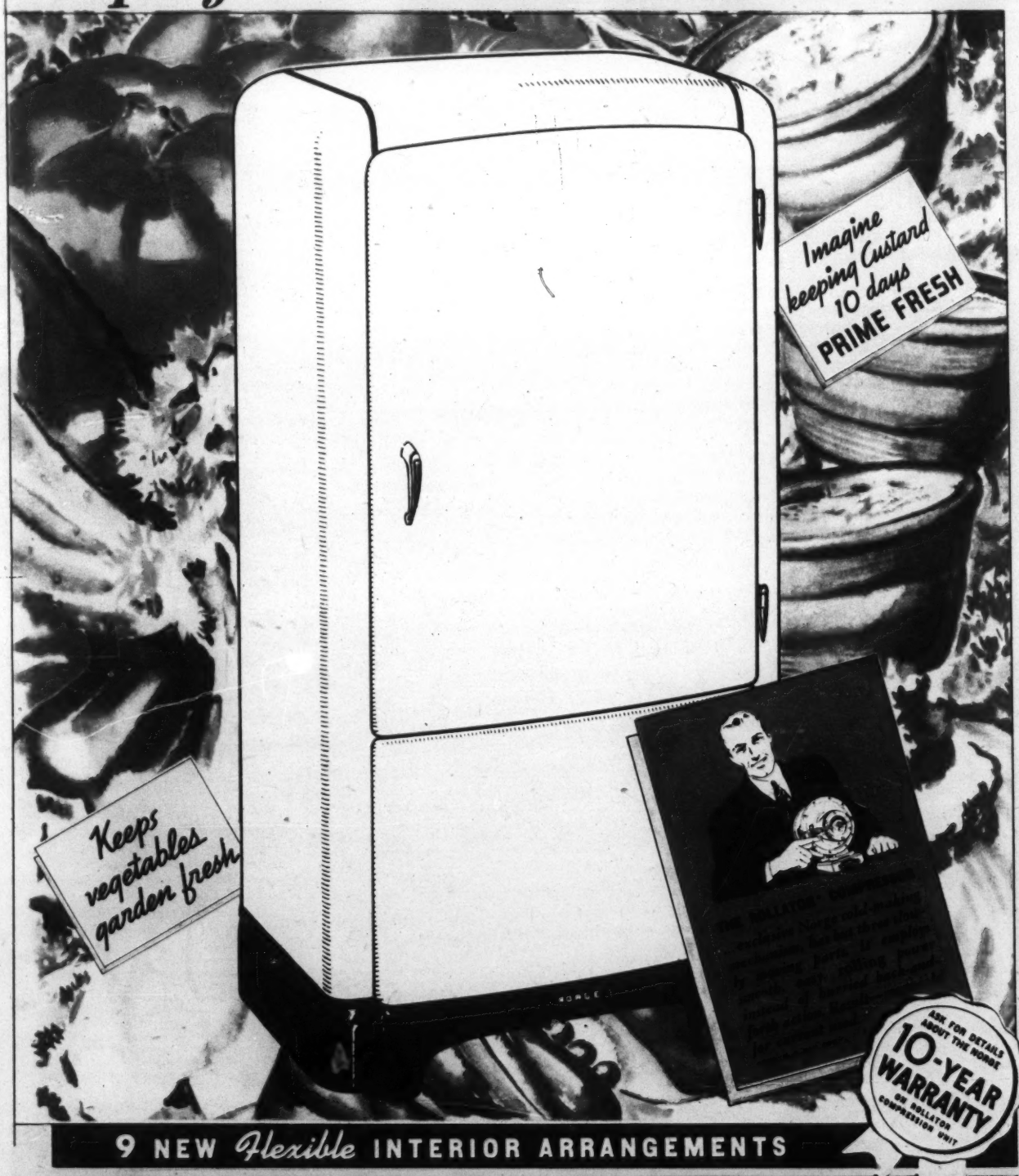
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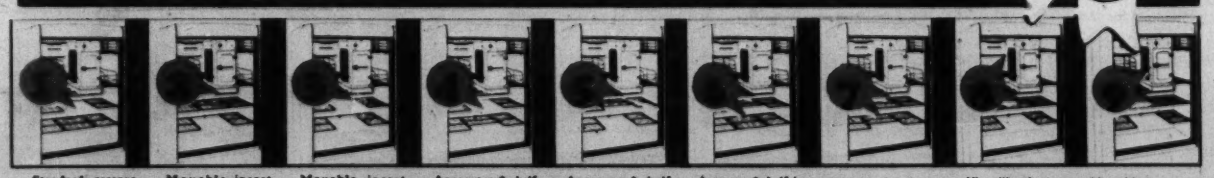

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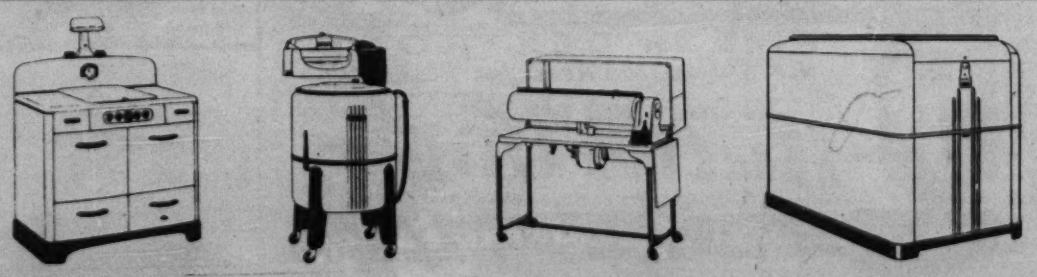

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